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**OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
THIRTY-THIRD SESSION**

**ANNEXES**

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**19 SEPTEMBER-21 DECEMBER 1978,  
15-29 JANUARY AND 23-31 MAY 1979**

**UNITED NATIONS**

**New York, 1980**

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Since the thirty-first session, the *Official Records of the General Assembly* have consisted of records of meetings, sessional fascicles for each of the Main Committees, annexes to the meeting records, supplements, the *List of Delegations* and the *Check List of Documents*. Information on other documents is given in the *Check List* and in the relevant annex fascicles. The annexes are printed in fascicles by agenda item. The present volume contains the annex fascicles of the thirty-third session.



Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.



## LIST OF FASCICLES\*

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
3.	Credentials of representatives to the thirty-third session of the General Assembly: (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee; (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
7.	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.
8.	Adoption of the agenda.
9.	General debate.
10.	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.
11.	Report of the Security Council.
12.	Report of the Economic and Social Council. [See also the fascicle for items 96 and 12.]
13.	Report of the International Court of Justice.
14.	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
17.	Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.
20.	Election of twelve members of the World Food Council.
22.	Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.
24.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
25.	Admission of new Members to the United Nations.
26.	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General.
27.	Question of Namibia: (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia; (c) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.
28.	Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General.
29.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General.
30.	The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General.
31.	Question of Palestine: report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.
32.	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa: (a) Report of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> ;

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\* No fascicles were issued for the following items: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21 and 23.

Agenda  
Item

## Title

- (b) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General.
33. Thirty years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: international co-operation for the promotion and observance of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.
34. Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.
35. 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.
36. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/76 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).
37. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.
38. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/78: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.
39. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/79 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).
40. Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.
41. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa.
42. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East.
43. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General.
44. 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.
45. Reduction of military budgets.
46. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean.
47. General and complete disarmament:
- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;
- (b) Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General.
48. World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference.
49. United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed To Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Preparatory Conference.
50. Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: reports of the Secretary-General.
51. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:
- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
52. Preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

- | <i>Agenda item</i> | <i>Title</i>   |
|--------------------|--|
| 53.                | Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.   |
| 54.                | United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East:  |
|                    | (a) Report of the Commissioner-General;  |
|                    | (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;                                    |
|                    | (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;  |
|                    | (d) Reports of the Secretary-General.  |
| 55.                | Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.                                 |
| 56.                | Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects.   |
| 57.                | Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations.  |
| 58.                | Development and international economic co-operation:   |
|                    | (a) Report of the Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174;  |
|                    | (b) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;  |
|                    | (c) Economic co-operation among developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;   |
|                    | (d) Effective mobilization of women in development: report of the Secretary-General;   |
|                    | (e) Multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources: report of the Secretary-General.   |
| 59.                | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:  |
|                    | (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board;   |
|                    | (b) Report of the Secretary-General.   |
| 60.                | United Nations Industrial Development Organization:  |
|                    | (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board;  |
|                    | (b) Strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development in the least developed among the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General; |
|                    | (c) United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency: report of the Secretary-General;     |
|                    | (d) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director.   |
| 61.                | United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director.  |
| 62.                | Operational activities for development:  |
|                    | (a) United Nations Development Programme;  |
|                    | (b) United Nations Capital Development Fund;   |
|                    | (c) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General;   |
|                    | (d) United Nations Volunteers programme;   |
|                    | (e) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;   |
|                    | (f) United Nations Children's Fund: report of the Secretary-General;   |
|                    | (g) World Food Programme;  |

<i>Agenda Item</i>	<i>Title</i>
	(h) United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries;
	(i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries.
63.	United Nations Environment Programme:
	(a) Report of the Governing Council;
	(b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
64.	Food problems: report of the World Food Council.
65.	United Nations Special Fund:
	(a) Report of the Board of Governors;
	(b) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director.
66.	United Nations University:
	(a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University;
	(b) Report of the Secretary-General.
67.	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: reports of the Secretary-General.
68.	Human settlements:
	(a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;
	(b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
69.	Technical co-operation among developing countries: United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.
70.	United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development:
	(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development;
	(b) Report of the Secretary-General.
71.	Acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries:
	(a) Reports of the Secretary-General;
	(b) Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
72.	Policies and programmes relating to youth: reports of the Secretary-General.
73.	Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General.
74.	World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General.
75.	Draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.
76.	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.
77.	Questions relating to information:
	(a) Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development;
	(b) Freedom of information:
	(i) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information;
	(ii) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information;
	(c) United Nations public information policies and activities: report of the Secretary-General.

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
78.	National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress: reports of the Secretary-General.
80.	Importance of the equitable distribution of national income for economic and social development: report of the Secretary-General.
79.	Preservation and further development of cultural values.
80.	[See the fascicle for items 78 and 80.]
81.	Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;</li> <li>(b) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General;</li> <li>(c) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <i>Apartheid</i>: report of the Secretary-General.</li> </ul>
82.	Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: report of the Secretary-General.
83.	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: reports of the Secretary-General.
84.	International Covenants on Human Rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Report of the Human Rights Committee;</li> <li>(b) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General.</li> </ul>
85.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: report of the High Commissioner.
86.	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.
87.	Problems of the elderly and the aged: report of the Secretary-General.
88.	United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace: reports of the Secretary-General.
89.	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance.
90.	Human rights and scientific and technological developments.
91.	United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law.
92.	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <i>e</i> of the Charter of the United Nations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Report of the Secretary-General;</li> <li>(b) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.</li> </ul>
93.	Question of Southern Rhodesia: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
94.	Question of East Timor: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
95.	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

*Agenda  
Item*

*Title*

- in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
96. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations:
- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council.
97. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General.
98. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General.
99. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
- (a) United Nations;
- (b) United Nations Development Programme;
- (c) United Nations Children's Fund;
- (d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
- (e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
- (f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
- (g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
- (h) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
- (i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.
100. Programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.
101. Medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983.
102. United Nations accommodation:
- (a) Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna: report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Accommodation at Nairobi: report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) Expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters: report of the Secretary-General.
103. Financial emergency of the United Nations: report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations.
104. Review of the intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets.
105. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
106. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit.
107. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences.
108. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions.

- | <i>Agenda<br/>item</i> | <i>Title</i>   |
|------------------------|--|
| 109.                   | Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;</li><li>(b) Committee on Contributions;</li><li>(c) Board of Auditors;</li><li>(d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General;</li><li>(e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;</li><li>(f) International Civil Service Commission.</li></ul> |
| 110.                   | Personnel questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;</li><li>(b) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General.</li></ul>   |
| 111.                   | Report of the International Civil Service Commission.  |
| 112.                   | United Nations pension system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;</li><li>(b) Report of the Secretary-General.</li></ul>  |
| 113.                   | Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) United Nations Emergency Force and United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General;</li><li>(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General.</li></ul>  |
| 114.                   | Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session.   |
| 115.                   | Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eleventh session.  |
| 116.                   | Implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961: report of the Secretary-General.  |
| 117.                   | Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.   |
| 118.                   | Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.  |
| 119.                   | Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General.   |
| 120.                   | Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages: report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages.   |
| 121.                   | Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations.  |
| 122.                   | Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Resolution relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States;</li><li>(b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations.</li></ul>           |
| 123.                   | Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law.   |
| 124.                   | Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind.  |

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
125.	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission; (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
126.	Establishment of an agency or a department of the United Nations for undertaking, co-ordinating and disseminating the results of research into unidentified flying objects and related phenomena.
127.	Review and co-ordination of human rights programmes of organizations in the United Nations system and co-operation with other international programmes in the field of human rights.
128.	Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States.
129.	Observer status for the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation in the General Assembly.





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 3:\* Credentials of representatives to the thirty-third session of the General Assembly:

- (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
- (b) Report of the Credentials Committee

### CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
A/33/350	First report of the Credentials Committee .....	1
A/33/350/Add.1	Second report of the Credentials Committee .....	3
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		4
Check list of documents .....		4

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1st, 43rd and 99th meetings.

### DOCUMENT A/33/350

#### First report of the Credentials Committee

[Original: English]  
[31 October 1978]

1. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 19 September 1978, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed for its thirty-third session a Credentials Committee consisting of the following Member States: China, Denmark, India, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Zaire (decision 33/301).

2. The Credentials Committee held its 1st meeting on 25 October 1978.

3. Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Suriname) was unanimously elected Chairman.

4. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General, dated 23 October 1978, indicating that, as of that date, communications had been received from 149 Member States participating in the session. Credentials issued by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as provided for by rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, had been submitted by 133 Member States (Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal

Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia). The appointment of the representatives of the Central African Empire had been communicated to the Secretary-General by a telegram from the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The appointment of the representatives of 15 Member States (Angola, Djibouti, Egypt, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Morocco, Philippines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey) had been communicated to the Secretary-General by letter or note verbale from the Permanent Representative or permanent mission concerned. Of these, the Permanent

Representatives of seven Member States (Angola, Egypt, Grenada, Guinea, Samoa, Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey) had been empowered to represent their respective Governments without limitation as to session in one or more, or in all, organs of the United Nations, including the General Assembly. No communication had been received from South Africa.

5. The Legal Counsel informed the Committee that, since the preparation of the memorandum by the Secretary-General, credentials in the form provided for by rule 27 of the rules of procedure had been received from Lesotho. The Legal Counsel also informed the Committee that it would be in accordance with past practice for the Committee to accept the credentials of all the Member States referred to in the Secretary-General's memorandum as participating in the session on the understanding that, in the case of the representatives of Member States for whom formal credentials in accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure had yet to be submitted—except for the permanent representatives who were in possession of credentials expressly authorizing them, without limitation as to session, to represent their State in the General Assembly—formal credentials would be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible.

6. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, referring to paragraph 2 of the memorandum of the Secretary-General, stated that his delegation did not recognize the credentials of the delegation of the Fascist régime of Chile and requested that this view be reflected in the report of the Committee to the General Assembly.

7. The representative of the United States of America stated that issues of the nature of the one raised by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were not properly before the Credentials Committee and that the credentials of the delegation in question were in accordance with the provisions of rule 27 of the rules of procedure and obviously in order, as had been reported by the Secretary-General. In the view of his delegation, there was no basis in law or in fact for questioning the validity of those credentials and it would be a violation of the Committee's mandate and of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to do so.

8. The representative of Suriname stated that the argument put forward by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics went beyond the competence and scope of the Credentials Committee, for which the only criterion on which to base its examination of credentials was the question whether the credentials had been signed by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. If that requirement had been fulfilled, then the credentials were in order. The representative of Suriname requested that his statement be reflected in the report of the Committee.

9. The representative of Sierra Leone stated that, while the group of African States viewed with reservations the credentials of the representatives of the Comoros, his delegation wished to have it reflected in the report of the Committee that Sierra Leone objected to those credentials on the ground that the present Head of State or Government had been installed by the use of force from outside that State

by foreign mercenaries, who had invaded the country and eliminated the properly constituted authorities, replacing them by persons of their choice. It would create a dangerous precedent if the Credentials Committee were to accept the credentials issued by a Government that had thus come to power.

10. The representative of the United States of America stated that his remark made with regard to the statement by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics applied, *mutatis mutandis*, also to the statement made by the representative of Sierra Leone. It was not proper for the Credentials Committee to look into the question of how a Government came to power, as there were other appropriate organs in which this question could be considered. In this particular case, the formal requirements for the credentials as provided by the rules of procedure had been fulfilled and consequently the credentials had to be accepted.

11. The Chairman then proposed that, in the light of the remarks made by the Legal Counsel and taking into account the statements made, the Committee should decide to accept the credentials of representatives of all Member States participating in the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, on the understanding that formal credentials of representatives of those Member States not referred to in paragraph 2 of the memorandum by the Secretary-General, as orally modified by the Legal Counsel, and except with respect to permanent representatives who had standing full powers, would be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible. The Committee decided accordingly, without a vote.

12. In the light of this decision, the Chairman then proposed the following draft resolution for adoption by the Committee:

*"The Credentials Committee,*

*"Having examined the credentials of the representatives to the thirty-third session of the General Assembly,*

*"Accepts the credentials of all representatives to the thirty-third session of the General Assembly."*

The draft resolution was adopted without a vote. However, the representative of Sierra Leone stated that, in the light of his earlier statement in the Committee with regard to the credentials of the representatives of the Comoros, his delegation was unable to support the draft resolution.

13. The Chairman then proposed that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution (see para. 15 below). The proposal was approved by the Committee without a vote.

14. In the light of the foregoing, the present report is submitted to the General Assembly.

#### *Recommendation of the Credentials Committee*

15. The Credentials Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Credentials of representatives to the thirty-third session of the General Assembly*

*The General Assembly*

*Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.*

## DOCUMENT A/33/350/ADD.1

## Second report of the Credentials Committee

[Original: English]  
[23 May 1979]

1. At the 98th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 23 May 1979, the presence of the representative of South Africa in the Assembly was challenged and the matter was referred to the Credentials Committee for report. Accordingly, the Credentials Committee held its 2nd meeting of the current session on 23 May 1979. As decided by the Assembly at its 1st plenary meeting, on 19 September 1978, the Committee consists of the following Member States: China, Denmark, India, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Zaire (decision 33/301).

2. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General, dated 23 May 1979, to which was attached a copy of a communication, dated 7 March 1977, received by the Secretary-General from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa pertaining to the representation of that country in all organs of the United Nations.

3. At the outset of the meeting, the Chairman reminded the members of the Committee that, at its last meeting, on 25 October 1978, the Committee had considered the credentials of representatives of the 149 Member States participating in the session and had decided to accept the credentials of all those representatives. The report of the Committee containing this decision (A/33/350) was subsequently approved by the General Assembly in resolution 33/9 on 3 November 1978. One Member State, South Africa, did not participate in the thirty-third session of the General Assembly at the time these decisions were taken. The Chairman further informed the Committee that the representative of South Africa had indicated orally to him before the meeting that within 15 minutes he would transmit a communication requesting that he be permitted to present his delegation's position on its credentials to the Chairman personally or to the Committee. The Chairman noted that more than 30 minutes had elapsed and that the communication had not yet been received. He stated that in any event it was not the practice of the Committee to give the floor to States not members of the Committee. The Chairman thereupon invited members of the Committee to take the floor.

4. The representative of India stated that his Government did not recognize the Government which had issued the credentials for the representative of South Africa as the legitimate Government of South Africa and that his delegation therefore could not recognize the validity of the credentials in question. If a vote were to be taken on the validity of the credentials, India would vote against their acceptance.

5. The representative of Sierra Leone said that he was expressing the views of the African group as a whole in that his delegation and the group did not recognize the authority that issued the credentials under consideration and that, consequently, if the matter were put to the vote, he would have to vote against their acceptance.

6. The representative of the United States of America stated that his Government had repeatedly expressed its abhorrence of the policy of *apartheid* and its objections to South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia. Nevertheless that was not the issue before the Committee, which was purely a matter of credentials. His delegation upheld the right of every Member State to be heard and to have an opportunity to present its position to the United Nations. If the validity of the credentials were put to a vote, his delegation would vote to uphold them.

7. The representative of China stated that the credentials had been issued by a minority racist régime imposed on the people of South Africa and that his delegation could not accept the right of such a régime to represent the people of South Africa. Consequently, the credentials were not acceptable and he urged the Committee to decide accordingly.

8. The representative of Zaire stated that, in keeping with the position of the Organization of African Unity, his delegation could not accept the credentials under consideration, since it did not recognize the authority issuing them.

9. The representative of Denmark stated that his Government had repeatedly expressed its condemnation of the policy of *apartheid* and of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. The question before the Committee however, was whether the credentials under consideration fulfilled the requirements of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. In the view of his delegation this was the case and to decide otherwise would be tantamount to suspension of membership which, under Articles 5 and 6 of the Charter, requires a recommendation of the Security Council and a decision of the Assembly. His delegation strongly supported the principle of universality in the United Nations and, since the requirements of Articles 5 and 6 of the Charter had not been met, the credentials should therefore be accepted.

10. The representative of Suriname outlined the previous proceedings of the Committee at the thirty-third session and stated that the Committee had considered credentials for 149 Member States then participating in the session. As indicated in the first report of the Committee, no communication had been received from South Africa relating specifically to its participation in the current session. In the view of his delegation, the communication attached to the memorandum of the Secretary-General did not constitute valid credentials for South Africa's participation in the current session of the General Assembly.

11. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that his country firmly and consistently opposed the policy of *apartheid* pursued by the South African régime, which had been condemned by the United Nations and termed a crime against humanity. His delegation had repeatedly urged an immediate end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and the adoption of decisive measures against South Africa, in accordance with the Charter.

It supported the demand of the African States that the credentials of the representative of the Pretoria régime should not be recognized and, if the matter were put to the vote, it would vote against acceptance of the credentials in question.

12. The representative of Thailand stated that his delegation also did not recognize the authorities which had issued the credentials of South Africa. If the question were put to the vote, it would vote against acceptance of those credentials.

13. The representative of Sierra Leone requested that the matter immediately be put to the vote.

14. The Chairman said that it was clear from the discussion that there was no consensus on the question before the Committee and that a vote was therefore necessary on whether the communication before the Committee constituted valid credentials for South Africa for the thirty-third session of the General Assembly.

15. The Committee, by 7 votes to 2, decided that the communication before it did not constitute valid credentials for South Africa for the thirty-third session of the General Assembly.

16. The Credentials Committee recommends that the General Assembly should approve the second report of the Credentials Committee.

#### *Recommendation of the Credentials Committee*

17. The Credentials Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Credentials of representatives to the thirty-third session of the General Assembly*

*The General Assembly*

*Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.*

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 19 September 1978, the General Assembly appointed the Credentials Committee for the thirty-third session (see decision 33/301<sup>1</sup>).

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 3 November 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee in its first report (A/33/350, para. 15). For the final text, see resolution 33/9 A.<sup>1</sup>

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1979, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee in its second report (A/33/350/Add.1, para. 17). For the final text, see resolution 33/9 B.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 3 which are not included in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/358	Letter dated 3 November 1978 from the representative of Chad to the President of the General Assembly	Mimeographed
A/33/366	Letter dated 6 November 1978 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the General Assembly	Ditto
A/33/544	Letter dated 21 December 1978 from the representative of Israel to the President of the General Assembly	Ditto
A/33/558-S/13061	Letter dated 31 January 1979 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979</i>
A/33/559-S/13063	Letter dated 2 February 1979 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/569	Letter dated 23 May 1979 from the representative of South Africa to the President of the General Assembly	Mimeographed
A/33/572	Letter dated 24 May 1979 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the General Assembly	Ditto
A/33/575	Letter dated 30 May 1978 from the representative of Hungary to the President of the General Assembly	Ditto

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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ANNEXES

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Official Records

## Agenda item 7:<sup>\*</sup> Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/237	Note by the Secretary-General .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	3

<sup>\*</sup> For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings, 51st meeting.*

### DOCUMENT A/33/237

#### Note by the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English/French/Russian/Spanish]  
[18 September 1978]

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and with the consent of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to notify the General Assembly of matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and of matters with which the Council has ceased to deal.

2. The matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which have been discussed during the period since the notification to the thirty-second session of the General Assembly<sup>1</sup> are as follows:

1. Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia.
2. The situation in the Middle East.
3. The question of South Africa.
4. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.
5. Complaint by Benin.
6. The situation in Cyprus.
7. Complaint by Chad.
8. Complaint by Zambia.
9. Complaint by Angola against South Africa.
10. The situation in Namibia.

3. During the same period, the Security Council has not discussed the following matters of which it remains seized:

1. Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council.
2. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations.

3. The Egyptian question.
4. The Palestine question.
5. The India-Pakistan question.
6. The Czechoslovak question.
7. The Hyderabad question.
8. Identical notifications dated 29 September 1948 from the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General.
9. International control of atomic energy.
10. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa).
11. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China.
12. Question of an appeal to States to accede to and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of bacterial weapons.
13. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare.
14. Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
15. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister for External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council.
16. Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
17. Letter dated 28 January 1955 from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China; letter dated 30 January 1955 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of acts of aggression by the United States of America against the People's Republic of China in the area of Taiwan and other islands of China.

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 7, document A/32/223.*

18. Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government in bringing to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal, which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888.
19. Actions against Egypt by some Powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which constitute a danger to international peace and security and are serious violations of the Charter of the United Nations.
20. The situation in Hungary.
21. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria.
22. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council.
23. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General.
24. Complaint of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 18 April 1958 entitled: "Urgent measures to put an end to flights by United States military aircraft with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union".
25. Report by the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted on 4 September 1959 by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations.
26. Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council.
27. Cable dated 18 May 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
28. Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.
29. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
30. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
31. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
32. Letter dated 20 February 1961 from the representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council.
33. Letter dated 26 May 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia.
34. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.
35. Letter dated 21 November 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
36. Letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 23 October 1962 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
37. Telegram dated 5 May 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti to the President of the Security Council.
38. Reports by the Secretary-General to the Security Council concerning developments relating to Yemen.
39. Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration.
40. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.
41. Letter dated 10 January 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the President of the Security Council.
42. Letter dated 1 April 1964 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Yemen, Chargé d'Affaires a.i., addressed to the President of the Security Council.
43. Complaint concerning acts of aggression against the territory and civilian population of Cambodia.
44. Letter dated 4 August 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
45. Letter dated 3 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council.
46. Letter dated 5 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council, and letter dated 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council.
47. Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council.
48. Letter dated 1 December 1964 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.
49. Letter dated 9 December 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.
50. Letter dated 1 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
51. Letter dated 31 January 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
52. Letter dated 2 August 1966 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great



- Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the President of the Security Council.
53. Letter dated 25 January 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
  54. Letter dated 21 May 1968 from the Permanent Representative *ad interim* of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council.
  55. Letter dated 12 June 1968 from the Permanent Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
  56. Letter dated 21 August 1968 from the representatives of Canada, Denmark, France, Paraguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
  57. Complaints by Zambia.
  58. Complaints by Guinea.
  59. The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft.
  60. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent.
  61. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
  62. Consideration of questions relating to Africa with which the Security Council is currently seized and implementation of its relevant resolutions.
  63. Consideration of measures for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security in Latin America in conformity with the provisions and principles of the Charter.
  64. Complaint by Cuba.
  65. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran.
  66. Relationship between the United Nations and South Africa.
  67. The situation concerning Western Sahara.
  68. The situation in Timor.
  69. Letter dated 12 December 1975 from the Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
  70. The Middle East problem including the Palestinian question.
  71. The situation in the Comoros.
  72. Communications from France and Somalia concerning the incident of 4 February 1976.
  73. Request by Mozambique under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations in relation to the situation which has arisen as a result of its decision to impose sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in full implementation of the relevant decisions of the Security Council.
  74. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories.
  75. Complaint by Kenya, on behalf of the African group of States at the United Nations, concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola.
  76. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.
  77. Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the *apartheid* régime in South Africa, in Soweto and other areas.
  78. Complaint by the Prime Minister of Mauritius, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, of the "act of aggression" by Israel against the Republic of Uganda.
  79. Complaint by Zambia against South Africa.
  80. Complaint by Greece against Turkey.
  81. Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa.
  82. Complaint of the Government of Botswana against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia concerning violations of its territorial sovereignty, as contained in the letter dated 22 December 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
  83. Complaint by Mozambique.
4. During this period, the following alterations occurred in the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized:
- (a) Following requests contained in letters dated 22 February 1978 from the Permanent Representatives of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Security Council agreed to have the item entitled "Complaint by Chad", which, at its 2060th meeting on 17 February 1978, had been included by the Security Council in its agenda, removed from the list;
  - (b) Following the request contained in a letter dated 30 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal, the Security Council agreed to have the item entitled "Complaints by Senegal" removed from the list;
  - (c) Following the request contained in a letter dated 30 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Zaire, the Security Council agreed to have the item entitled "Complaints by the Democratic Republic of the Congo" removed from the list.

#### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 10 November 1978, the General Assembly took note of the communication submitted by the Secretary-General (A/33/237) (see decision 33/404<sup>2</sup>).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 8 1978

ANNEXES

A COLLECTION OF

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 8:\* Adoption of the agenda

### CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
A/33/150	Provisional agenda of the thirty-third session .....	1
A/33/200	Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-third session ..	7
A/BUR/33/1	Organization of the thirty-third session, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: memorandum by the Secretary-General .....	7
A/BUR/33/2	Allocation of items: letter, dated 19 September 1978, from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly .....	16
A/33/250	First report of the General Committee .....	17
A/33/250/Add.1	Second report of the General Committee .....	24
A/33/L.2	Turkey: amendments to document A/33/250 .....	24
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		25
Check list of documents .....		25

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, General Committee, 1st to 3rd meetings; ibid., General Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 4th, 5th, 90th and 91st meetings.*

### DOCUMENT A/33/150

#### Provisional agenda of the thirty-third session

[Original: English/French]  
[21 July 1978]

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Yugoslavia.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.
3. Credentials of representatives to the thirty-third session of the General Assembly:
  - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
  - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly.
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees.
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly.
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.
8. Adoption of the agenda.
9. General debate.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.
11. Report of the Security Council.
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council.
13. Report of the International Court of Justice.
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
15. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 32/306 of 24 October 1977).
16. Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 32/311 of 24 October and 28 November 1977).
17. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (decision of 17 November 1975).
18. Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board (decision 32/320 of 15 December 1977).
19. Election of twenty members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (decision 32/321 of 15 December 1977).
20. Election of twelve members of the World Food Council (decision 32/322 of 15 December 1977).
21. Election of members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund (decision 32/323 of 15 December 1977).

22. Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (decision 32/305 of 14 October 1977).
23. Election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (decision 32/326 of 21 December 1977).
24. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolutions 32/9 A to H of 4 November 1977, 32/22 to 32/36 of 28 November 1977, 32/41 to 32/43 of 7 December 1977 and 32/116 A and B of 16 December 1977 and decisions 32/307 of 4 November 1977, 32/312 of 7 December 1977 and 32/407 to 32/413 of 28 November 1977):
  - (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
25. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.
26. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 32/7 of 1 November 1977).
27. Question of Namibia (resolutions 32/9 A to H of 4 November 1977 and S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and decision 32/307 of 4 November 1977);
  - (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
  - (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
  - (c) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.
28. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 32/15 of 9 November 1977 and decision 32/404 of 8 November 1977).
29. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 32/19 of 11 November 1977).
30. The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 32/20 of 25 November 1977).
31. Question of Palestine: report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (resolutions 32/40 A and B of 2 December 1977).
32. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (resolutions 32/105 A to N of 14 December 1977 and 32/105 O of 16 December 1977 and decision 32/406 of 16 November 1977):
  - (a) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
  - (b) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports;
  - (c) Report of the Secretary-General.
33. Thirty years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: international co-operation for the promotion and observance of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights (resolution 32/123 of 16 December 1977).
34. Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (resolution 32/194 of 20 December 1977).
35. 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 of 10 December 1976).
36. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/76 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (resolution 32/76 of 12 December 1977).
37. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 32/77 of 12 December 1977).
38. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/78: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 32/78 of 12 December 1977).
39. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/79 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (resolution 32/79 of 12 December 1977).
40. Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 32/80 of 12 December 1977).
41. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolution 32/81 of 12 December 1977).
42. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolution 32/82 of 12 December 1977).
43. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 32/83 of 12 December 1977).
44. 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 (resolutions 32/84 A and B of 12 December 1977).
45. Reduction of military budgets (resolutions 32/85 of 12 December 1977).
46. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (resolution 32/86 of 12 December 1977).
47. General and complete disarmament (resolutions 32/87 A to G of 12 December 1977):

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;
- (b) Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General.
48. World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (resolution 32/89 of 12 December 1977).
49. United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Preparatory Conference (resolution 32/152 of 19 December 1977).
50. Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 32/153 and 32/154 of 19 December 1977).
51. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (resolutions 32/195 and 32/196 A and B of 20 December 1977):
- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
52. Preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 32/196 A of 20 December 1977).
53. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 32/6 of 31 October 1977).
54. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolutions 32/90 A to F of 13 December 1977):
- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General;
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General.
55. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolutions 32/91 A to C of 13 December 1977).
56. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (resolution 32/106 of 15 December 1977).
57. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (decision 32/427 of 15 December 1977).
58. Development and international economic co-operation (resolutions 31/175 of 21 December 1976, 32/174, 32/176 and 32/180 of 19 December 1977 and 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and decision 32/447 of 20 December 1977):
- (a) Report of the Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174;
- (b) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) Economic co-operation among developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;
- (d) Effective mobilization of women in development: report of the Secretary-General;
- (e) Multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources: report of the Secretary-General.
59. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (resolutions 32/175 and 32/187 to 32/193 and decision 32/446 of 19 December 1977):
- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
60. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (resolutions 31/163 of 21 December 1976 and 32/163 to 32/167 of 19 December 1977 and decision of 18 December 1974):
- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board;
- (b) Strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development in the least developed among the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency: report of the Secretary-General;
- (d) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director.
61. United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director (resolution 32/51 of 8 December 1977).
62. Operational activities for development:
- (a) United Nations Development Programme (resolution 32/114 of 15 December 1977);
- (b) United Nations Capital Development Fund (decision 32/429 of 15 December 1977);
- (c) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General;
- (d) United Nations Volunteers programme;
- (e) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
- (f) United Nations Children's Fund: report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 32/109 to 32/111 of 15 December 1977);
- (g) World Food Programme (resolution 32/112 of 15 December 1977);
- (h) United Nations Special Fund for Landlocked Developing Countries (resolution 32/113 of 15 December 1977);

- (i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (decision 32/319 of 15 December 1977).
63. United Nations Environment Programme (resolutions 32/168 to 32/170, 32/172 and 32/173 of 19 December 1977):
- (a) Report of the Governing Council;
  - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
64. Food problems: report of the World Food Council (resolution 32/52 of 8 December 1977).
65. United Nations Special Fund (decisions 32/313 and 32/417 of 8 December 1977):
- (a) Report of the Board of Governors;
  - (b) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director.
66. United Nations University (resolution 32/54 of 8 December 1977):
- (a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
67. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 32/55 and 32/56 of 8 December 1977).
68. Human settlements (resolutions 32/162 and 32/171 and decisions 32/444 A and B of 19 December 1977):
- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;
  - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
69. Technical co-operation among developing countries: United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (resolutions 32/182 and 32/183 of 19 December 1977).
70. United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (resolutions 32/115 of 15 December 1977 and 32/184 of 19 December 1977 and decisions 32/430 and 32/431 of 15 December 1977):
- (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
71. Acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries (resolutions 32/177 and 32/181 of 19 December 1977):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
72. Policies and programmes relating to youth: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 32/134 and 32/135 and decision 32/435 of 16 December 1977).
73. Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 32/10 of 7 November 1977).
74. World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 32/129 and decision 32/433 of 16 December 1977).
75. Draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (resolution 32/136 of 16 December 1977).
76. 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 (resolution 31/33 of 30 November 1976).
77. Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development (resolution 31/139 of 16 December 1976).
78. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 31/37 and 31/38 of 30 November 1976).
79. Preservation and further development of cultural values (resolution 31/39 of 30 November 1976).
80. Importance of the equitable distribution of national income for economic and social development: report of the Secretary-General (Economic and Social Council resolution 2074 (LXII) of 13 May 1977).
81. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination:
- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 32/13 of 7 November 1977);
  - (b) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 32/11 of 7 November 1977);
  - (c) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of Crime of *Apartheid*: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 32/12 of 7 November 1977).
82. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 32/14 of 7 November 1977).
83. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 32/62 to 32/65 and decision 32/419 of 8 December 1977).
84. International Covenants on Human Rights (resolution 32/66 of 8 December 1977):
- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee;
  - (b) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Po-

litical Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General.

85. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: report of the High Commissioner (resolutions 32/67 to 32/70 of 8 December 1977).
86. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977).
87. Problems of the elderly and the aged: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 32/132 of 16 December 1977).
88. United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 31/134 of 16 December 1976 and 32/137 to 32/141 of 16 December 1977).
89. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (resolution 32/143 of 16 December 1977).
90. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (resolution 31/128 of 16 December 1976 and decision 32/434 of 16 December 1977).
91. Freedom of information (decision 32/436 of 16 December 1977):
  - (a) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information;
  - (b) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information.
92. United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law (resolution 3028 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and decision 32/437 of 16 December 1977).
93. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *c* of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 32/33 of 28 November 1977):
  - (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
  - (b) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
94. Question of Southern Rhodesia: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolutions 32/116 A and B of 16 December 1977).
95. Question of East Timor: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 32/34 of 28 November 1977).
96. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 32/35 of 28 November 1977).
97. 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 (resolution 32/36 of 28 November 1977):
  - (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
98. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 32/37 of 28 November 1977).
99. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 32/38 of 28 November 1977).
100. Financial reports and accounts, and report of the Board of Auditors (resolution 32/16 of 11 November 1977):
  - (a) United Nations;
  - (b) United Nations Development Programme;
  - (c) United Nations Children's Fund;
  - (d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
  - (e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
  - (f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
  - (g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
  - (h) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
  - (i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.
101. Programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (resolutions 32/203 to 32/215 of 21 December 1977 and decisions 32/414 of 2 December 1977 and 32/450 A to C and 32/451 of 21 December 1977).
102. Medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 (resolution 31/93 of 14 December 1976).
103. United Nations accommodation:
  - (a) Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 31/194 of 22 December 1976);

- (b) Accommodation at Nairobi: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 32/208 of 21 December 1977);
- (c) Expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 32/212 of 21 December 1977, section I).
104. United Nations public information policies and activities: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 3535 (XXX) of 17 December 1975).
105. Financial emergency of the United Nations: report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations (resolution 32/104 of 14 December 1977).
106. Review of the intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets (resolution 3392 (XXX) of 20 November 1975 and decision 32/426 of 14 December 1977).
107. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (decision 32/415 of 2 December 1977).
108. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 32/199 and decision 32/448 of 21 December 1977).
109. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences (resolutions 32/71 and 32/72 and decision 32/420 of 9 December 1977).
110. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (resolution 32/39 of 2 December 1977).
111. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly:
- (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (decisions 32/308 A of 11 November 1977 and 32/308 B and C of 21 December 1977);
- (b) Committee on Contributions (decision 32/315 of 14 December 1977);
- (c) Board of Auditors (decision 32/309 of 11 November 1977);
- (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General (decision 32/316 of 14 December 1977);
- (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal (decision 32/310 of 11 November 1977);
- (f) International Civil Service Commission (decision 32/325 of 21 December 1977).
112. Personnel questions (resolutions 31/27 of 29 November 1976 and 32/17 A and B of 11 November 1977 and decision 32/405 of 11 November 1977):
- (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General.
113. Report of the International Civil Service Commission (resolution 32/200 of 21 December 1977).
114. United Nations pension system (resolutions 32/73 A and B and 32/74 of 9 December 1977):
- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
115. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:
- (a) United Nations Emergency Force and United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 32/4 A of 25 October 1977 and 32/4 B and C of 2 December 1977 and decision 32/416 of 2 December 1977);
- (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General (resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978).
116. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session (resolution 32/151 of 19 December 1977).
117. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eleventh session (resolution 32/145 and decision 32/438 of 16 December 1977).
118. Implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 31/76 of 13 December 1976).
119. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (resolution 32/45 of 8 December 1977).
120. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (resolution 32/46 of 8 December 1977).
121. Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 32/144 of 16 December 1977).
122. Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (resolution 32/148 of 16 December 1977).
123. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (resolution 32/150 of 19 December 1977).
124. Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations (decision 32/439 of 16 December 1977):
- (a) Resolution relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States;

- (b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations.
125. Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law (decision 32/440 of 16 December 1977).
126. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind (decision 32/441 of 16 December 1977).
127. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, para. 115):
- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
128. Establishment of an agency or a department of the United Nations for undertaking, co-ordinating and disseminating the results of research into unidentified flying objects and related phenomena (item proposed by Grenada (A/33/141)).
129. Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (item proposed by Costa Rica (A/33/142)).

## DOCUMENT A/33/200

### Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-third session

[Original: English/French]  
[25 August 1978]

Review and co-ordination of human rights programmes of organizations in the United Nations system and co-operation with other international programmes in the field of human rights [item proposed by Ecuador, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America (A/33/191 and Add.1)].

## DOCUMENT A/BUR/33/1

### Organization of the thirty-third session, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: memorandum by the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]  
[15 September 1978]

#### I. Introduction

1. The Secretary-General has the honour to place before the General Committee, for its consideration, the following observations and proposals in connexion with the report to be made to the General Assembly by the General Committee regarding the organization of the thirty-third session, the adoption of the agenda and the allocation of items.

#### II. Organization of the session

##### A. SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

2. It is suggested that both plenary and committee meetings should begin at 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.; thus, two and a half hours would be available in the morning and three in the afternoon. In this connexion, the General Committee may wish to stress the need for punctuality in opening meetings and to draw the General Assembly's attention to rules 67 and 108 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.12 and Amend.1), whereby the President of the General Assembly may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one third of the members are present, and the Chairman of a Main Committee may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one quarter of the members are present.

3. It is proposed that a five-day working week should be established, on the understanding that meetings on Saturdays, as well as night meetings, may be scheduled should this prove necessary.

##### B. GENERAL DEBATE

4. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the following conclusions of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly which were approved by the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session:

(a) The length of the general debate should not normally exceed two and a half weeks (*ibid.*, annex V, para. 45);

(b) The list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate should be closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate (*ibid.*, para. 46).

5. Taking into consideration the conclusions set forth in paragraph 4 above as well as the larger number of delegations already inscribed on the list of speakers, the Secretary-General wishes to suggest that:

(a) The general debate should begin on Monday, 25 September and end on Thursday, 12 October 1978;

(b) The list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate should be closed on Wednesday, 27 September, at 6 p.m.



### C. RIGHT OF REPLY

6. The General Committee may also wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the recommendation of the Special Committee, which was approved by the Assembly, whereby statements made in the exercise of the right of reply should be delivered, as a general rule, at the end of meetings (*ibid.*, para. 78). Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to recommend, as was done at previous sessions, that delegations should exercise their right of reply at the end of the day whenever two meetings have been scheduled for that day and whenever such meetings are devoted to the consideration of the same item.

7. Following the precedents established by the General Assembly at previous sessions, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the Assembly that statements in the exercise of the right of reply should be limited to 10 minutes.

### D. CLOSING DATE OF THE SESSION

8. In accordance with the provisions of rule 2 of the rules of procedure and in the light of the recommendation of the Special Committee that the General Assembly should meet for a period of 13 weeks (*ibid.*, para. 4), the Secretary-General wishes to suggest that the closing date of the thirty-third session should be Tuesday, 19 December 1978.

### E. RECORDS OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES

9. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to the fact that under rule 58 of the rules of procedure the First Committee shall be provided with verbatim records. That rule also stipulates that no organ of the General Assembly shall have both verbatim and summary records. As previously, the General Committee may therefore wish to recommend that the verbatim records should be the official records of the First Committee and the summary records should remain the official records of all other main committees. In this connexion, the General Committee should also make a recommendation to the General Assembly as to whether the option that has traditionally been approved for the Special Political Committee to obtain, on specific request, transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings, or portions thereof, should be maintained for the thirty-third session. Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to draw the Assembly's attention to paragraph 10 (c) of its resolution 2538 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 which reads as follows:

"Speeches or statements by representatives, by the Secretary-General or his representative, or by persons presenting reports on behalf of committees or other bodies, may be reproduced *in extenso* in summary records or in official documents only if they serve as bases for discussion, provided that the relevant decision is taken by the body concerned after a statement of the financial implications has been submitted in accordance with regulation 13.1 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations."

### F. SEATING ARRANGEMENTS

10. In accordance with the established practice, the Secretary-General has caused lots to be drawn for the purpose of choosing the Member to occupy the first desk on the Assembly floor from which the alphabetical seating order will begin. The name drawn was Norway. Consequently, the delegation of that

country will sit at the first desk at the right of the President and the other countries will follow in the English alphabetical order. The same order will be observed in the main committees.

### G. USE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HALL BY THE MAIN COMMITTEES

11. In addition to the General Assembly Hall, only five conference rooms (Conference Rooms 1 to 4 and the Trusteeship Council Chamber) can accommodate the membership of the Organization, making it possible to hold no more than six meetings simultaneously. All the Main Committees should, therefore, make full use of the General Assembly Hall when no plenary meeting is being held. Owing to construction work, the Trusteeship Council Chamber will not be available until 9 October; as a result, it will not be possible to hold more than five meetings simultaneously during the first three weeks of the session.

### H. MECHANICAL MEANS OF VOTING

12. The Secretary-General wishes to suggest that the Main Committees make full use, on a rotating basis, of the mechanical means of voting available in both the General Assembly Hall and Conference Room 3.

### I. WORK OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

13. The Secretary-General would like to draw the attention of the General Committee to rule 153 of the rules of procedure which reads as follows:

"No resolution involving expenditure shall be recommended by a committee for approval by the General Assembly unless it is accompanied by an estimate of expenditures prepared by the Secretary-General. No resolution in respect of which expenditures are anticipated by the Secretary-General shall be voted by the General Assembly until the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee) has had an opportunity of stating the effect of the proposal upon the budget estimates of the United Nations."

In this connexion the General Committee may therefore wish to recommend that the General Assembly should draw the attention of the Main Committees to the imperative need for allowing sufficient time for the preparation of the estimate of expenditures by the Secretariat and for its consideration by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and by the Fifth Committee and to the advisability of taking this requirement into account when they adopt their programme of work, so that items for which financial implications are expected may be considered as early as possible.

### J. REPORTS OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES

14. The General Committee may also wish to recommend that the General Assembly should draw the attention of the Main Committees to Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII), which was reaffirmed by the Special Committee (A/520/Rev.12 and Amend.1, annex V, para. 43), whereby the report of the Main Committees should be as concise as possible and, save in exceptional cases, should not contain a summary of the debates.

### K. BALLOTING PROCEDURE

15. The Secretary-General wishes to recall that on several occasions during the past three sessions the

General Assembly decided to dispense with the time-consuming balloting procedure in the case of uncontested elections to subsidiary organs. The General Committee may wish to recommend that the General Assembly should resort to such a method whenever it deems it appropriate.

### III. Adoption of the agenda

16. All proposals for the inclusion of items in the agenda of the thirty-third session have been communicated to Member States in the following documents:

(a) Provisional agenda of the thirty-third session (A/33/150);

(b) Supplementary list of items (A/33/200);

(c) Requests for the inclusion of additional items (A/33/241, A/33/242).

The items proposed for inclusion are listed in the draft agenda, which appears in paragraph 18 below.

17. With respect to item 12 of the draft agenda (Report of the Economic and Social Council), the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to a number of reports which the General Assembly specifically requested or which the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit to the Assembly. These reports, which will be considered under item 12, are the following:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on long-term trends in the economic development of world regions (resolution 32/57 of 8 December 1977);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Comoros (resolution 32/92 of 13 December 1977);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Djibouti (resolution 32/93 of 13 December 1977);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique (resolution 32/95 of 13 December 1977);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Sao Tome and Principe (resolution 32/96 of 13 December 1977);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Botswana (resolution 32/97 of 13 December 1977);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Lesotho (resolution 32/98 of 13 December 1977);

(h) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Cape Verde (resolution 32/99 of 13 December 1977);

(i) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Guinea-Bissau (resolution 32/100 of 13 December 1977);

(j) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Seychelles (resolution 32/101 of 13 December 1977);

(k) Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of human rights in Chile (resolution 32/118 of 16 December 1977, para. 7);

(l) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile (resolution 32/118 of 16 December 1977, para. 8 (a));

(m) Report of the Commission on Human Rights on the protection of human rights in Chile (resolution 32/118 of 16 December 1977, para. 8 (c));

(n) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to South African student refugees (resolution 32/119 of 16 December 1977);

(o) Report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the protection and promotion of human rights (resolution 32/127 of 16 December 1977);

(p) Report of the World Tourism Organization on the promotion of tourism (resolution 32/157 of 19 December 1977, para. 1);

(q) Report of the Secretary-General on the membership of the World Tourism Organization (resolution 32/157 of 19 December 1977, para. 3);

(r) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (resolution 32/159 of 19 December 1977);

(s) Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977);

(t) Report of the Secretary-General on the network for the exchange of technological information and the industrial and technological information bank (resolution 32/178 of 19 December 1977);

(u) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries (resolution 32/179 of 19 December 1977);

(v) Report of the Secretary-General on the "brain-drain" problem (resolution 32/192 of 19 December 1977);

(w) Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on measures for achieving better co-ordination between social and other development activities within the United Nations (Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/35 of 8 May 1978);

(x) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Zambia (Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/46 of 2 August 1978);

(y) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/64 of 4 August 1978).

18. Taking into account paragraph 17 above, the draft agenda of the thirty-third session would consist of the following items:<sup>1</sup>

[Same text as the provisional agenda contained in document A/33/150, except for the following items:]

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (P.12).<sup>2</sup>

130. Review and co-ordination of human rights programmes of organizations in the United Nations system and co-operation with other international programmes in the field of human rights (S.1).

131. Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States (A.1).

<sup>1</sup> Abbreviations used in the present document:  
(P. ): item on the provisional agenda (A/33/150);  
(S. ): item on the supplementary list (A/33/200);  
(A. ): additional items (A/33/241, A/33/242).

<sup>2</sup> See para. 17 above.

132. Observer status for the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation in the General Assembly (A.2).

#### IV. Allocation of items

19. The allocation of items described in paragraph 29 below is based on the pattern adopted by the General Assembly for those items in previous years. However, the Secretary-General trusts that delegations will consider allotting the items in a manner which will best enhance the effectiveness and the impact of the Assembly's work.

20. Items 130, 131 and 132 of the draft agenda (see paragraph 18 above) have not been considered previously by the General Assembly. The sponsors of the requests for the inclusion of those items have suggested that they should be allocated as follows:

Item 130 .....	Third Committee
Item 131 .....	Plenary meetings or First Committee
Item 132 .....	Plenary meetings

21. In connexion with item 12 of the draft agenda (Report of the Economic and Social Council), the Secretary-General proposes that, as in previous years, the various parts of the report should be assigned to the Main Committees in accordance with their respective fields of competence or to plenary meetings. Bearing that consideration in mind, the Secretary-General recommends the following allocation for the various parts of the main report,<sup>3</sup> on the understanding that the sections of the addendum to the report<sup>4</sup> would be allocated according to their subject-matter:

Chapter I .....	Plenary meetings
Chapter II .....	Second and Third Committees
Chapter III	
Section A .....	Second Committee
Section B	
(a) Substantive aspects .....	Second and Third Committees
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects .....	Fifth Committee
Section C .....	Third Committee
Section D .....	Second Committee
Sections E and F .....	Third Committee
Section G	
(a) Substantive aspects .....	Third Committee
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects .....	Fifth Committee
Section H .....	Third Committee
Section I .....	Second Committee
Section J .....	Third Committee
Section K	
(a) Substantive aspects .....	Second Committee
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects .....	Fifth Committee
Sections L and M .....	Second Committee

Chapter IV	
Section A .....	Second and Fifth Committees
Sections B and C	
(a) Substantive aspects .....	Second Committee
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects .....	Fifth Committee
Sections D and E .....	Second Committee
Sections F and G	
(a) Substantive aspects .....	Second Committee
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects .....	Fifth Committee
Section H .....	Second and Fifth Committees <sup>5</sup>
Section I .....	Second and Fifth Committees
Sections J to M .....	Second Committee
Chapter V	
Section A .....	Third Committee
Sections B to D	
(a) Substantive aspects .....	Third Committee
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects .....	Fifth Committee
Section E .....	Second and Third Committees
Chapter VI	
Sections A to E .....	Second Committee
Section F .....	Fourth Committee
Section G .....	Second Committee
Chapter VII	
Sections A to C .....	Plenary meetings
Section D .....	Fifth Committee
Section E .....	Second and Third Committees
Section F .....	Plenary meetings
Sections G and H .....	Fifth Committee

22. With regard to item 24 of the draft agenda (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples), the General Committee may wish to consider referring to the Fourth Committee, as was done at previous sessions, all 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<sup>6</sup> relating to specific Territories. This would again enable the General Assembly to deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

23. In connexion with item 28 of the draft agenda (Question of Cyprus), the General Committee will recall that at its thirty-second session the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting 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 take the floor in the Committee in order to express

<sup>3</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/33/3).

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 3A (A/33/3/Add.1).

<sup>5</sup> See also para. 26 below.

<sup>6</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1).

their views, and that it would then resume its consideration of the item, taking into account the report of the Special Political Committee.<sup>7</sup>

24. In connexion with item 32 of the draft agenda (Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa), the General Committee will recall that at its thirty-second session the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.<sup>8</sup>

25. With regard to item 47 of the draft agenda (General and complete disarmament), the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the fact that some portions of the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency,<sup>9</sup> which is to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, deal with the subject-matter of this item. The General Committee may therefore wish to recommend that the relevant paragraphs of the report should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connexion with its consideration of item 47.

26. In connexion with item 63 of the draft agenda (United Nations Environment Programme), the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment and operation of a special account for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,<sup>10</sup> prepared in accordance with paragraphs 11 and 12 of Assembly resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977. In view of the subject-matter of the report, the General Committee may deem it appropriate to recommend to the Assembly that the matter should be referred to the Fifth Committee.

27. The Secretary-General wishes to remind the General Committee that in paragraph 117 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (resolution S-10/2) the General Assembly expressed the view that the First Committee should deal in the future only with questions of disarmament and related international security questions.

28. Furthermore, the Secretary-General wishes to draw again the attention of the General Committee to the following recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, which was approved by the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session:

"The Special Committee, reaffirming the major role which must be played by the Special Political Committee and recognizing further that the agenda of that Committee is relatively light, recommends that the General Assembly should consider transferring to the Special Political Committee one or two items usually considered by other Committees with a view to ensuring a better division of work among the Main Committees [A/520/Rev.12 and Amend.1, annex V, para. 34]."

Accordingly, the General Committee may wish to consider recommending to the Assembly the transfer to

the Special Political Committee of one or more items such as those related to outer space (see para. 27 above).

29. Subject to changes made by the General Committee in the light of the comments contained in paragraphs 19 to 28 above, the allocation of the items of the draft agenda, as based on previous practice, would be the following:<sup>11</sup>

*Plenary meetings*

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Yugoslavia (P.1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (P.2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the thirty-third session of the General Assembly (P.3):
  - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
  - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (P.4).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (P.5).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (P.6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (P.7).
8. Adoption of the agenda (P.8).
9. General debate (P.9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (P.10).
11. Report of the Security Council (P.11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters I and VII (sections A to C and F)] (P.12).<sup>12</sup>
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (P.13).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.14).
15. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (P.15).
16. Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council (P.16).
17. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (P.17).
18. Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board (P.18).
19. Election of twenty members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (P.19).
20. Election of twelve members of the World Food Council (P.20).
21. Election of members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund (P.21).
22. Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (P.22).

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-second Session, Plenary Meetings, 5th meeting, para. 81.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 54.

<sup>9</sup> See A/33/145.

<sup>10</sup> A/33/117.

<sup>11</sup> For the abbreviations used in the allocation of items, see foot-note 1.

<sup>12</sup> See para. 21 above.

23. Election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (P.23).
24. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.24):<sup>12</sup>
- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
25. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (P.25).
26. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General (P.26).
27. Question of Namibia (P.27).
- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
  - (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
  - (c) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.
28. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General (P.28).<sup>14</sup>
29. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General (P.29).
30. The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General (P.30).
31. Question of Palestine: report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (P.31).
32. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.32):<sup>15</sup>
- (a) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
  - (b) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports;
  - (c) Report of the Secretary-General.
33. Thirty years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: international co-operation for the promotion and observance of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights (P.33).
34. Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (P.34).
35. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (P.60):<sup>16</sup>
- (d) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director.
36. Operational activities for development (P.62):<sup>17</sup>
- (i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries
37. United Nations Special Fund (P.65):<sup>18</sup>
- (b) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director.  
*First Committee*<sup>19</sup>
1. 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 (P.35).
  2. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/76 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) [P.36].
  3. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (P.37).
  4. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/78: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (P.38).
  5. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/79 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) [P.39].
  6. Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (P.40).
  7. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (P.41).
  8. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (P.42).
  9. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General (P.43).
  10. 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 (P.44).
  11. Reduction of military budgets (P.45).
  12. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (P.46).
  13. General and complete disarmament (P.47):<sup>20</sup>
    - (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;
    - (b) Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
    - (c) Report of the Secretary-General.
  14. World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (P.48).

<sup>12</sup> See para. 22 above.<sup>14</sup> See para. 23 above.<sup>15</sup> See para. 24 above.<sup>16</sup> For subitems (a) to (c), see "Second Committee", item 4.<sup>17</sup> For subitems (a) to (h), see "Second Committee", item 6.<sup>18</sup> For subitem (a), see "Second Committee", item 9.<sup>19</sup> See para. 27 above.<sup>20</sup> See para. 25 above.



15. United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Preparatory Conference (P.49).
16. Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: reports of the Secretary-General (P.50).
17. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (P.51):<sup>19</sup>
  - (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
18. Preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (P.52).<sup>19</sup>
19. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (P.127):
  - (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
  - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.

*Special Political Committee*<sup>21</sup>

  1. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (P.53).
  2. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (P.54):
    - (a) Report of the Commissioner-General;
    - (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    - (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;
    - (d) Reports of the Secretary-General.
  3. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (P.55).
  4. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (P.56).
  5. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (P.57).
  6. Establishment of an agency or a department of the United Nations for undertaking, co-ordinating and disseminating the results of research into unidentified flying objects and related phenomena (P.128).

*Second Committee*

  1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters II, III (sections A, B, D, I and K to M), IV, V (section E), VI (sections A to E and G) and VII (section E)] (P.12).<sup>22</sup>
2. Development and international economic co-operation (P.58):
  - (a) Report of the Committee Established under General Assembly resolution 32/174;
  - (b) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (c) Economic co-operation among developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (d) Effective mobilization of women in development: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (e) Multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources: report of the Secretary-General.
3. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (P.59):
  - (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
4. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (P.60):<sup>23</sup>
  - (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board;
  - (b) Strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development in the least developed among the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (c) United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency: report of the Secretary-General.
5. United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director (P.61).
6. Operational activities for development (P.62):<sup>24</sup>
  - (a) United Nations Development Programme;
  - (b) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
  - (c) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General;
  - (d) United Nations Volunteers programme;
  - (e) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
  - (f) United Nations Children's Fund: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (g) World Food Programme;
  - (h) United Nations Special Fund for Landlocked Developing Countries.
7. United Nations Environment Programme (P.63):
  - (a) Report of the Governing Council;
  - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
8. Food problems: report of the World Food Council (P.64).
9. United Nations Special Fund (P.65):<sup>25</sup>
  - (a) Report of the Board of Governors.

<sup>21</sup> See para. 28 above.

<sup>22</sup> The parts of the report listed below would be referred also to the Third and Fifth Committees as follows:

(a) Chapters II, V (section E) and VII (section E) .....	Third Committee;
(b) Chapters III (section K) and IV (sections A to C and F to I) ...	Fifth Committee;
(c) Chapter III (section B) .....	Third and Fifth Committees.

For further details, see para. 21 above.

<sup>23</sup> For subitem (d), see "Plenary meetings", item 35.

<sup>24</sup> For subitem (i), see "Plenary meetings", item 36.

<sup>25</sup> For subitem (b), see "Plenary meetings", item 37.

10. United Nations University (P.66):  
 (a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University;  
 (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
11. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: reports of the Secretary-General (P.67).
12. Human settlements (P.68):  
 (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;  
 (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
13. Technical co-operation among developing countries: United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (P.69).
14. United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (P.70):  
 (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development;  
 (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
15. Acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries (P.71):  
 (a) Reports of the Secretary-General;  
 (b) Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
- Third Committee*
1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters II, III (sections B and C, E to H and J), V and VII (section E)] (P.12).<sup>26</sup>
2. Policies and programmes relating to youth: reports of the Secretary-General (P.72).
3. Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General (P.73).
4. World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General (P.74).
5. Draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (P.75).
6. 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 (P.76).
7. Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development (P.77).
8. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress: reports of the Secretary-General (P.78).
9. Preservation and further development of cultural values (P.79).
10. Importance of the equitable distribution of national income for economic and social development: report of the Secretary-General (P.80).
11. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (P.81):  
 (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;  
 (b) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General;  
 (c) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*: report of the Secretary-General.
12. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: report of the Secretary-General (P.82).
13. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: reports of the Secretary-General (P.83).
14. International Covenants on Human Rights (P.84):  
 (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee;  
 (b) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General.
15. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: report of the High Commissioner (P.85).
16. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (P.86).
17. Problems of the elderly and the aged: report of the Secretary-General (P.87).
18. United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace: reports of the Secretary-General (P.88).
19. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (P.89).
20. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (P.90).
21. Freedom of information (P.91):  
 (a) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information;  
 (b) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information.
22. United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law (P.92).

<sup>26</sup> The parts of the report listed below would be referred also to the Second and Fifth Committees as follows:

(a) Chapters II, V (section E) and VII (section E) .....	Second Committee;
(b) Chapters III (section G) and V (sections B to D) .....	Fifth Committee;
(c) Chapter III (section B) .....	Second and Fifth Committees.

23. Creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (P.129).

*Fourth Committee*

1. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (P.93):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General;  
(b) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

2. Question of Southern Rhodesia: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.94).

3. Question of East Timor: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.95).

4. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.96).

5. 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 (P.97):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;  
(b) Report of the Secretary-General.

6. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapter VI (section F)] (P.12).<sup>27</sup>

7. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (P.98).

8. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (P.99).

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: 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 [chapters relating to specific Territories] (P.24).<sup>28</sup>

*Fifth Committee*

1. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.100):

- (a) United Nations;  
(b) United Nations Development Programme;  
(c) United Nations Children's Fund;  
(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;  
(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;  
(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;  
(g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;  
(h) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;  
(i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.

2. Programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (P.101).

3. Medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 (P.102).

4. United Nations accommodation (P.103):

- (a) Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna: report of the Secretary-General;  
(b) Accommodation at Nairobi: report of the Secretary-General;  
(c) Expansion of meetings rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters: report of the Secretary-General.

5. United Nations public information policies and activities: report of the Secretary-General (P.104).

6. Financial emergency of the United Nations: report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations (P.105).

7. Review of the intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets (P.106).

8. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (P.107).

9. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (P.108).

10. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences (P.109).

11. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (P.110).

12. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly (P.111):

- (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;  
(b) Committee on Contributions;  
(c) Board of Auditors;  
(d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General;

<sup>27</sup> See para. 21 above.

<sup>28</sup> See para. 22 above.



- (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;  
(f) International Civil Service Commission.
13. Personnel questions (P.112):  
(a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;  
(b) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General.
14. Report of the International Civil Service Commission (P.113).
15. United Nations pension system (P.114):  
(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;  
(b) Report of the Secretary-General.
16. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (P.115):  
(a) United Nations Emergency Force and United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General;  
(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General.
17. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters III (sections B, G and K), IV (sections A to C and F to I), V (sections B to D) and VII (sections D, G and H)] (P.12).<sup>29</sup>
- Sixth Committee*
1. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session (P.116).
- 
- <sup>29</sup>The parts of the report listed below would be referred also to the Second and Third Committees as follows:
- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| (a) Chapters III (section K) and IV (sections A to C and F to I) ..... | Second Committee;            |
| (b) Chapters III (section G) and V (sections B to D) .....             | Third Committee;             |
| (c) Chapter III (section B) .....                                      | Second and Third Committees. |
- For further details, see para. 21 above.
2. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eleventh session (P.117).
3. Implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961: report of the Secretary-General (P.118).
4. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.119).
5. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P.120).
6. Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (P.121).
7. Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (P.122).
8. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (P.123).
9. Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations (P.124):  
(a) Resolution relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States;  
(b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations.
10. Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law (P.125).
11. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind (P.126).

## DOCUMENT A/BUR/33/2

Allocation of items: letter, dated 19 September 1978, from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

[Original: English]  
[19 September 1978]

On behalf of the delegations of the members countries of the Group of 77, I hereby request that subitem *a* (Report of the Committee Established under General Assembly resolution 32/174) of item 58 of the draft agenda for the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, entitled "Development and international economic co-operation", be placed on the agenda of the plenary, and that it be given priority so that it may be taken as the first item following the general debate.

The Group of 77 is of the view that such an arrangement will enable the General Assembly to give the fullest attention and impetus to the process of discussion and negotiation on matters related to the new international economic order, in the context of the very important responsibilities vested in the committee established under General Assembly resolution 32/174.

(Signed) D. O. MILLS  
Chairman of the Group of 77

## DOCUMENT A/33/250

## First report of the General Committee

[Original: English/French]  
[21 September 1978]

## I. Introduction

1. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 20 and 21 September 1978, the General Committee considered a memorandum by the Secretary-General relating to the organization of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, the adoption of the agenda and the allocation of items (A/BUR/33/1) and the letter, dated 19 September 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/BUR/33/2). A summary of the discussion in the General Committee appears in the summary records of those meetings (A/BUR/33/SR.1 and 2).

## II. Organization of the session

## A. SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

2. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/BUR/33/1, paras. 2 and 3), the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the following arrangements relating to the schedule of meetings:

(a) Plenary and committee meetings should begin at 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.;

(b) A five-day working week should be established, on the understanding that meetings on Saturdays, as well as night meetings, may be scheduled if necessary.

3. In this connexion, the General Committee wishes to stress the need for punctuality in opening meetings and to draw the General Assembly's attention to the text of rules 67 and 108 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.12 and Amend.1), whereby the President of the Assembly may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one third of the members are present, and the Chairman of a Main Committee may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one quarter of the members are present.

## B. GENERAL DEBATE

4. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (A/BUR/33/1, para. 4), the General Committee wishes to draw the General Assembly's attention to the following conclusions of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly which were approved by the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session:

(a) The length of the general debate should not normally exceed two and a half weeks (A/520/Rev.12 and Amend.1, annex V, para. 45);

(b) The list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate should be closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate (*ibid.*, para. 46).

5. Taking into consideration the suggestions of the Secretary-General (A/BUR/33/1, para. 5) and the

increase in the number of speakers, the General Committee recommends that:

(a) The general debate should begin on Monday, 25 September and end on Thursday, 12 October 1978;

(b) The list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate should be closed on Wednesday, 27 September, at 6 p.m.;

(c) Out of consideration for the other speakers and in order to preserve the dignity of the general debate, delegations should refrain from expressing their congratulations in the General Assembly hall after a speech has been delivered.

## C. RIGHT OF REPLY

6. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 6), the General Committee wishes to draw the General Assembly's attention to the recommendation of the Special Committee, which was approved by the Assembly, whereby statements made in the exercise of the right of reply should be delivered, as a general rule, at the end of meetings. Furthermore, the General Committee recommends that delegations should exercise their right of reply at the end of the day whenever two meetings have been scheduled for that day and whenever such meetings are devoted to the consideration of the same item.

7. Also at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 7), the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that statements in the exercise of the right of reply should be limited to 10 minutes.

## D. CLOSING DATE OF THE SESSION

8. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 8), the General Committee proposes to the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 2 of the rules of procedure, that the closing date of the thirty-third session should be Tuesday, 19 December 1978.

## E. RECORDS OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES

9. As pointed out by the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 9), rule 58 of the rules of procedure stipulates that the First Committee shall be provided with verbatim records and that no organ of the General Assembly shall have both verbatim and summary records. The General Committee therefore recommends that the verbatim records should be the official records of the First Committee and the summary records should remain the official records of all other Main Committees. In this connexion, the General Committee also recommends to the General Assembly that the option that has traditionally been approved for the Special Political Committee to obtain, on specific request, transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings, or portions thereof, should be maintained for the thirty-third session. Furthermore, the General Committee wishes to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 10 (c) of its resolution 2538 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, which reads as follows:

"Speeches or statements by representatives, by the Secretary-General or his representative, or by per-

sons presenting reports on behalf of committees or other bodies, may be reproduced *in extenso* in summary records or as official documents only if they serve as bases for discussion, provided that the relevant decision is taken by the body concerned after a statement of the financial implications has been submitted in accordance with regulation 13.1 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations."

#### F. SEATING ARRANGEMENTS

10. The General Committee took note of the seating arrangements to be observed in the plenary and in the Main Committees (*ibid.*, para. 10).

#### G. USE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HALL BY THE MAIN COMMITTEE

11. The General Committee took note of the fact that, in addition to the General Assembly Hall, only five conference rooms (Conference Rooms 1 to 4 and the Trusteeship Council Chamber) can accommodate the membership of the Organization, making it possible to hold no more than six meetings simultaneously; the Committee also noted that, owing to construction work, the Trusteeship Council Chamber would not be available until 9 October and that, as a result, it would not be possible to hold more than five meetings simultaneously during the first three weeks of the session. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 11), the General Committee therefore proposes that all the Main Committees should make full use of the General Assembly Hall when no plenary meetings are being held.

#### H. MECHANICAL MEANS OF VOTING

12. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 12), the General Committee proposes that the Main Committees make full use, on a rotating basis, of the mechanical means of voting available in both the General Assembly Hall and Conference Room 3.

#### I. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

13. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 13), the General Committee would like to draw the attention of the General Assembly to rule 153 of the rules of procedure which reads as follows:

"No resolution involving expenditure shall be recommended by a committee for approval by the General Assembly unless it is accompanied by an estimate of expenditures prepared by the Secretary-General. No resolution in respect of which expenditures are anticipated by the Secretary-General shall be voted by the General Assembly until the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee) has had an opportunity of stating the effect of the proposal upon the budget estimates of the United Nations."

In this connexion, the General Committee recommends that the General Assembly should draw the attention of the Main Committees to the imperative need for allowing sufficient time for the preparation of the estimate of expenditures by the Secretariat and for its consideration by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and by the Fifth Committee and to the advisability of taking this requirement into account when they adopt their programme of

work, so that items for which financial implications are expected may be considered as early as possible.

#### J. REPORTS OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES

14. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 14), the General Committee recommends that the General Assembly should draw the attention of the Main Committees to Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII), which was reaffirmed by the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, whereby the reports of the Main Committees should be as concise as possible and, save in exceptional cases, should not contain a summary of the debates.

#### K. BALLOTING PROCEDURE

15. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 15), the General Committee wishes to recommend that the General Assembly should, whenever it deems it appropriate, dispense with the time-consuming balloting procedure in the case of uncontested elections to subsidiary organs.

### III. Adoption of the agenda

16. The General Committee considered the draft agenda of the thirty-third session submitted by the Secretary-General in his memorandum (*ibid.*, para. 16). All the items contained in the draft agenda formed part of the following documents:

- (a) Provisional agenda of the thirty-third session (A/33/150);
- (b) Supplementary list of items (A/33/200);
- (c) Requests for the inclusion of additional items (A/33/241, A/33/242).

17. In connexion with item 12 of the draft agenda (Report of the Economic and Social Council), the General Committee noted that a number of reports, which the General Assembly had specifically requested or which the Economic and Social Council had decided to transmit to the Assembly, would be considered under this item (A/BUR/33/1, para. 17).

18. The General Committee decided, by 18 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions, to recommend the inclusion of item 26 of the draft agenda (Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte).

19. The General Committee decided, by 15 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions, to recommend that item 77 (Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development), item 91 (Freedom of information) and item 104 (United Nations public information policies and activities) of the draft agenda should be combined as a single item under the heading "Questions relating to information". The item would thus read:

"Questions relating to information:

- "(a) Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development;
- "(b) Freedom of information:
  - (i) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information;

(ii) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information;

“(c) United Nations public information policies and activities: report of the Secretary-General.”

20. The General Committee decided to recommend that item 86 (Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms) and item 129 (Creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights) of the draft agenda should be combined as a single item reading as follows:

“Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.”

21. The General Committee decided, by 11 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions, to recommend the inclusion of item 95 of the draft agenda (Question of East Timor).

22. The General Committee decided, by 15 votes to 3, with 1 abstention, to recommend the inclusion of item 130 of the draft agenda (Review and co-ordination of human rights programmes of organizations in the United Nations system and co-operation with other international programmes in the field of human rights).

23. Taking into account paragraphs 17 to 22 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following items:<sup>20</sup>

[Same text as the provisional agenda in document A/33/150, except for the following items:]

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (P.12).<sup>21</sup>

77. Questions relating to information:<sup>22</sup>

(a) Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development (P.77);

(b) Freedom of information (P.91):

(i) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information;

(ii) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information;

(c) United Nations public information policies and activities: report of the Secretary-General (P.104).

86. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (P.86, P.129).<sup>23</sup>

91. United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law (P.92).

92. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (P.93):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General;

(b) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

93. Question of Southern Rhodesia: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.94).

94. Question of East Timor: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.95).

95. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.96).

96. 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 (P.97):

(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General.

97. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (P.98).

98. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (P.99).

99. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.100):

(a) United Nations;

(b) United Nations Development Programme;

(c) United Nations Children's Fund;

(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;

<sup>20</sup> Abbreviations used in the present document:  
(P.): item on the provisional agenda (A/33/150);  
(S.): item on the supplementary list (A/33/200);  
(A.): additional item (A/33/241, A/33/242).

<sup>21</sup> See para. 17 above.

<sup>22</sup> See para. 19 above.

<sup>23</sup> See para. 20 above.

- (h) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
- (i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.
100. Programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (P.101).
101. Medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 (P.102).
102. United Nations accommodation (P.103):
- (a) Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna: report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Accommodation at Nairobi: report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) Expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters: report of the Secretary-General.
103. Financial emergency of the United Nations: report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations (P.105).
104. Review of the intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets (P.106).
105. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (P.107).
106. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (P.108).
107. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences (P.109).
108. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (P.110).
109. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly (P.111):
- (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
- (b) Committee on Contributions;
- (c) Board of Auditors;
- (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General;
- (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
- (f) International Civil Service Commission.
110. Personnel questions (P.112):
- (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General.
111. Report of the International Civil Service Commission (P.113).
112. United Nations pension system (P.114):
- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
113. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (P.115):
- (a) United Nations Emergency Force and United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General.
114. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session (P.116).
115. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eleventh session (P.117).
116. Implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961: report of the Secretary-General (P.118).
117. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.119).
118. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P.120).
119. Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (P.121).
120. Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (P.122).
121. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (P.123).
122. Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations (P.124):
- (a) Resolution relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States;
- (b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations.
123. Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law (P.125).
124. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind (P.126).
125. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (P.127):
- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
126. Establishment of an agency or a department of the United Nations for undertaking, co-ordinating and disseminating the results of research into unidentified flying objects and related phenomena (P.128).
127. Review and co-ordination of human rights programmes of organizations in the United Nations



- system and co-operation with other international programmes in the field of human rights (S.1).
128. Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States (A.1).
129. Observer status for the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation in the General Assembly (A.2).

#### IV. Allocation of items

24. Taking into account the recommendations in section III above regarding the inclusion of items in the agenda, the General Committee approved the allocation of items contained in paragraph 29 of the Secretary-General's memorandum (A/BUR/33/1) with the following modifications:

##### A. PLENARY MEETINGS

(i) Item 24 of the draft agenda (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples). The General Committee decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 22), to recommend referral to the Fourth Committee of all 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 specific Territories so that the General Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

(ii) Item 27 of the draft agenda (Question of Namibia). The General Committee decided to recommend that the item should be considered immediately after subitem (a) (Report of the Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174) of item 58 (Development and international economic co-operation).

(iii) Item 28 of the draft agenda (Question of Cyprus). The General Committee decided by 14 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, to recommend that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting on the understanding that the General Assembly 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 take the floor in the Committee in order to express their views, and that the Assembly would then resume its consideration of the item, taking into account the report of the Special Political Committee.

(iv) Item 32 of the draft agenda (Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa). The General Committee decided to recommend that:

- a. The item should be considered directly in plenary meeting;
- b. The representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting;
- c. Organizations having a special interest in the question should be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

(v) Item 132 of the draft agenda (Observer status for the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation in the General Assembly). The General Committee decided to recommend that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

##### B. FIRST COMMITTEE

(i) Item 47 of the draft agenda (General and complete disarmament). The General Committee decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 25), to recommend that the relevant paragraphs of the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connexion with its consideration of item 47.

(ii) Item 51 (International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space) and item 52 (Preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting) of the draft agenda. The General Committee decided to recommend that the two items should be allocated to the Special Political Committee.

(iii) Item 131 of the draft agenda (Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States). The General Committee decided to recommend that the item should be allocated to the First Committee.

##### C. SECOND COMMITTEE

(i) Item 58 of the draft agenda (Development and international economic co-operation). The General Committee decided to recommend that subitem (a) (Report of the Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174) should be considered directly in plenary meeting and taken up as the first item following item 9 (General debate).

(ii) Item 63 of the draft agenda (United Nations Environment Programme). The General Committee decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 26), to recommend that the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment and operation of a special account for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, prepared in accordance with paragraphs 11 and 12 of Assembly resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, should be referred to the Fifth Committee.

##### D. THIRD COMMITTEE

(i) Item 77 (Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development) and item 91 (Freedom of information) of the draft agenda. The General Committee decided to recommend that the two items which in accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 19 above would become subitems (a) and (b), respectively, of an item entitled "Questions relating to information", should be allocated to the Special Political Committee (see also (c) below).

(ii) Item 130 of the draft agenda (Review and co-ordination of human rights programmes of organizations in the United Nations system and co-operation with other international programmes in the field of human rights). The General Committee decided to recommend that the item should be allocated to the Third Committee.

## FIFTH COMMITTEE

Item 104 of the draft agenda (United Nations public information policies and activities). The General Committee decided to recommend that the item which in accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 19 above would become subitem (c) of an item entitled "Questions relating to information", should be allocated to the Special Political Committee, on the understanding that the administrative and budgetary aspects exclusively would be considered in the Fifth Committee (see also (d), (i) above).

25. Taking into account paragraph 24 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following allocation of items:<sup>34</sup>

*Plenary meetings*

[For items 1 to 23, see A/BUR/33/1, para. 29, "Plenary meetings".]

24. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.24):<sup>35</sup>
  - (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
25. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (P.25).
26. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General (P.26).
27. Question of Namibia (P.27):<sup>36</sup>
  - (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
  - (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
  - (c) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.
28. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General (P.28):<sup>37</sup>
29. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General (P.29).
30. The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General (P.30).
31. Question of Palestine: report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (P.31).
32. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.32):<sup>38</sup>
  - (a) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
  - (b) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports;
  - (c) Report of the Secretary-General.

<sup>34</sup> For the abbreviations used in the allocation of items, see foot-note 30 above.

<sup>35</sup> See para. 24 (a) (i) above.

<sup>36</sup> See para. 24 (a) (ii) above.

<sup>37</sup> See para. 24 (a) (iii) above.

<sup>38</sup> See para. 24 (a) (iv) above.

33. Thirty years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: international co-operation for the promotion and observance of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights (P.33).
34. Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (P.34).
35. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (P.60):<sup>39</sup>
  - (d) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director.
36. Operational activities for development (P.62):<sup>40</sup>
  - (i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries.
37. United Nations Special Fund (P.65):<sup>41</sup>
  - (b) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director.
38. Development and international economic co-operation (P.58):<sup>42</sup>
  - (a) Report of the Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174.
39. Observer status for the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation in the General Assembly (A.2).

*First Committee*

[For items 1 to 12, see A/BUR/33/1, para. 29, "First Committee".]

13. General and complete disarmament (P.47):<sup>43</sup>
  - (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;
  - (b) Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
  - (c) Report of the Secretary-General.
14. World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (P.48).
15. United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Preparatory Conference (P.49).
16. Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: reports of the Secretary-General (P.50).
17. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (P.127):
  - (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
  - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
18. Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States (A.1).

*Special Political Committee*

[For items 1 to 6, see A/BUR/33/1, para. 29, "Special Political Committee".]

<sup>39</sup> For subitems (a) to (c), see "Second Committee", item 4.

<sup>40</sup> For subitems (a) to (h), see "Second Committee", item 6.

<sup>41</sup> For subitem (a), see "Second Committee", item 9.

<sup>42</sup> For subitems (b) to (e), see "Second Committee", item 2; see also para. 24 (c) (i) above.

<sup>43</sup> See para. 24 (b) (i) above.

7. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (P.51):
  - (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
8. Preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (P.52).
9. Questions relating to information:<sup>44</sup>
  - (a) Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development (P.77).
  - (b) Freedom of information (P.91):
    - (i) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information;
    - (ii) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information;
  - (c) United Nations public information policies and activities: report of the Secretary-General (P.104).

*Second Committee*

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters II, III (sections A, B, D, I and K to M), IV, V (section E), VI (sections A to E and G) and VII (section E)] (P.12).<sup>45</sup>
2. Development and international economic co-operation (P.58):<sup>46</sup>
  - (b) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (c) Economic co-operation among developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (d) Effective mobilization of women in development: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (e) Multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources: report of the Secretary-General.
3. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (P.59):
  - (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
4. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (P.60):<sup>47</sup>
  - (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board;
  - (b) Strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development in the least

developed among the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;

- (c) United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency: report of the Secretary-General.
5. United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director (P.61).
6. Operational activities for development (P.62):<sup>48</sup>
  - (a) United Nations Development Programme;
  - (b) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
  - (c) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General;
  - (d) United Nations Volunteers Programme;
  - (e) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
  - (f) United Nations Children's Fund: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (g) World Food Programme;
  - (h) United Nations Special Fund for Landlocked Developing Countries.
7. United Nations Environment Programme (P.63):<sup>49</sup>
  - (a) Report of the Governing Council;
  - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
8. Food problems: report of the World Food Council (P.64).
9. United Nations Special Fund (P.65):<sup>50</sup>
  - (a) Report of the Board of Governors.

[For items 10 to 15, see A/BUR/33/1, para. 29, "Second Committee".]

*Third Committee*

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters II, III (sections B and C, E to H and J), V and VII (section E)] (P.12).<sup>51</sup>

[For items 2 to 6, see A/BUR/33/1, para. 29, "Third Committee", items 2 to 6, and for items 7 to 14, see items 8 to 15.]
15. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (P.86, P.129).
16. Problems of the elderly and the aged: report of the Secretary-General (P.87).
17. United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace: reports of the Secretary-General (P.88).
18. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (P.89).

<sup>48</sup> For subitem (i), see "Plenary meetings", item 36.

<sup>49</sup> See para. 24 (c) (ii).

<sup>50</sup> For subitem (b), see "Plenary meetings", item 37.

<sup>51</sup> The parts of the report listed below would be referred also to the Second and Fifth Committees as follows:

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| (a) Chapters II, V (section E) and VII (section E) .....   | Second Committee;            |
| (b) Chapters III (section G) and V (sections B to D) ..... | Fifth Committee;             |
| (c) Chapter III (section B) .....                          | Second and Fifth Committees. |

<sup>44</sup> See para. 24 (d) (i) and (c); see also "Fifth Committee", item 18.

<sup>45</sup> The parts of the report listed below would be referred also to the Third and Fifth Committees as follows:

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| (a) Chapters II, V (section E) and VII (section E) .....               | Third Committee;            |
| (b) Chapters III (section K) and IV (sections A to C and F to I) ..... | Fifth Committee;            |
| (c) Chapter III (section B) .....                                      | Third and Fifth Committees. |

<sup>46</sup> For subitem (a), see "Plenary meetings", item 38; see also para. 24 (c) (i).

<sup>47</sup> For subitem (d), see "Plenary meetings", item 35.



19. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (P.90).
20. United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law (P.92).
21. Review and co-ordination of human rights programmes of organizations in the United Nations system and co-operation with other international programmes in the field of human rights (S.1).
17. United Nations Environment Programme [establishment and operation of a special account for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification] (P.63).<sup>53</sup>
18. Questions relating to information:<sup>54</sup>

(c) United Nations public information policies and activities: report of the Secretary-General [administrative and budgetary aspects] (P.104).

*Fourth Committee*

[For items 1 to 8, see A/BUR/33/1, para. 29, "Fourth Committee".]

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: 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 [chapters relating to specific Territories] (P.24).<sup>52</sup>

*Fifth Committee*

[For items 1 to 15, see A/BUR/33/1, para. 29, "Fifth Committee", items 1 to 4 and 6 to 16.]

16. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters III (sections B, G and K), IV (sections

*Sixth Committee*

[For items 1 to 11, see A/BUR/33/1, para. 29, "Sixth Committee".]

<sup>53</sup> The parts of the report listed below would be referred also to the Second and Third Committees as follows:

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| (a) Chapters III (section K) and IV (sections A to C and F to I) ..... | Second Committee;            |
| (b) Chapters III (section G) and V (sections B to D) .....             | Third Committee;             |
| (c) Chapter III (section B) .....                                      | Second and Third Committees. |

<sup>54</sup> See para. 24 (c) (ii) above.

<sup>55</sup> See para. 24 (d) (i) and (e); see also "Special Political Committee", item 9.

<sup>52</sup> See para. 24 (a) (i) above.

DOCUMENT A/33/250/ADD.1

Second report of the General Committee

[Original: English]  
[20 December 1978]

1. At its 3rd meeting, on 20 December 1978, the General Committee considered the question of the organization of the work of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly.

2. At that meeting, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly:

(a) That the session should be extended until Thursday, 21 December 1978;

(b) That the session should be resumed on 15 January 1979 for a period of one week to 10 days exclusively to conclude the consideration of the remaining items on the agenda of the current session;

(c) That the Committee on Conferences should be authorized to make the necessary changes in the calendar of meetings of the other organs which are scheduled to meet during the above-mentioned period.

DOCUMENT A/33/L.2

Turkey: amendments to document A/33/250

[Original: English]  
[22 September 1978]

*Paragraph 24 (a) (iii)*

1. On the fourth and sixth lines, replace the words "Special Political Committee to meet for the purpose of affording representatives of the Cypriot communities an opportunity to take the floor in the Committee" by the words "representatives of the two Cypriot communities to take the floor".

2. On the seventh line, replace "resume" by "continue".

3. On the eighth and ninth lines, replace "report of the Special Political Committee" by "views expressed by the representatives of the two Cypriot communities".

\* \* \*

The subparagraph would thus read as follows:

"... that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting on the understanding that the General Assembly would, when considering the item, invite the representatives of the two Cypriot communities to take the floor in order to express their views, and that the Assembly would then continue its consideration of the item, taking into account the views expressed by the representatives of the two Cypriot communities."

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/33/250), adopted the agenda and the allocation of agenda items for the thirty-third session (see decision 33/401).<sup>56</sup> At the 5th meeting, the amendment submitted by Turkey (A/33/L.2) was rejected by 81 votes to 10, with 22 abstentions; the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in paragraph 24 (a) (iii) of its report was adopted by 81 votes to 2, with 31 abstentions.

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in paragraph 2 of its second report (A/33/250/Add.1) (see decision 33/432).<sup>56</sup>

At the 91st plenary meeting, on 21 December 1978, the President of the General Assembly announced that, in accordance with the decision of the Assembly at its 90th meeting, the agenda items to be considered when the session was reconvened were items 32, 58 (subitems (b) to (e)), 70, 88 and 100 (see decision 33/432).<sup>56</sup>

For the final text of the agenda, see A/33/251/Rev.1; for the allocation of agenda items, see A/33/252/Rev.1.

<sup>56</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/33/45)*, sect. X.B.1.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 8 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/50	Preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session	Replaced by A/33/50/Rev.1
A/33/50/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i>	Mimeographed
A/33/100	Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session	Ditto
A/33/100/Add.1	Annotated draft agenda of the thirty-third session	Ditto
A/33/141	Grenada: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 126
A/33/142	Costa Rica: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 86
A/33/191 and Add.1	Ecuador, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United States of America: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the thirty-third session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 127
A/33/241	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-third session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 128

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/242	Belgium, Benin, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, France, Gabon, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta and Zaire: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-third session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 129
A/33/251	Agenda of the thirty-third session	Replaced by A/33/251/Rev.1
A/33/251/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i>	Offset. For the printed text, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings</i> , vol. I, p. v
A/33/252	Allocation of agenda items for the thirty-third session	Replaced by A/33/252/Rev.1
A/33/252/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i>	Offset. For the printed text, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45</i> , sect. I



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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ANNEXES

III 1983

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

UN/SA COLLECTION NEW YORK, 1978/1979

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 Agenda item 9:\* General debate
 

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## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 9.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/275	Note by the President of the General Assembly, transmitting a letter dated 27 September 1978 addressed to him by the Presidents of Colombia and Venezuela	Mimeographed
A/33/277	Letter from the representative of Nicaragua, transmitting a letter dated 30 September 1978 from the President of Nicaragua to the President of the General Assembly	Ditto
A/33/307	Letter dated 12 October 1978 from the representative of Israel to the President of the General Assembly	Ditto
A/33/308	Letter dated 13 October 1978 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the President of the General Assembly	Ditto
A/33/365	Letter dated 7 November 1978 from the representative of Canada to the President of the General Assembly	Ditto

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 6th to 29th and 31st to 34th meetings.





**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

*THIRTY-THIRD SESSION*

*Official Records*

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**Agenda item 10: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization**

**Agenda item 11: Report of the Security Council**

*Corrigendum*

In the bound volume of *Annexes*, replace the fascicles pertaining to agenda items 10 and 11 by the following:





**GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY****ANNEXES****THIRTY-THIRD SESSION***Official Records*

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

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**Agenda item 10:\* Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization**


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**ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1978, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/33/1) (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45, decision 33/427*).

**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

**NOTE.** This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 10.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 1</i>

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings, 87th meeting*.





OCT 16 1980

ANNEXES

W/SA COLLECTION THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Agenda item 12:\*\* Report of the Economic and Social Council

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/446 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Second Committee .....	2
A/33/509	Report of the Third Committee .....	29
A/33/540	Report of the Fifth Committee .....	46
A/33/L.35	Italy: amendment to draft resolution XV submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/509 .....	47
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		47
Check list of documents .....		48

\* See also the annex fascicle relating to agenda items 96 and 12.

\*\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Second Committee*, 17th to 20th, 46th to 53rd, 57th, 59th to 62nd and 63rd meetings; *ibid.*, *Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Third Committee*, 42nd, 55th, 60th to 64th, 69th to 71st, 73rd and 74th meetings; *ibid.*, *Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 57th, 66th, 67th, 72nd and 77th meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 88th, 90th, 91st and 95th meetings.

NOTE

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

*Chapter I:* for consideration in plenary meetings;

*Chapter II:* allocated to the Second and Third Committees;

*Chapter III:*

*Section A:* allocated to the Second Committee;

*Section B:* allocated to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees;

*Section C:* allocated to the Third Committee;

*Section D:* allocated to the Second Committee;

*Sections E to H:* allocated to the Third Committee;

*Section G:* allocated to the Fifth Committee;

*Section I:* allocated to the Second Committee;

*Section J:* allocated to the Third Committee;

*Section K:* allocated to the Second and Fifth Committees;

*Section L and M:* allocated to the Third Committee;

*Chapter IV:* allocated to the Second Committee;

*Sections A to C and F to I:* also allocated to the Fifth Committee;

*Chapter V:* allocated to the Third Committee;

*Sections B to D:* also allocated to the Fifth Committee;

*Section E:* also allocated to the Second Committee;

*Chapter VI:*

*Sections A to E:* allocated to the Second Committee;

*Section F:* allocated to the Fourth Committee;

*Section G:* allocated to the Second Committee;

*Chapter VII:*

*Sections A to C and F:* for consideration in plenary meetings;

*Section D:* allocated to the Fifth Committee;

*Section E:* allocated to the Second and Third Committees;

*Sections G and H:* allocated to the Fifth Committee.

## DOCUMENTS A/33/416 AND ADD.1 AND 2

## Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/33/416  
PART I OF THE REPORT[Original: English]  
[14 December 1978]

## Introduction

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" and to allocate to the Second Committee, for consideration and report, the following parts of the Council's report (A/33/3): chapters II, III (sections A, B, D, I and K to M), IV, V (section E), VI (sections A to E and G) and VII (section E).

2. The Second Committee considered the item during the general debate at its 3rd to 20th meetings, from 4 to 27 October, and at its 46th to 53rd and 57th meetings, from 24 November to 6 December 1978. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is given in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/33/SR.3-20, 46-53 and 57). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item is given in parts two and three of the report.

3. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978 (A/33/3) and of its resumed second regular session of 1978 (A/33/3/Add.1 (parts I-V));

(b) Letter dated 12 April 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/79 and Corr.1);

(c) Letter dated 10 May 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/99);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Djibouti (A/33/106);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Lesotho (A/33/112 and Add.1);

(f) Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978 (A/33/118);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Sao Tome and Principe (A/33/120);

(h) Letter dated 5 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/127);

(i) Letter dated 8 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/132);

(j) Letter dated 8 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/133);

(k) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Seychelles (A/33/139);

(l) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Botswana (A/33/166 and Corr.1);

(m) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Cape Verde (A/33/167 and Corr.1);

(n) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Comoros (A/33/170);

(o) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique (A/33/173 and Corr.1);

(p) Note verbale dated 11 July 1978 from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/178);

(q) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Guinea-Bissau (A/33/179 and Corr.1);

(r) Reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region and the emergency measures taken on behalf of that region (A/33/267 and DP/326 and Corr.1);

(s) Note verbale dated 29 September 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration adopted that day by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Members of the Group of 77 (A/33/278);

(t) Letter dated 16 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting excerpts from the statement made by Y. Tsendenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic, at the opening of the eighty-seventh session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance at Ulan Bator on 27 September 1978 (A/33/319);

(u) Reports of the Secretary-General on assistance to Zambia (A/33/343 and E/1978/114/Rev.1);

(v) Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (A/33/438);

(w) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa" which the Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1978/59, had recommended to the General Assembly for adoption (A/C.2/33/L.2);<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>At its 58th meeting, on 7 December, on the proposal of Tunisia, made on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, the Committee decided to consider the text of the draft resolution under item 58 of the agenda. See the report of the Second Committee on that item (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 58, document A/33/527).

(x) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of a draft resolution entitled "Preparations for a new international development strategy" which the General Assembly, by its decision 32/443 C, had transmitted to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (A/C.2/33/L.3);

(y) Report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility of holding an international conference on new and renewable sources of energy (E/1978/68);

(z) Progress report of the Secretary-General on long-term trends in the economic development of world regions (E/1978/71);

(aa) Report of the Secretary-General on the network for the exchange of technological information and the industrial and technological information bank (E/1978/72 and Corr.1);

(bb) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries (E/1978/76);

(cc) Report of the Secretary-General on the "brain-drain" problem: outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries (E/1978/92);

(dd) Progress report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (E/1978/96);

(ee) Note by the Secretary-General on the promotion of tourism (E/1978/98);

(ff) Note by the Secretary-General on membership of the World Tourism Organization (E/1978/99).

4. At the 47th meeting, on 27 November, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme introduced 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 (A/33/267).

5. At the 48th meeting, on 28 November, the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of the Special Economic Assistance Programmes introduced the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Djibouti (A/33/106), Lesotho (A/33/112 and Add.1), Sao Tome and Principe (A/33/120), Seychelles (A/33/139), Botswana (A/33/166 and Corr.1), Cape Verde (A/33/167 and Corr.1), the Comoros (A/33/170), Mozambique (A/33/173 and Corr.1), Guinea-Bissau (A/33/179 and Corr.1) and Zambia (A/33/343 and E/1978/114/Rev.1). In accordance with the decision taken by the Committee at the same meeting, the statement of the Assistant Secretary-General was subsequently issued in document A/C.2/33/5.

### Consideration of draft resolutions

#### WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION

6. At the 49th meeting, on 28 November, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain and Togo, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.43) entitled "World Tourism Organization". Subsequently, Colombia and Nigeria joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.43 (see para. 38 below, draft resolution I).

#### ASSISTANCE TO GUINEA-BISSAU

8. At the 51st meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Chad, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Empire, Chad, the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.52) entitled "Assistance to Guinea-Bissau". Subsequently, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cuba, Guyana, Jamaica, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At the 52nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Chad, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution by deleting operative paragraph 8, which read:

"8. *Invites also* Member States and other countries, organizations and institutions contributing to multilateral assistance programmes to consider earmarking a portion of their contributions for countries facing special problems, such as Guinea-Bissau, for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to organize special economic assistance programmes".

10. At the 57th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of the Congo, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by the United States of America, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.52/Rev.1); in addition to the deletion of operative paragraph 8, the changes were as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 5, which read:

"5. *Calls upon* Member States, in the light of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning, to accord Guinea-Bissau all privileges and benefits normally deriving from the status of a least developed country and to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Guinea-Bissau in their programmes of development assistance", was replaced by the following:

"5. *Calls upon* Member States, in the light of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning and in accordance with the previous resolutions of the General Assembly, to accord Guinea-Bissau, as a matter of priority, all privileges and benefits and to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Guinea-Bissau in their programmes of development assistance";

(b) Operative paragraph 6, which read:

"6. *Invites* the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to consider the inclusion of an item in the agenda of their 1979 meetings dealing specifically with the special

category of countries, such as Guinea-Bissau, for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to implement special economic assistance programmes and to report the results to the Secretary-General in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session",

was replaced by the following:

"6. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies for their consideration the assistance they are rendering to Guinea-Bissau, for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to implement a special economic assistance programme, and to report the results of that assistance and their decisions to the Secretary-General in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session".

The representative of the Congo further orally revised the revised draft resolution by deleting the word "all" before the words "privileges and benefits" in operative paragraph 5.

#### ASSISTANCE TO SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

11. At the 51st meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Chad, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Empire, Chad, the Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.53) entitled "Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe". Subsequently, Bangladesh, Brazil, India, Jamaica, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

12. At the 57th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of the Congo, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced and further orally revised a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.53/Rev.1). Operative paragraphs 3 and 5 were revised to make them identical, in all but the name of the country, with the corresponding paragraphs of draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.52/Rev.1 (see para. 10 above).

#### ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE

13. At the 52nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of the Congo, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Empire, Chad, the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mal-

dives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.54/Rev.1) entitled "Assistance to Mozambique". Subsequently, Afghanistan, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Jamaica, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Spain, Sri Lanka and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

14. At the 57th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of the Congo, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Guyana and Mongolia, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.54/Rev.2), in which operative paragraph 15, which read:

"15. *Invites* the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme to consider the inclusion of an item in the agenda of their 1979 meetings to deal specifically with the problems of countries such as Mozambique for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to implement a special economic assistance programme and to report the results to the Secretary-General before the opening of the thirty-fourth session of the Assembly", was replaced by the following:

[Text identical with paragraph 15 of draft resolution V in paragraph 38 below.]

#### ASSISTANCE TO CAPE VERDE

15. At the 51st meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Chad, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Empire, Chad, the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.55) entitled "Assistance to Cape Verde". Subsequently, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

16. At the 52nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of the Congo, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution by deleting operative paragraph 9, which read:

"9. *Also invites* Member States and other countries, organizations and institutions contributing to multilateral assistance programmes to consider earmarking a portion of their contribution specifically for countries such as Cape Verde, which face special problems and for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to organize special economic assistance programmes".

17. At the 57th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of the Congo, on behalf of the sponsors,

now joined by Barbados, Cuba, Guyana and the United States of America, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.55/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) Operative paragraph 6 was revised to make it identical, in all but the name of the country, with the corresponding paragraph of draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.52/Rev.1 (see para. 10 (b) above);

(b) Operative paragraph 8 was deleted. The paragraph read:

"8. *Invites* the World Food Programme to consider whether any modification of its present rules can be made to permit the local sale of food provided under its auspices and the use of the proceeds in development projects in the case of countries, such as Cape Verde, encountering special difficulties and circumstances".

#### ASSISTANCE TO LESOTHO

18. At the 51st meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Chad, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Empire, Chad, the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.56) entitled "Assistance to Lesotho". Subsequently, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

19. At the 52nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of the Congo, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.56 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 8, which read:

"8. *Invites* the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to consider the inclusion of an item in the agenda of their 1979 meetings to deal specifically with the special problems of countries, such as Lesotho, for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to implement special economic assistance programmes, and to report the results to the Secretary-General in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session",

was replaced by the following:

[Text identical with paragraph 8 of draft resolution VII in paragraph 38 below.]

(b) Operative paragraph 9 was deleted. The paragraph read:

"9. *Invites* the World Food Programme to consider whether any modification of its present rules

can be made to permit the local sale of food and the use of the proceeds in development projects in the case of countries, such as Lesotho, encountering special difficulties and circumstances".

20. The revised draft resolution was later issued in document A/C.2/33/L.56/Rev.1. Ireland subsequently joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

#### ASSISTANCE TO SEYCHELLES

21. At the 51st meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Chad, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Empire, Chad, the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.57) entitled "Assistance to Seychelles". Subsequently, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

22. At the 57th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of the Congo, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced and further orally revised a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.57/Rev.1); the changes were as follows:

(a) Operative paragraphs 4 and 6 were revised to make them identical, in all but the name of the country, with the corresponding paragraphs of draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.52/Rev.1 (see para. 10 above);

(b) Operative paragraph 8 was deleted. The paragraph read:

"8. *Invites also* Member States and other countries, organizations and institutions contributing to multilateral assistance programmes to consider earmarking a portion of their contribution specifically for countries facing special problems such as Seychelles for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to organize special economic assistance programmes".

#### ASSISTANCE TO BOTSWANA

23. At the 51st meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Chad, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Empire, Chad, the Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.58) entitled "Assistance to Bot-



swana". At the same time he orally revised the draft resolution, on behalf of the sponsors, by deleting operative paragraph 10, which read:

"10. *Invites* Member States and other countries, organizations and institutions contributing to multi-lateral assistance programmes to consider earmarking a portion of their contribution for those countries facing special problems, such as Botswana, for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to organize special economic assistance programmes".

24. Subsequently, Jamaica, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

25. At the 57th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of the Congo, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Guyana, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.58/Rev.1), in which operative paragraph 8 had been revised to make it identical, in all but the name of the country, with the corresponding paragraph of draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.52/Rev.1 (see para. 10 (b) above).

#### ASSISTANCE TO ZAMBIA

26. At the 51st meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Chad, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Empire, Chad, the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.59) entitled "Assistance to Zambia". At the same time he orally revised the draft resolution by deleting operative paragraph 9, which read:

"9. *Invites* Member States and other countries, organizations and institutions contributing to multi-lateral assistance programmes to consider earmarking a portion of their contribution specifically for countries such as Zambia, which face special problems and for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to organize special economic assistance programmes".

Subsequently, Bangladesh, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

27. At the 52nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of the Congo, on behalf of the sponsors, further orally revised the draft resolution by inserting the words "the United Nations Children's Fund" and "the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations" in operative paragraph 11 (former paragraph 12).

28. At the 57th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of the Congo, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Guyana and Jamaica, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.59/Rev.1), in which operative paragraph 11 had been

further revised to make it identical, in all but the name of the country, with the corresponding paragraph of draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.52/Rev.1 (see para. 10 (b) above).

#### ASSISTANCE TO THE COMOROS

29. At the 52nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of the Ivory Coast, on behalf of Bangladesh, the Central African Empire, the Comoros, the Dominican Republic, France, the Gambia, India, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Maldives, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Turkey, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.51) entitled "Assistance to the Comoros". At the same time he orally revised the draft resolution by deleting, in the first preambular paragraph and in operative paragraph 9 (b), the words "the Government of" before the words "the Comoros". Subsequently, the Philippines and the Syrian Arab Republic joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

30. At the 57th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of the Ivory Coast, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.51/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) The fourth preambular paragraph was deleted. The paragraph read:

"*Having regard* to the exceptional circumstances in which the Comoros acceded to independence on 6 July 1975";

(b) Operative paragraph 6 was revised to make it identical, in all but the name of the country, with the corresponding paragraph of draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.52/Rev.1 (see para. 10 (b) above).

#### ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI

31. At the 52nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of the Congo, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Empire, Chad, the Congo, Democratic Yemen, the Dominican Republic, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, the Ivory Coast, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.61) entitled "Assistance to Djibouti". Subsequently, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines and the Syrian Arab Republic joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

32. At the 57th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of the Congo, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Cuba and France, introduced and further orally revised a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.61/Rev.1); the changes were as follows:

(a) Operative paragraphs 5 and 7 were revised to make them identical, in all but the name of the country, with the corresponding paragraphs of draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.52/Rev.1 (see para. 10 above);



(b) Operative paragraph 10 was deleted. The paragraph read:

"10. *Invites also* Member States and other countries, organizations and institutions contributing to multilateral assistance programmes to consider earmarking a portion of their contribution specifically for countries facing special problems such as Djibouti for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to organize special economic assistance programmes".

\* \* \*

33. In connexion with draft resolutions A/C.2/33/L.51 to A/C.2/33/L.59 and A/C.2/33/L.61, the Committee had before it a statement of the administrative and financial implications thereof (A/C.2/33/L.70), submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. In the light of the revisions to the draft resolutions, the Secretary of the Committee stated that paragraph 2 of the administrative and financial implications no longer applied, and that therefore the statement submitted by the Secretary-General referred only to revised draft resolutions A/C.2/33/L.51/Rev.1 to A/C.2/33/L.53/Rev.1, A/C.2/33/L.56/Rev.1 to A/C.2/33/L.59/Rev.1 and A/C.2/33/L.61/Rev.1.

34. At its 57th meeting, on 6 December, the Committee adopted revised draft resolutions A/C.2/33/L.51/Rev.1; L.52/Rev.1 and L.53/Rev.1, as orally revised; L.54/Rev.2, L.55/Rev.1 and L.56/Rev.1; L.57/Rev.1, as orally revised; L.58/Rev.1 and L.59/Rev.1; and L.61/Rev.1, as orally revised (see para. 38 below, draft resolutions II to XI).

35. After the adoption of the revised draft resolutions, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, Benin, the Congo, Japan, Burundi, Sao Tome and Principe, Norway (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Ethiopia, Cape Verde, Botswana, France, Cuba, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Djibouti, Nigeria, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Belgium, Angola, Zambia, Guinea, the Sudan and Algeria.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEDIUM-TERM AND LONG-TERM RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME IN THE SUDANO-SAHELIAN REGION

36. At the 53rd meeting, on 4 December, the representative of Senegal, on behalf of Cape Verde, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and the Upper Volta, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.66) entitled "Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region" and orally revised the draft by deleting, from operative paragraph 8, the words "and the relations with other participating institutions or organizations such as the Club du Sahel". Subsequently, France joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

37. At its 57th meeting, on 6 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.66, as orally revised (see para. 38 below, draft resolution XII).

#### Recommendations of the Second Committee

38. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to XII below.

#### Draft resolution I

##### WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION

##### The General Assembly,

*Recalling* its resolution 32/157 of 19 December 1977 concerning the World Tourism Organization,

*Noting with satisfaction* the interim report prepared by the World Tourism Organization and circulated under a note by the Secretary-General (E/1978/98) in response to paragraph 1 of that resolution,

*Further noting* the work accomplished by the World Tourism Organization since its establishment in the light of its central role in the field of tourism and the further steps which it proposes to take in this regard, especially the operational activities for the promotion of tourism, in particular for the benefit of developing countries,

*Recognizing* that the programmes and activities of the World Tourism Organization in the field of tourism contribute, in accordance with its statutes,<sup>2</sup> to global economic and social development and to international understanding, peace and progress,

*Noting with interest* that the World Tourism Organization is to convene a World Tourism Conference in 1980 which will examine past and present trends in tourism with a view to defining guidelines for its future development, planning and promotion and to enabling States to formulate their tourism development strategies,

1. *Requests* the World Tourism Organization to continue its efforts towards the further development and promotion of tourism, especially in the developing countries, through intensified international co-operation pursuant to article 3 of its statutes;

2. *Urges* States to give due attention and co-operation to the preparatory work of the World Tourism Organization for the World Tourism Conference to be held in 1980, and to ensure appropriate representation at the Conference in order to achieve the results expected therefrom, in particular the promotion and strengthening of tourism in developing countries to enable them to derive a fair and equitable share of the benefits of international tourism;

3. *Reiterates* its invitation, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to States Members of the United Nations which are not yet members of the World Tourism Organization to consider becoming members of that organization;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization, to submit a final report, as called for in its resolution 32/157, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979.

#### Draft resolution II

##### ASSISTANCE TO THE COMOROS

##### The General Assembly,

*Recalling* its resolution 31/42 of 1 December 1976, in which it urgently appealed to the international community to assist the Comoros in an effective and continuous manner so as to enable it to face success-

<sup>2</sup> E/4955, annex.

fully the critical situation resulting from the economic difficulties experienced by that newly independent country,

*Recalling also* its resolution 32/92 of 13 December 1977, in which it endorsed the assessment and recommendations of the United Nations mission to the Comoros<sup>3</sup> and urged Member States and regional and intergovernmental organizations to respond generously and to continue to provide the Comoros with the economic, financial and material assistance necessary to meet the cost of the projects and other measures referred to in the report of the mission,

*Recalling further* its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976 and 32/185 of 19 December 1977, in which it urged all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, to lend their support, in the context of their assistance programmes, to the implementation of the specific action envisaged in favour of developing island countries and in which it also called upon all organizations in the United Nations system to implement, within their respective spheres of competence, appropriate specific action in favour of developing island countries,

*Taking note* of the special problems confronting the Comoros as a developing island country and as one of the least developed among the developing countries,

*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General of 7 July 1978 (A/33/170), which included a progress report on the special economic assistance programme for the Comoros recommended in the report of the Secretary-General of 3 November 1977,<sup>4</sup>

*Noting* Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/49 of 2 August 1978, in which the Council appealed to the international community to respond generously and to continue to assist the Comoros in carrying out its short-term and long-term development programme,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for the Comoros;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the response by various Member States and organizations to its appeal and that of the Secretary-General for assistance to finance, in whole or in part, a number of projects identified in the report of the Secretary-General of 3 November 1977;<sup>4</sup>

3. *Notes, however,* that a substantial amount of assistance is still urgently required in order to carry out the projects identified in annex I to the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>4</sup>

4. *Reiterates* its appeal to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide effective and continuous financial, material and technical assistance to the Comoros to help it overcome its financial and economic difficulties and to permit the implementation of the projects and programmes identified in the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>4</sup>

5. *Calls upon* Member States to give special consideration to the early inclusion of the Comoros in their programmes of development assistance and, in cases where assistance programmes for the Comoros

are already in force, to expand them, wherever possible;

6. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies for their consideration the assistance they are rendering to the Comoros, for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to implement a special economic assistance programme, and to report the results of that assistance and their decisions to the Secretary-General in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

7. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the United Nations special account for the Comoros, established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/92, for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to the Comoros;

8. *Requests* the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance to the Comoros and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Comoros;

(b) To pursue with the Comoros the question of organizing a meeting of donors and, in this respect, to co-ordinate efforts with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Bank;

(c) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to the Comoros and the mobilization of assistance;

(d) To keep the situation in the Comoros under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1979, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for the Comoros;

(e) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of the Comoros and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

### *Draft resolution III*

#### ASSISTANCE TO GUINEA-BISSAU

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 3339 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, in which it invited Member States to provide economic assistance to the then newly independent State of Guinea-Bissau,

<sup>3</sup> See A/32/208/Add.1 and 2.

<sup>4</sup> A/32/208/Add.1.

Recalling further its resolution 32/100 of 13 December 1977, in which it appealed to the international community to provide financial and economic assistance to help Guinea-Bissau overcome serious social and economic difficulties and meet its economic development needs,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning at its fourteenth session, in response to the application of Guinea-Bissau for inclusion in the list of the least developed countries, that Guinea-Bissau should be assisted during the remainder of the current decade and that the special difficulties and upheavals experienced by Guinea-Bissau require special measures,<sup>2</sup>

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 20 July 1978 (A/33/179 and Corr.1), containing the report of the mission which he sent to Guinea-Bissau in response to General Assembly resolution 32/100,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/52 of 2 August 1978, in which the Council called upon the international community to provide assistance to Guinea-Bissau on a generous scale to enable it to meet its short-term and long-term development needs,

Deeply concerned at the damage to the economy of Guinea-Bissau and to much of its limited infrastructure as a result of the long war of national liberation, the acute shortages facing the country, especially in food supplies, trained manpower, equipment and spare parts, budgetary finance and foreign exchange, and the problems caused by the return of large numbers of refugees,

Taking note of the current development priorities of the Government of Guinea-Bissau, which include agriculture, industry, training, transport, electricity, water supplies, mineral exploration and the development of social services,

Recognizing that the persistence of an unfavourable balance of trade and of a deficit in the recurrent budget, together with the weaknesses and limitations of the physical infrastructure, the administration and the services and the shortage of trained manpower, constitute serious obstacles to development,

Recognizing also the continuing need of Guinea-Bissau for international assistance to overcome these obstacles and meet its short-term and long-term development needs,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Guinea-Bissau;

2. Endorses fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and draws the attention of the international community to the requirements for assistance for the projects and programmes identified in it;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those States and organizations which have provided assistance to Guinea-Bissau in response to appeals by the General Assembly and the Secretary-General;

4. Reiterates its appeal to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide effective and continuous

financial, material and technical assistance to Guinea-Bissau to help it overcome its financial and economic difficulties and to permit the implementation of the projects and programmes identified in the report of the Secretary-General;

5. Calls upon Member States, in the light of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning and in accordance with the previous resolutions of the General Assembly, to accord Guinea-Bissau, as a matter of priority, privileges and benefits and to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Guinea-Bissau in their programmes of development assistance;

6. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies for their consideration the assistance they are rendering to Guinea-Bissau, for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to implement a special economic assistance programme, and to report the results of that assistance and their decisions to the Secretary-General in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

7. Draws the attention of the international community to the special account which was established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/100, for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Guinea-Bissau;

8. Requests the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Guinea-Bissau;

9. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Guinea-Bissau;

(b) To pursue with the Government of Guinea-Bissau the question of organizing a meeting of donors and, in this respect, to co-ordinate efforts with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Bank;

(c) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to Guinea-Bissau and the mobilization of assistance;

(d) To keep the situation in Guinea-Bissau under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1979, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Guinea-Bissau;

(e) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Guinea-Bissau and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

<sup>2</sup> See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 6, para. 99.

*Draft resolution IV*

## ASSISTANCE TO SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 31/187 of 21 December 1976, in which it expressed deep concern at the serious economic and social situation in Sao Tome and Principe as a result of the total lack of infrastructure for development,

Recalling also its resolution 32/96 of 13 December 1977, in which it noted that the appeal made in resolution 31/187 had not met with the desired response and requested the Secretary-General to send a special mission to Sao Tome and Principe with a view to continuing the consultations with the Government on urgent needs and identifying the economic problems facing the country,

Recalling further its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976 and 32/185 of 19 December 1977, in which it urged all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, to lend their support, in the context of their assistance programmes, to the implementation of the specific action envisaged in favour of developing island countries and in which it also called upon all organizations in the United Nations system to implement, within their respective spheres of competence, appropriate specific action in favour of developing island countries,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning at its fourteenth session, in response to the application of Sao Tome and Principe for inclusion in the list of the least developed countries, that Sao Tome and Principe should be assisted during the remainder of the current decade and that special difficulties and upheavals experienced by Sao Tome and Principe require special measures,<sup>6</sup>

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 12 June 1978 (A/33/120), containing the report of the mission which he sent to Sao Tome and Principe in response to General Assembly resolution 32/96,

Noting that the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General were fully endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1978/50 of 2 August 1978,

Noting with deep concern that most of the physical and organizational infrastructure of the country is inadequate, that the level of technological development has been generally low in virtually all branches of the economy, that many of the country's physical assets are obsolete and nearly worn out, and that the general condition of the country at independence did not constitute a viable base for launching an effective programme of development,

Noting also that a major reorganization was essential, as was the establishment of new institutions, and that the difficulty of making progress in the current situation was greatly increased by the lack of trained and experienced nationals,

Noting further that the economic and social development of Sao Tome and Principe has been seriously hindered by inadequate sea and air transport and, to a lesser extent, by deficiencies in land transport, and that the improvement of all transport infrastructure is a prerequisite for the country's future progress,

Further noting that school buildings are inadequate for the number of pupils and that there is a serious shortage of housing,

Taking note of the proposals of the Government of Sao Tome and Principe for development, notably in agriculture and livestock, in fisheries, manufacture, transport and other infrastructure, and in education, training, health and housing,

Taking note of the estimate that an annual investment of about \$10 million will be needed for at least the next decade in order to replace obsolete and worn-out installations as well as to provide for a modest growth of *per capita* income,

Recognizing the urgent need of Sao Tome and Principe for international assistance to meet its short-term and long-term development needs,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Sao Tome and Principe;

2. Endorses fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. Calls upon Member States, in the light of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning and in accordance with the previous resolutions of the General Assembly, to accord Sao Tome and Principe, as a matter of priority, privileges and benefits and to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Sao Tome and Principe in their programmes of development assistance;

4. Reiterates its appeal to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Sao Tome and Principe to permit the implementation of the projects and programmes identified in the report of the Secretary-General;

5. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies for their consideration the assistance they are rendering to Sao Tome and Principe, for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to implement a special economic assistance programme, and to report the results of that assistance and their decisions to the Secretary-General in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

6. Draws the attention of the international community to the special account which was established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/96 for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Sao Tome and Principe;

7. Requests the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Sao Tome and Principe;

8. Requests the Secretary-General;

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Sao Tome and Principe;

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*



(b) To pursue with the Government of Sao Tome and Principe the question of organizing a meeting of donors and, in this respect, to co-ordinate efforts with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Bank;

(c) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to Sao Tome and Principe and the mobilization of assistance;

(d) To keep the situation in Sao Tome and Principe under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1979, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Sao Tome and Principe;

(e) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Sao Tome and Principe and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

#### *Draft resolution V*

#### ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the decision of the Government of Mozambique to implement mandatory sanctions against the illegal and racist régime in Southern Rhodesia in accordance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968,

*Recognizing* the substantial economic sacrifices made by Mozambique in the implementation of its decision totally to enforce sanctions and to close its borders with Southern Rhodesia,

*Deeply concerned* at the continued acts of aggression committed by the illegal and racist régime in Southern Rhodesia against Mozambique and the resultant loss of life and destruction of property,

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976, in which the Council appealed to all States to provide, and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, to organize with immediate effect, financial, technical and material assistance to enable Mozambique to carry out its economic development programme normally and to enhance its capacity to implement fully the United Nations mandatory sanctions,

*Recalling also* its resolution 31/43 of 1 December 1976, in which it urged the international community to respond effectively and generously with assistance to Mozambique,

*Recalling further* its resolution 32/95 of 13 December 1977, in which it endorsed the provisions of Security Council resolution 411 (1977) of 30 June 1977 and requested the Secretary-General to arrange for a review of the economic situation of Mozambique,

*Noting* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987 (LX) of 11 May 1976, 2020 (LXI) of 3 August 1976, 2094 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977 and 1978/63 of 3 August 1978,

*Noting also* that the Committee for Development Planning has recommended that the present list of the least developed countries should stand until the end of the Second United Nations Development Decade,<sup>7</sup>

*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 1978 (A/33/173 and Corr.1), containing the report of the mission to Mozambique,

*Having noted* the statement of the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, made on 28 November 1978 (A/C.2/33/5), on the question of United Nations special economic assistance programmes,

*Noting with concern* that the economic and financial position of Mozambique remains grave and beset by budget and balance-of-payments deficits and that, in the absence of international assistance, the Government will have to reduce major imports that are essential for its development programmes and for restoring industrial production to pre-sanctions' levels,

*Noting also* that the investment programme planned by the Government of Mozambique cannot be carried out without significant additional international assistance,

*Taking note* of the list of major projects for which no funding has yet been arranged (see A/33/173 and Corr.1, annex, table 5) and of the major food requirements for the balance of 1978 and the preliminary estimates for 1979 (*ibid.*, annex, table 6),

*Recognizing* that the major floods in 1978 have seriously affected the Government's agricultural programmes and that, despite the international response to this disaster, external assistance is still required, especially in the form of food-stuffs and seeds for planting and technical co-operation for disaster preparedness and prevention,

*Taking into account* that Mozambique continues to provide asylum for a growing number of refugees who continue to be vulnerable to attack and harassment by the forces of the illegal and racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and noting the need for additional international assistance for those refugees,

*Taking note* of the communiqué issued on 17 October 1978 by the Government of Mozambique reaffirming its decision to maintain fully sanctions against the British Colony of Southern Rhodesia in accordance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968),

1. *Strongly endorses* the appeals made by the Security Council and the Secretary-General for international assistance to Mozambique;

2. *Endorses fully* the assessment and major recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the statement of the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions made on 28 November 1978;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the measures he has taken to organize an international economic assistance programme for Mozambique;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Mozambique for the reaffirmation of its decision to apply total sanctions against the illegal and racist régime in Southern Rhodesia;

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

6. *Expresses its appreciation also* for the assistance provided thus far to Mozambique by various States and regional and international organizations;

7. *Regrets*, however, that the total assistance provided to date falls far short of Mozambique's pressing needs;

8. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the additional financial, economic and material assistance identified in the report of the Secretary-General as urgently required by Mozambique;

9. *Calls upon* Member States, regional and inter-regional organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Mozambique, wherever possible, in the form of grants, and urges them to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Mozambique in their programmes of development assistance if it is not already included;

10. *Urges* Member States and organizations which are already implementing or are negotiating assistance programmes for Mozambique to strengthen them, wherever possible;

11. *Requests* all States to consider granting to Mozambique, for the remainder of the Second United Nations Development Decade, in view of its difficult economic situation, the same treatment as is enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries;

12. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the special account established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Mozambique;

13. *Requests* the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system—in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund—to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Mozambique in carrying out its planned development projects without interruption and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance;

14. *Further requests* the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Mozambique;

15. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies for their consideration the assistance they are rendering to Mozambique, for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to implement a special economic assistance programme, and to report the results of that assistance and their decisions to the Secretary-General in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

16. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue and increase his humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees in Mozambique and urges the international community to provide him speedily with the necessary means to carry out those programmes;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique;

(b) To continue to ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to mobilize resources and to co-ordinate the international assistance to Mozambique;

(c) To keep the situation in Mozambique under constant review, maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions and other bodies concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1979, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Mozambique;

(d) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Mozambique and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

#### *Draft resolution VI*

#### ASSISTANCE TO CAPE VERDE

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 31/17 of 24 November 1976 and 32/99 of 13 December 1977, in which it noted with concern the grave economic situation existing in Cape Verde as a result of severe and lengthy drought, the total lack of infrastructure for development and other social and economic strains on the economy of the country,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976 and 32/185 of 19 December 1977, in which it urged all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, to lend their support, in the context of their assistance programmes, to the implementation of the specific action envisaged in favour of developing island countries and in which it also called upon all organizations in the United Nations system to implement, within their respective spheres of competence, appropriate specific action in favour of developing island countries,

*Recalling further* its resolutions 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973, 3512 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and 31/180 of 21 December 1976 concerning the economic and social situation in the Sudano-Sahelian region and measures to be taken for the benefit of that region,

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/51 of 2 August 1978, in which the Council called upon the international community to provide assistance to Cape Verde on a generous scale,

*Noting* that Cape Verde is classified by the United Nations as a least developed country as well as a most seriously affected country and is a member of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 18 July 1978 (A/33/167 and Corr.1), containing the report of the mission which he sent to Cape Verde in response to General Assembly resolution 32/99,

Taking note of the current development priorities of the Government of Cape Verde which include urgent programmes for increased agricultural production and water supplies, the development of fisheries, the promotion of manufacturing, the exploitation of minerals, the development of inter-island transport and port facilities and the improvement of educational facilities,

Noting that international assistance already received by Cape Verde is still far from adequate for it to meet its urgent development needs,

Noting also the severe strain on the recurrent budget of Cape Verde, resulting largely from the drought, and the Government's policy of austerity to reduce the financial deficit,

Recognizing the emphasis which the Government places on the essential role of food aid for the country at the current stage of development and the fact that the food aid made available to Cape Verde has helped to ensure a minimum availability of food and has, in addition, contributed to labour-intensive development projects through the use of sale proceeds,

Recognizing the gravity and urgency of the economic and social problems confronting Cape Verde and the country's need for immediate assistance on a generous scale in order to overcome them and implement a programme of accelerated development,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Cape Verde;

2. Endorses fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and draws the attention of the international community to the urgent requirements for assistance identified in it;

3. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance provided to Cape Verde by various States and international organizations, including both food aid and development aid;

4. Reiterates its appeal to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Cape Verde so as to enable it to carry out a programme of accelerated development;

5. Calls upon Member States to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Cape Verde in their programmes of development assistance and, in cases where assistance programmes for Cape Verde are already in force, to expand them, wherever possible;

6. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies for their consideration the assistance they are rendering to Cape Verde, for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to implement a special economic assistance programme, and to report the results of that

assistance and their decisions to the Secretary-General in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

7. Draws the attention of the international community to the United Nations special account for Cape Verde, established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/99, for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Cape Verde;

8. Requests the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Cape Verde;

9. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Cape Verde;

(b) To pursue with the Government of Cape Verde the question of organizing a meeting of donors and, in this respect, to co-ordinate efforts with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Bank;

(c) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to Cape Verde and the mobilization of assistance;

(d) To keep the situation in Cape Verde under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1979, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Cape Verde;

(e) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Cape Verde and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

#### Draft resolution VII

#### ASSISTANCE TO LESOTHO

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 402 (1976) of 22 December 1976, in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed concern at the serious situation created by South Africa's closure of certain border posts between South Africa and Lesotho aimed at coercing Lesotho into according recognition to the bantustan of the Transkei,

Commending the decision of the Government of Lesotho not to recognize the Transkei in compliance with United Nations decisions, particularly General Assembly resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976,

Fully aware that the decision of the Government of Lesotho not to recognize the Transkei has imposed a special economic burden upon its people,

Recalling also its resolution 32/98 of 13 December 1977, in which, *inter alia*, it recognized that the continuing influx of refugees from South Africa imposed an additional burden on Lesotho,

*Strongly endorsing* the appeals made in Security Council resolutions 402 (1976) of 22 December 1976 and 407 (1977) of 25 May 1977, in General Assembly resolution 32/98, and by the Secretary-General, calling on all States, regional and intergovernmental organizations and the appropriate agencies of the United Nations system to contribute generously to the international programme of assistance to enable Lesotho to carry out its economic development and enhance its capacity to implement fully United Nations resolutions,

*Noting* that further restrictions have been imposed by South Africa on travel between Lesotho and that country,

*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General of 5 June 1978 (A/33/112), containing the report of the mission which he sent to Lesotho in response to an urgent request from the Government to assess the impact of the new restrictions on travel and to propose appropriate measures to deal with them,

*Noting* that the new travel restrictions have resulted in a wide range of deficiencies in services in the affected areas of Lesotho and have also had an impact on migrant labour from those areas,

*Noting also* that a number of projects are urgently required to give the affected areas improved access to the rest of Lesotho and assist them in their development,

*Having examined also* the report of the Secretary-General of 14 July 1978 (A/33/112/Add.1), containing the report of the mission which he sent to Lesotho, in response to General Assembly resolution 32/98, to review the economic situation as well as progress in the implementation of the United Nations special economic assistance programme for Lesotho,

*Noting* Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/47 of 2 August 1978, in which the Council fully endorsed the assessment and recommendations for dealing with the situation, contained in the reports of the Secretary-General (A/33/112 and Add.1), and appealed to the international community to provide assistance on a generous scale to Lesotho,

*Taking note* of the policies and programmes of the Government of Lesotho to make farming more productive and remunerative, promote industrial activities, expand social services, especially in the rural areas, and create employment opportunities within Lesotho, all of which will reduce Lesotho's economic dependence on South Africa,

*Taking account* of the concern of the Government of Lesotho regarding the possibility of changed circumstances which could lead to the sudden return of migrant workers from South Africa at a rate faster than Lesotho could absorb them,

*Noting* that, as a result of the uncertainty of the political and economic situation in the region, the Government has had to accelerate key elements of the development programme and to take additional steps to ensure the nation's food supply,

*Noting with appreciation* the generous provision of food aid to Lesotho to help it meet its urgent food requirements and the agreement of some donors to the use of such aid for development purposes,

*Noting also* that it would be of particular help to Lesotho, considering its special circumstances, if food

and other material assistance could be provided on cost, insurance and freight terms, as allowed by some bilateral and multilateral agencies in the case of some other land-locked countries,

*Taking account* of Lesotho's position as a least developed, most seriously affected and land-locked country,

*Noting further* the need for technical assistance personnel and the hope expressed by the Government that donors will be increasingly willing to support training in Lesotho,

1. *Expresses concern* at the imposition of new restrictions by South Africa on travel between Lesotho and that country, thereby adding to the difficulties faced by Lesotho as a result of its decision not to recognize the so-called independent Transkei;

2. *Endorses fully* the assessment and recommendations for dealing with the situation contained in the reports of the Secretary-General of 5 June 1978 (A/33/112) and 14 July 1978 (A/33/112/Add.1);

3. *Takes note* of the requirements of Lesotho, as described in the reports of the Secretary-General, to carry out the remainder of its development programme and to implement projects necessitated by the current crisis;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the measures he has taken to organize an international economic assistance programme for Lesotho;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the response made thus far by the international community to the special economic assistance programme for Lesotho, which has enabled it to proceed with the implementation of parts of the recommended programme;

6. *Reiterates* its appeal to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Lesotho for the implementation of the projects and programmes identified in the Secretary-General's reports;

7. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the special account which was established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General, in accordance with Security Council resolution 407 (1977), for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Lesotho;

8. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies the assistance they are rendering to Lesotho, for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to implement a special economic assistance programme, and to report the results of that assistance to the Secretary-General in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

9. *Requests* the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance to Lesotho and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;



### 10. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Lesotho;

(b) To maintain close contact with the Government of Lesotho, as well as the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the International Labour Organisation, on the question of formulating adequate contingency plans to deal with any development which might result in the large-scale repatriation of Lesotho nationals working in South African mines;

(c) To pursue with the Government of Lesotho the question of organizing a meeting of donors and, in this respect, to co-ordinate efforts with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Bank;

(d) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to Lesotho and the mobilization of assistance;

(e) To keep the situation in Lesotho under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1979, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Lesotho;

(f) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Lesotho and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

#### *Draft resolution VIII*

#### ASSISTANCE TO SEYCHELLES

##### *The General Assembly,*

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 also its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976 and 32/185 of 19 December 1977, in which it urged all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, to lend their support, in the context of their assistance programmes, to the implementation of the specific action envisaged in favour of developing island countries and in which it also called upon all organizations in the United Nations system to implement, within their respective spheres of competence, appropriate specific action in favour of developing island countries,

Recalling further its resolution 32/101 of 13 December 1977, in which it requested the Secretary-General to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance from the international community on behalf of Seychelles,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/54 of 2 August 1978, in which the Council endorsed the appeal of the General Assembly to provide assistance to Seychelles,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning at its fourteenth session, in response to the application of Seychelles for inclusion in the list of the least developed countries, that Seychelles should be assisted during the remainder of the current decade and that the special difficulties and upheavals experienced by Seychelles require special measures,<sup>8</sup>

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 28 June 1978 (A/33/139), containing the report of the mission which he sent to Seychelles in response to General Assembly resolution 32/101,

Concerned at the serious structural imbalances in the economy of Seychelles, the country's overwhelming dependence on the tourist industry and its heavy reliance on imports,

Taking note of the decision of the Government of Seychelles to close down its tourist office in South Africa by January 1979, in compliance with United Nations sanctions,

Taking into account the disadvantageous demographic and geographical features of Seychelles—the small population, the wide dispersion of a large number of islands and the physical remoteness of the country—which pose special development problems,

Noting that, without good transport and communications links, any development will be difficult,

Taking note of the projects which the mission, in consultation with the Government, identified as urgent or as calling for accelerated implementation (*ibid.*, annex, sect. III),

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the measures he has taken to organize an international economic assistance programme for Seychelles;

2. Endorses fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and draws the attention of the international community to the requirements for assistance for the projects and programmes identified in it;

3. Draws the attention of the international community to the special development problems confronting Seychelles as a developing island country with a small population;

4. Calls upon Member States, in the light of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning and in accordance with the previous resolutions of the General Assembly, to accord Seychelles, as a matter of priority, privileges and benefits and to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Seychelles in their programmes of development assistance;

5. Reiterates its appeal to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Seychelles to enable it to establish the social and economic infrastructure that is essential for the well-being of its people;

6. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Or-

<sup>8</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 6*, para. 99.

ganization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies for their consideration the assistance they are rendering to Seychelles, for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to implement a special economic assistance programme, and to report the results of that assistance and their decisions to the Secretary-General in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

7. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the special account which was established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/101, for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Seychelles;

8. *Requests* the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Seychelles;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Seychelles;

(b) To pursue with the Government of Seychelles the question of organizing a meeting of donors and, in this respect, to co-ordinate efforts with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Bank;

(c) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to Seychelles and the mobilization of assistance;

(d) To keep the situation in Seychelles under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1979, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Seychelles;

(e) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Seychelles and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

#### *Draft resolution IX*

#### ASSISTANCE TO BOTSWANA

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* Security Council resolutions 403 (1977) of 14 January 1977 and 406 (1977) of 25 May 1977 concerning the complaint by the Government of Botswana of acts of aggression committed against its territory by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

*Recalling also* Security Council resolutions 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966 and 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, in which the Council determined and reaffirmed, respectively, that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 32/97 of 13 December 1977, in which, *inter alia*, the Assembly expressed full support for the Government of Botswana in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty, recognizing the special economic hardship confronting Botswana as a result of diverting funds from current and planned development projects to effective arrangements for security against attacks and threats by Southern Rhodesia and endorsed the assessment and recommendations contained in the notes by the Secretary-General dated 28 March 1977<sup>9</sup> and 26 October 1977,<sup>10</sup>

*Recalling also* its resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977 concerning the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General of 7 July 1978 (A/33/166 and Corr.1), containing the report of the mission which he sent to Botswana in response to General Assembly resolution 32/97,

*Noting* that the revised programme of assistance contained in the report of the Secretary-General was fully endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1978/48 of 2 August 1978,

*Deeply concerned* that the security situation continues, with incidents and incursions by Southern Rhodesian forces occurring frequently at various places along the Botswana border with Southern Rhodesia,

*Noting* that there has been a substantial increase in the flow of refugees into Botswana, particularly since the announcement of an "interest settlement" in Southern Rhodesia, resulting in the need to expand and improve refugee facilities,

*Noting also* the need of the Government of Botswana to develop effective road, rail and air communications, both internally and with the rest of the world, in view of the uncertain political situation in the region, Botswana's vulnerability as a landlocked country and its dependence on the externally-controlled railway systems for the transport of its principal exports and imports,

1. *Expresses its full support* for the Government of Botswana in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to carry out its planned development programme;

2. *Endorses fully* the revised programme of assistance contained in the report of the Secretary-General and draws the attention of the international community to the outstanding needs for assistance identified in it;

3. *Notes* that, while the response from some Member States and international organizations to the appeals of the Secretary-General has been encouraging, there is urgent need to maintain the flow of contributions to carry out the remainder of the emergency programme, the implementation of parts of which has now become a critical necessity;

4. *Draws the attention* of States and international and intergovernmental organizations particularly to the projects in the field of transport and communications recommended in the report of the Secretary-General;

5. *Reiterates* its appeal to all States and intergovernmental organizations to provide generous assist-

<sup>9</sup> Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1977, document S/12307.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1977, document S/12421.

ance to enable Botswana to carry out the remainder of its planned development projects as well as those made necessary by the current political situation;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, regional and inter-regional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Botswana to enable it to carry out its planned development programme without interruption;

7. *Urges* Member States and organizations which are already implementing or are negotiating assistance programmes for Botswana to expand these, wherever possible;

8. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies for their consideration the assistance they are rendering to Botswana, for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to implement a special economic assistance programme, and to report the results of that assistance and their decisions to the Secretary-General in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

9. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the special account established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Botswana;

10. *Requests* the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance to Botswana and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Botswana;

(b) To pursue with the Government of Botswana the question of organizing a meeting of donors and, in this respect, to co-ordinate efforts with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Bank;

(c) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to Botswana and the mobilization of assistance;

(d) To keep the situation in Botswana under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1979, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Botswana;

(e) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Botswana and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

### *Draft resolution X*

#### ASSISTANCE TO ZAMBIA

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the resolutions of the Security Council concerning the question of assistance to Zambia, in particular resolution 329 (1973) of 10 March 1973, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2012 (LXI) of 3 August 1976 and 2093 (LXIII) of 26 July 1977, in which the Council commended 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) of 29 May 1968,

*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/46 of 2 August 1978, in which the Council endorsed the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 5 July 1978,<sup>11</sup>

*Recognizing* that the Government of Zambia has incurred both direct costs and the costs of contingency measures as a result of its decision to apply sanctions against the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia as well as losses due to the diversion of limited financial and human resources from the country's normal development,

*Recognizing further* that the influx of refugees has imposed an additional burden on the economy of Zambia,

*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General of 3 October 1978 (E/1978/114/Rev.1), containing the report of the mission which he sent to Zambia,

*Noting* that the current critical situation in Zambia has been brought about by the effects of applying sanctions, the dislocations resulting from the prolonged period of destabilization of the southern African region and the depressed state of copper prices, particularly since 1975,

*Noting* that, since the border with Southern Rhodesia was closed in 1973, Zambia's gross domestic product in real terms has shown virtually no growth, but rather actual declines in 1973, 1975 and 1977,

*Noting also* the serious deterioration of the Government's financial position, the size of the over-all foreign deficit and the substantial domestic inflation,

*Noting further* that the budgetary situation and the disruption and reorientation of transport and trade have prevented Zambia from undertaking any kind of normal development programme and, indeed, have made it almost impossible for Zambia to carry out any rational planning,

*Regretting* that the international community has not thus far provided assistance to Zambia on a scale commensurate with the costs of freeing Zambia from its dependence on the south, as called for in Security Council resolutions 253 (1968) of 1968, 277 (1970) of 1970 and 329 (1973) of 1973,

*Taking into account* that the deteriorating political situation in southern Africa and particularly the threat posed to Zambia's security by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, including overt acts of aggression and continual incursions and harassments, have necessitated the diversion of scarce resources to defence,

<sup>11</sup> E/1978/114.

Noting that Zambia continues to grant asylum to an increasing number of refugees and that Zambia has had to bear a large proportion of the costs for the care of those refugees, and recognizing the need for additional international assistance for those refugees,

Taking note of the Government's broad guidelines for its future development strategy, which includes programmes for agriculture, manufacturing and mining and the longer-term development projects and programmes identified by the Government as requiring international assistance,

Taking note of Zambia's need for resources to overcome the current crisis and to implement successfully a stabilization programme, as well as for assistance directed towards the country's longer-run development objectives,

Having examined also the report of the Secretary-General of 1 November 1978 (A/33/343), submitted in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/46,

Noting that at least \$850 million in quick-disbursing assistance is required in the period ending in December 1979 in order to finance necessary imports, reduce substantially outstanding arrears, build up foreign exchange reserves to a workable level and begin the long-term restructuring of the economy,

Noting further that international assistance is urgently required to allow Zambia to transport needed imports and exports,

1. *Strongly endorses* the appeals made by the Security Council and the Secretary-General for international assistance to Zambia;

2. *Endorses fully* the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 3 October 1978 (E/1978/114/Rev.1);

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance provided thus far to Zambia by various States and regional and international organizations;

4. *Expresses its deep concern* that the total assistance provided to date falls far short of Zambia's needs;

5. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the additional financial, economic and material assistance urgently required by Zambia, as identified in the Secretary-General's report of 3 October 1978 (*ibid.*), and to the particular need for immediate assistance in the transport sector;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, regional and inter-regional organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Zambia, wherever possible in the form of grants, and urges them to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Zambia in their programmes of development assistance if it is not already included;

7. *Further urges* Member States and organizations that are already implementing or are negotiating assistance programmes for Zambia to strengthen them, wherever possible;

8. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the special account established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Zambia;

9. *Requests* the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system—in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Children's Fund—to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Zambia to enable it to carry out its planned development projects without interruption and to cooperate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance;

10. *Further requests* the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Zambia;

11. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies for their consideration the assistance they are rendering to Zambia, for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to implement a special economic assistance programme, and to report the results of that assistance and their decisions to the Secretary-General in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

12. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees in Zambia and urges the international community to provide him speedily with the necessary means to carry out those programmes;

13. *Requests* the Security Council to examine the situation in Zambia as a matter of urgency, in the context of Chapter VII, Articles 49 and 50, of the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to proposing additional measures of assistance to Zambia in view of its critical economic and financial position;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Zambia;

(b) To continue to ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to mobilize resources and to co-ordinate the international assistance to Zambia;

(c) To keep the situation in Zambia under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1979, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Zambia;

(d) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Zambia and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.



*Draft resolution XI*

## ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI

*The General Assembly,*

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 its resolution 32/93 of 13 December 1977, in which it expressed its deep concern at the situation prevailing in Djibouti and strongly appealed to Member States and to international institutions concerned to give effective and sustained assistance to Djibouti to enable it to deal with the critical situation arising from the drought and its economic difficulties,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/53 of 2 August 1978, in which the Council strongly endorsed the appeal of the General Assembly to provide assistance to Djibouti,

Aware that the Government of Djibouti faces complex problems, Djibouti being a newly independent country with a need to improve and enlarge its economic and social infrastructure,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning at its fourteenth session, in response to the application of Djibouti for inclusion in the list of the least developed countries, that Djibouti should be assisted during the remainder of the current decade and that the special difficulties and upheavals experienced by Djibouti require special measures,<sup>12</sup>

Noting that the situation in Djibouti has been adversely affected by recent events in the area and by the presence of a substantial number of refugees,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 31 May 1978 (A/33/106), containing the report of the United Nations mission to Djibouti,

Taking note of the extremely critical economic situation in Djibouti and the list and the cost of urgent projects formulated by the Government of Djibouti that require international assistance (*ibid.*, appendix I),

Noting the statement made by the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions on 28 November 1978 (A/C.2/33/5), in which he emphasized the urgency of providing increased financial, material and technical assistance to Djibouti,

Noting with appreciation the assistance already provided or pledged to Djibouti by Member States and the organizations of the United Nations system,

1. Endorses the assessment and recommendations of the United Nations mission to Djibouti contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Draws the attention of the international community to the critical economic situation confronting Djibouti;

3. Draws the attention also of the international community to the list of urgent short-term and long-term projects submitted by the Government of Djibouti for financial assistance, identified in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the measures he has taken to organize an international economic assistance programme for Djibouti;

5. Calls upon Member States, in the light of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning and in accordance with the previous resolutions of the General Assembly, to accord Djibouti, as a matter of priority, privileges and benefits and to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Djibouti in their programmes of development assistance;

6. Calls upon all States and all regional and inter-regional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide Djibouti with ample and appropriate assistance, bilaterally and multilaterally, wherever possible in the form of grants, to enable Djibouti to cope with its special economic hardships;

7. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies for their consideration the assistance they are rendering to Djibouti, for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to implement a special economic assistance programme, and to report the results of that assistance and their decisions to the Secretary-General in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

8. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue and increase his humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees in Djibouti and urges the international community to provide him speedily with the necessary means to carry out those programmes;

9. Draws the attention of the international community to the special account established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Djibouti;

10. Requests the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance to Djibouti and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;

11. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;

(b) To pursue with the Government of Djibouti the question of organizing a meeting of donors and, in this respect, to co-ordinate efforts with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Bank;

(c) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to Djibouti and the mobilization of assistance;

(d) To keep the situation in Djibouti under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member

<sup>12</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 6, para. 99.*

States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1979, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Djibouti;

(c) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Djibouti and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

### *Draft resolution XII*

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEDIUM-TERM AND LONG-TERM RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME IN THE SUDANO-SAHELIAN REGION

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 2816 (XXIV) of 14 December 1971, 2959 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973, 3253 (XXIX) of 4 December 1974, 3512 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/180 of 21 December 1976 and 32/159 of 19 December 1977,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1918 (LVIII) of 5 May 1975, 2103 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977 and 1978/37 of 21 July 1978,

Taking note of decision 25/10 of 27 June 1978 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme concerning the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Saharan region,<sup>13</sup>

Noting with satisfaction the decisive role played by the United Nations Sahelian Office, on the one hand, in helping to combat the effects of the drought and to implement the priority medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme adopted by the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and, on the other hand, in mobilizing the necessary resources to finance priority projects,

Noting with satisfaction the measures taken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Programme to establish stockpiles of food in the Sudano-Saharan region,

Considering that the nature and magnitude of the needs of the countries of the Sudano-Saharan region, which are among the least developed countries, make it necessary for the international community to continue and to strengthen its action of solidarity in support of the recovery efforts and the economic development of those countries,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Saharan region and the emergency measures taken on behalf of the region (DP/326 and Corr.1; A/33/267),

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Saharan region and

the emergency measures taken on behalf of that region (A/33/267);

2. Expresses its gratitude to the Governments, agencies of the United Nations, 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. Also expresses its gratitude to the Governments and international organizations, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Programme, which have responded promptly and efficiently to the requests for emergency assistance by the countries of the Sudano-Saharan region victims of the drought in 1977;

4. Urges all Governments, agencies of the United Nations, intergovernmental organizations, private organizations and individuals to continue to respond favourably, either bilaterally or through the United Nations Sahelian Office or any other intermediary, to requests for assistance from the Governments of the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and from the Committee itself;

5. Urges Member States, international financial institutions and intergovernmental organizations to increase their support for and assistance to the short-term measures taken in various fields by the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel to combat the effects of the drought until the medium-term and long-term measures produce their full effect;

6. Urges Member States, particularly the developed countries, to support the efforts of the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel to establish emergency and security stockpiles of basic food-stuffs and stocks of agricultural inputs;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary for the implementation of the medium-term and long-term projects identified by the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel;

8. Reaffirms the role of the United Nations Sahelian Office as the central point and principal body responsible for co-ordinating the efforts of United Nations agencies to help the countries of the Sudano-Saharan region to implement their recovery and rehabilitation programme;

9. Requests the United Nations Sahelian Office to continue its close co-operation with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and its efforts to ensure co-operation and co-ordination between United Nations programmes and bodies, with a view to the implementation of the medium-term and long-term assistance programme;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to report to the General Assembly, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Saharan region.

<sup>13</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 13, chap. XX, sect. G.

**DOCUMENT A/33/446/ADD.1****PART II OF THE REPORT**

[Original: English]  
[18 December 1978]

**Introduction**

1. The Second Committee continued its consideration of the item at its 59th to 62nd meetings, on 8 December and from 12 to 14 December 1978. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/33/SR.59-62).

**Consideration of proposals****ROLE OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

2. At the 51st meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Mongolia, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam, had introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.47) entitled "Role of the public sector in the economic development of developing countries". Subsequently, Angola joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

3. At the 59th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Mongolia, on behalf of the sponsors, which had been joined by Mali, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.47/Rev.1); the changes were as follows:

(a) At the end of the second preambular paragraph, the words "and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/6 of 4 May 1978, 1978/60 of 3 August 1978 and 1978/75 of 13 November 1978" were added;

(b) The word "Reaffirming" in the fifth preambular paragraph was replaced by the words "Recalling the pertinent provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which reaffirm";

(c) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the words "Noting with appreciation" were replaced by the words "Noting with interest";

(d) A new seventh preambular paragraph was inserted, which read:

"*Bearing in mind* that every State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its economic and social system in accordance with the will of its people, without outside interference";

(e) In operative paragraph 1, the words "and social" following the word "economic" were deleted;

(f) In operative paragraph 2, the words "the importance of the development and strengthening of the public sector in developing countries as one means of achieving their development goals" were replaced by the words "the role of the public sector";

(g) The words "as well as 1978/75" were added at the end of operative paragraph 3;

(h) In operative paragraph 5, the word "Requests" was replaced by the word "Invites", and the word "further" before the word "study" was deleted;

(i) In operative paragraph 6, the word "further" before the word "implementation" was replaced by the word "the" and at the end of the paragraph the

words "and bearing also in mind the evaluation of activities in public administration and finance" were added.

4. In introducing the revised draft resolution, the representative of Mongolia further orally revised it by adding the word "important" before the word "role" in operative paragraph 2. Subsequently, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.47/Rev.1 as orally revised (see para. 32 below, draft resolution I).

6. After the adoption of the revised draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany.

**SIXTH REPLENISHMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION AND RECAPITALIZATION OF THE WORLD BANK**

7. At the 53rd meeting, on 4 December, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, had introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.64) entitled "Sixth replenishment of the International Development Association and recapitalization of the World Bank".

8. At the 59th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.64/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) Operative paragraph 2, which read:

"2. *Calls upon* all contributing countries for the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association at a level that is substantially higher than the level of the fifth replenishment in real terms, commensurate with the rapidly growing requirements of the developing countries for such resources, and taking fully into account the pace and effects of world inflation",

was replaced by the following:

"2. *Calls upon* all contributing countries to initiate the necessary action for the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association so as to ensure an adequate increase in real terms in the resources of the institution, taking into account to the fullest extent possible the rapidly growing requirements of the developing countries for such resources and the effects of world inflation";

(b) Operative paragraph 3, which read:

"3. *Calls upon* the members of the World Bank to take urgent action to support an increase in its capital to ensure that its lending to the developing countries increases substantially in real terms",

was replaced by the following:

"3. *Calls upon* the members of the World Bank to take early action to support an increase in the Bank's capital of sufficient magnitude to ensure that its lending to the developing countries increases adequately in real terms".

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.64/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 32 below, draft resolution II).



#### ASSISTANCE FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LEBANON

10. At the 52nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Kuwait, on behalf of Argentina, Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America, Uruguay and Yemen, had introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.67) entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon". Subsequently, Djibouti, Nepal, Senegal and the Sudan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. At the 53rd meeting, on 4 December, the representative of Kuwait, on behalf of the sponsors, had orally revised operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution by inserting, after the words "to establish", the words "at Beirut". Subsequently, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, France, Greece, Maldives, the Netherlands, Peru, Qatar and Saudi Arabia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

12. In connexion with the draft resolution, a statement of the administrative and financial implications was submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.2/33/L.90).

13. At its 60th meeting, on 12 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.67, as orally revised (see para. 32 below, draft resolution III).

14. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan.

#### ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

15. At the 59th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Mauritania, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, the Comoros, the Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yemen, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.80) entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people". At the same time, he orally revised operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution by inserting, after the words "Calls upon the United Nations Development Programme" the words "in consultation with", and by replacing the words "their efforts" by the words "its efforts". Subsequently, Afghanistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

16. At the 60th meeting, on 12 December, after an oral report by Mr. J. Kinsman, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the status of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.80, the representative of Australia proposed that action on the draft resolution should be deferred until the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

17. Statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, Mauritania, the Federal Republic of Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), the Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics, Nigeria, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Viet Nam, the United States of America and Oman. The observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization also made a statement.

18. The Committee then voted on the motion proposed by Australia to defer action on the draft resolution until the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly. The proposal was rejected by a recorded vote of 65 to 36, with 30 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

*Against:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Empire, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Abstaining:* Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Fiji, Gabon, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Mexico, Nepal, Portugal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire.

19. Before proceeding to the vote on draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.80, the Committee heard statements in explanation of vote by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Israel and the United States of America.

20. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted by a recorded vote of 93 to 5, with 33 abstentions (see para. 32 below, draft resolution IV). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali,



Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against:* Australia, Canada, Israel, Malawi, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Burma, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Guatemala,<sup>14</sup> Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

21. At the 61st meeting, on 13 December, statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), Japan and Democratic Yemen.

#### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

22. At the 59th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of Algeria, Australia, Austria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Mali, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, the Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Uganda, Venezuela and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.84) entitled "United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy". Subsequently, Japan, Senegal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

23. At the 61st meeting, on 13 December, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.84/Rev.1) which contained the following changes:

(a) In operative paragraph 2, the word "the" was deleted between "to meeting" and "future overall energy requirements"; the word "especially" was inserted between the words "future over-all energy requirements" and "of the developing countries";

(b) In operative paragraph 3, the words "tidal and wave power" were revised to read "tidal power, wave power and thermal gradient of the sea"; the words "energy from draught animals" were inserted between the words "peat" and "oil shale";

(c) In operative paragraph 4 (f), the word "especially" was inserted before the words "to the developing countries"; the words "taking duly into account their special conditions and requirements" were added at the end of the subparagraph;

(d) In operative paragraph 4 (g), the words "Financing of the activities necessary" were revised to read "Question of financing the activities necessary";

(e) In operative paragraph 6, the word "input" before "from the relevant secretariats of the United Nations system" was replaced by the word "contributions";

(f) In operative paragraph 7, the words "Requests also" were replaced by "Invites";

(g) In operative paragraph 8, the words "and to decide at that session on the composition of the committee" were added at the end of the existing text;

(h) In operative paragraph 9, the words "governmental experts to be appointed by him" were replaced by the words "experts nominated by Governments and appointed by the Secretary-General";

(i) A new operative paragraph 10, reading as follows, was added:

"10. *Invites* the technical panels of experts to give appropriate consideration to the technical inputs within the scope of the Conference that might be made by concerned intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council";

(j) The former paragraph 10 was renumbered paragraph 11.

24. Subsequently, the Congo and Madagascar joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

25. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina, on behalf of Argentina, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, introduced amendments (A/C.2/33/L.91) to the draft resolution, calling for:

(a) The addition of a new preambular paragraph after the fifth preambular paragraph, reading:

"*Recalling also* its resolution 32/50 of 3 December 1977 on the peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development";

(b) The addition of the words "nuclear energy" after the words "biomass conversion" in operative paragraph 3;

(c) In operative paragraph 7, the addition of the words "and the International Atomic Energy Agency" after the words "World Bank", and the deletion of "and" between the words "the United Nations Development Programme" and "the World Bank".

At the same time, the representative of Argentina orally revised the amendments by deleting subparagraph (b) above and adding the phrase "as well as the generation of energy for development purposes by means of nuclear fission and fusion" at the end of paragraph 3 of the draft resolution.

26. At the 62nd meeting, on 14 December, the representative of the Budget Division read out a statement of the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.84/Rev.1 and the amendments proposed in document A/C.2/33/L.91.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee took up the amendments contained in document A/C.2/33/L.91, as orally revised, and heard, before the vote, statements in explanation of vote by the representatives of Kenya, Japan, Nigeria, Bulgaria (on behalf also of

<sup>14</sup>At the 61st meeting, on 13 December, the representative of Guatemala informed the Committee that his delegation had intended to vote against the draft resolution.

the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Canada, Portugal, Finland, Burundi, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, New Zealand, the United States of America, France and Chile.

28. The Committee then voted on the amendments (A/C.2/33/L.91), as orally revised, to draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.84/Rev.1; these were rejected by a recorded vote of 43 to 42, with 34 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Afghanistan, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Sweden, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Bahamas, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Central African Empire, Chad, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

29. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.84/Rev.1 (see para. 32 below, draft resolution V).

30. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Mexico, Afghanistan, Bulgaria (on behalf also of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Italy, China, Argentina (on behalf of the sponsors of the amendments in document A/C.2/33/L.91) and the Federal Republic of Germany.

#### DRAFT DECISION

31. At its 62nd meeting, on 14 December, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee took note of a number of reports before it (see para. 33 below).

#### *Recommendations of the Second Committee*

32. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to V below.

#### *Draft resolution I*

#### ROLE OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR IN PROMOTING THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

*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 resolutions 3335 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3488 (XXX) of 12 December 1975 and 32/179 of 19 December 1977 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/6 of 4 May 1978, 1978/60 of 3 August 1978 and 1978/75 of 13 November 1978,

*Bearing in mind* the relevant provisions of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,<sup>15</sup> adopted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at its Second General Conference, held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975, which, *inter alia*, recognized the importance of ensuring an adequate role for the public sector in the expansion of the industrial development of developing countries,

*Emphasizing* the need for expanding the exchange of experience regarding the role of the public sector, especially among the developing countries, through a more detailed examination of its different aspects,

*Recalling* the pertinent provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which reaffirmed the right of every State to exercise full and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources for the benefit of its people,

*Noting with interest* the initiatives taken by the Industrial Development Board in its resolution 48 (XII) of 26 May 1978<sup>16</sup> and by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in its resolution 181 (XXXIV) of 17 March 1978,<sup>17</sup> with a view to strengthening the role of the public sector in promoting the economic and social development of developing countries,

*Bearing in mind* that every State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its economic and social system in accordance with the will of its people, without outside interference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries (E/1978/76);

2. *Recommends* that the important role of the public sector should be taken into account in formulating proposals concerning the new international development strategy;

3. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/60 on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of the developing countries and 1978/6 on public administration and finance for development in the 1980s, as well as resolution 1978/75;

<sup>15</sup> See A/10112, chap. IV.

<sup>16</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 16, annex I.*

<sup>17</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 8, chap. IV, sect. A.*

4. *Invites* Governments of developing countries, if they deem it necessary, to study the feasibility of establishing national objectives for strengthening the role of the public sector and that of public administration and finance in their economic development in the 1980s, together with measures that may be required for the realization of those objectives;

5. *Invites* the regional commissions and other bodies concerned within the United Nations system to make a contribution on the basis of their experience in order to assist the Secretary-General in his study of the role of the public sector in promoting the economic and social development of developing countries;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/179, taking especially into account the role of the public sector in promoting the secure economic and social development of developing countries and bearing also in mind the evaluation of activities in public administration and finance;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take the present resolution into account in preparing a comprehensive and detailed report in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/179.

#### *Draft resolution II*

#### SIXTH REPLENISHMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION AND RECAPITALIZATION OF THE WORLD BANK

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

*Recalling* its resolution 31/181 of 21 December 1976 on the recapitalization of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and replenishment of the International Development Association,

*Taking into account* the greatly enlarged external financing requirements of the developing countries, particularly for long-term capital,

*Realizing* that considerable lead time is required for contributing Governments to take the necessary legislative action with respect to the replenishment of the International Development Association and bearing in mind that the commitment authority for the fifth replenishment of the International Development Association expires in June 1980,

1. *Calls upon* all contributing countries to take the steps necessary for the urgent commencement and conclusion of negotiations for the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association;

2. *Calls upon* all contributing countries to initiate the necessary action for the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association so as to ensure an adequate increase in real terms in the resources of the institution, taking into account to the fullest extent possible the rapidly growing requirements of the developing countries for such resources and the effects of world inflation;

3. *Calls upon* the members of the World Bank to take early action to support an increase in the Bank's capital of sufficient magnitude to ensure that its lending to the developing countries increases adequately in real terms.

#### *Draft resolution III*

#### ASSISTANCE FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LEBANON

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Deeply concerned* about the tragic loss of life and the immense damage to the economic structure and to property and about the disruption of society in Lebanon resulting from the hostilities during the past four years,

*Aware* of the magnitude of the unmet needs for the relief of the Lebanese people and the reconstruction and development of Lebanon,

*Bearing in mind* the concerns expressed by Member States about the grave situation in Lebanon and their interest in its return to normal conditions of life and its reconstruction and development,

*Affirming* the urgent need for an international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in its efforts for relief, reconstruction and development,

*Noting* the appeals of the Secretary-General for relief and other forms of assistance to Lebanon and the creation of a special fund for this purpose,

*Noting also* resolution 65 (V) of 6 October 1978<sup>18</sup> of the Economic Commission for Western Asia in which the Commission considered that the needs of Lebanon exceeded the means within the capacity of the Commission,

1. *Endorses* the appeal of the Secretary-General for international assistance to Lebanon;

2. *Urges* all Governments to contribute to the reconstruction of Lebanon, either through existing bilateral and multilateral channels or, in addition, through a special fund to be established by the Secretary-General for this purpose;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish at Beirut a joint co-ordinating committee of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to co-ordinate their assistance and advice to the Government of Lebanon in all matters relating to reconstruction and development;

4. *Decides* that the Committee on Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon, headed by a co-ordinator appointed by the Secretary-General, shall also assist the Government of Lebanon in the assessment, formulation and phasing of aid and ensure its implementation within the framework of the needs of Lebanon;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all possible assistance to the Committee in discharging its duties and to establish, in the manner he deems appropriate, a mode of consultation with representatives of the countries providing assistance;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1979 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

<sup>18</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 14, chap. III.*

*Draft resolution IV*

## ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978 (LIX) of 31 July 1975, 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977,

Taking into consideration the reports of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people,<sup>19</sup>

Taking note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-fifth session<sup>20</sup> and of the response of the Administrator,<sup>21</sup>

1. Endorses the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council concerning assistance to the Palestinian people;

2. Calls upon the United Nations Development Programme, in consultation with the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to intensify its efforts, in co-ordination with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, to implement the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council in order to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people by identifying their social and economic needs and by establishing concrete projects to that end, without prejudice to the sovereignty of the respective Arab host countries, and to provide adequate funds for that purpose.

*Draft resolution V*

## UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

*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 Economic and Social Council resolution 2119 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977,

Having considered the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, contained in its resolution 1978/61 of 3 August 1978, that the General Assembly at its thirty-third session should give favourable consideration to and take definitive action on convening at the earliest possible time a United Nations conference on new and renewable sources of energy and should, in that context, define the objectives, scope, nature and timing of such a conference, as well as the required preparatory arrangements, including intergovernmental machinery,

Cognizant of the importance of developing new and renewable sources of energy in order to meet requirements for continued economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries,

Aware of the importance of increasing the industrial capacity of the developing countries,

<sup>19</sup> E/6005 and Add.1, E/1978/55 and Add.1-3.

<sup>20</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 13.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 55.

Stressing the importance of intensive international co-operation in the field of new and renewable sources of energy,

Aware of the significant progress achieved in recent years in the technology relating to the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy,

Cognizant of the need to identify concrete measures for the transfer of relevant technology to developing countries and for financing arrangements, both bilateral and multilateral, for the development of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries,

Convinced of the need to exchange information on the latest developments and experience in the practical application of new and renewable sources of energy,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility of holding an international conference on new and renewable sources of energy (E/1978/68),

1. Decides to convene an international conference on new and renewable sources of energy in 1981 under the auspices of the United Nations;

2. Decides further that the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy should have the objective of elaborating measures for concerted action designed to promote the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy, with a view to contributing to meeting future over-all energy requirements, especially those of the developing countries, in particular in the context of efforts aimed at accelerating the development of the developing countries;

3. Defines the scope of the Conference as confined to the area of such new and renewable sources of energy as solar, geothermal and wind power, tidal power, wave power and thermal gradient of the sea, biomass conversion, fuel-wood, charcoal, peat, energy from draught animals, oil shale, tar sands and hydro-power;

4. Decides also that in the light of the foregoing and with a view to formulating recommendations for concrete action, the Conference should concentrate, *inter alia*, on the following:

(a) Analysis of the state of technology related to new and renewable sources of energy;

(b) Identification of the potential, particularly in the developing countries, for utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;

(c) Assessment of the economic viability of the use of new and renewable sources of energy in the light of the technologies now available and those being developed;

(d) Identification of measures for promoting, particularly in the developing countries, development of the technology required for exploration, development, exploitation and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy, taking into account the relevant results of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development;

(e) Identification of the measures necessary for the transfer to developing countries of the relevant technologies available, taking into account the results of negotiations relating to the transfer of technology in the United Nations Conference on Trade and De-



velopment, the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and elsewhere;

(f) Promotion of adequate information flows regarding all aspects of new and renewable sources of energy, especially to the developing countries, taking duly into account their special conditions and requirements;

(g) Question of financing the activities necessary for promoting the identification, development, exploitation and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consultations with Member States, to appoint a secretary-general of the Conference before the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation with the responsibility of providing over-all guidance, orientation and co-ordination of the contributions from the relevant secretariats of the United Nations system to the preparations for the Conference;

7. *Invites* the organs, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system concerned, including the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, to co-operate fully in the preparations for the Conference;

8. *Decides* to establish, at its thirty-fourth session, an intergovernmental preparatory committee for the Conference and to decide at that session on the composition of the committee;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to initiate the process of preparations for the Conference on the basis of paragraphs 2 to 4 above, through the preparation of studies by the relevant secretariats of the United Nations system and by meetings of technical panels of experts nominated by Governments and appointed by the Secretary-General on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and their knowledge of the subject, for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and to the preparatory committee;

10. *Invites* the technical panels of experts to give appropriate consideration to the technical inputs within the scope of the Conference that might be made by the relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

11. *Decides* to consider, at its thirty-fourth session, further preparations for the Conference under a separate agenda item entitled "United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy", in the light of a progress report on the preparations for the Conference, to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979, as well as the studies requested in paragraph 9 above.

\* \* \*

33. The Second Committee also recommends that the General Assembly should take note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (A/33/438);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the network for the exchange of technological information and the industrial and technological information bank (E/1978/72 and Corr.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on long-term trends in the economic development of world regions (E/1978/71).

## DOCUMENT A/33/446/ADD.2

### PART III OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]  
[19 December 1978]

#### Introduction

1. The Second Committee continued its consideration of the item at its 63rd meeting, on 18 December 1978. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary record (A/C.2/33/SR.63).

#### Consideration of draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.10

2. At the 46th meeting, on 24 November, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community, had introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.10) entitled "Preparations for a new international development strategy". The draft resolution read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling* its resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

*"Recalling further* its resolution 31/182 of 21 December 1976 by which it initiated the technical work for the preparations for a new international development strategy,

*"Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2072 (LXII) of 13 May 1977 on the co-ordination of the results of the world conferences in the field of social development in the 1970s,

*"Recalling further* section III of Economic and Social Council resolution 2125 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977 concerning the preparations for a new international development strategy,

*"Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General<sup>22</sup> prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 31/182 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2072 (LXII),

*"Taking note also* of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its fourteenth session,<sup>23</sup>

*"Noting* the communiqué issued by the Council of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development at its ministerial meeting, held on 14 and 15 June 1978,<sup>24</sup>

<sup>22</sup> E/6056 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

<sup>23</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 6.*

<sup>24</sup> A/33/159.

"Noting the Declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 at their meeting on 29 September 1978 (A/33/278),

"Aware of the necessity to take particularly into account, in the preparations for a new international development strategy, the progress made in the various United Nations forums,

"Considering that the inequity in economic relations between the developed and the developing countries is one of the prime issues confronting the international community, a situation which could adversely affect international economic co-operation and the promotion of world peace and security,

"Considering also that an effective international development strategy requires that appropriate measures at the national level in both developed and developing countries be taken in the mutual interest and in full awareness of the interdependence of developing and developed countries,

"Declaring 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 principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Emphasizing the unique role of the United Nations system, in fulfilment of its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations, in drawing attention to, and inspiring and initiating co-ordinated action on, the problems facing mankind, which role can be eminently strengthened by the formulation of a new international development strategy,

## I

"1. Decides that a new international development strategy, in accordance with the objectives of the new international economic order, should be directed primarily towards the accelerated development of the developing countries in an environment of stability and of sustained growth of the world economy, recognizing that this depends on the developing countries having an increasing share in such growth, and, to this end, should have the following interrelated goals and objectives:

"(a) Adjustment of international economic relations to the requirements of global economic interdependence in order to arrive at mutually beneficial changes in the structure and balance of the world economy and at an equitable development of all developing countries;

"(b) Support for efforts towards the individual and collective self-reliance of the developing countries, especially through the promotion of their economic and technical co-operation;

"(c) Achievement in developing countries of the full participation of the entire population in the development process based on the increased participation in that process of the poorest strata of the population and, in particular and in accordance with national priorities, on the improvement of their productive capacity as well as on the enlargement of their share in the benefits of economic and social development, with the view to their achieving self-sustaining growth;

"(d) Encouragement, within the framework of an open and increasingly liberalized multilateral trading system, of further adjustment policies in developed countries and facilitation of the creation of new productive capacities and additional employment in developing countries;

"(e) Promotion of social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, to which the Charter of the United Nations refers, by encouraging universal respect for the diversity of mankind and safeguarding the ways of life and thought of individuals, groups, races and minorities;

"(f) Protection of the environment and the promotion of environmentally sound and sustainable development to evolve life-styles that will ensure the well-being of present and future generations;

"2. Also decides that, with these objections in view, a new international development strategy should, in a concerted manner, address itself to all major economic and social areas of development, taking into account the different levels of development of the developing countries as well as regional diversities and bearing in mind the special problems of the different categories of developing countries most in need;

"3. Further decides that a new international development strategy should establish an over-all set of concrete, consistent and realistic operational objectives, expressed appropriately in quantitative or qualitative terms, which would be responsive to developments in the world economy, and should define for all countries, regardless of their economic and social systems, the role and the appropriate commitments required from them to attain these objectives;

"4. Emphasizes the importance, in the context of the preparations for a new international development strategy, of the ongoing work of the system as a whole, in particular:

"(a) The Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

"(b) The fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, including the ongoing negotiations within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

"(c) The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development;

"(d) The Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

"(e) The World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development;

"(f) The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women;

## II

"1. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1979, to make provision for appropriate intergovernmental machinery for the preparation and negotiation of a new international development strategy and, in so doing, to ensure that all interested countries can participate as full members;

"2. Invites all countries to participate actively in and make effective contributions to the formulation of a new international development strategy;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General and all interested organs and organizations of the United Nations system also to make effective contributions, utilizing all appropriate research facilities, in order to assist the intergovernmental machinery in its work and requests the Secretary-General to coordinate these activities;

"4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the intergovernmental machinery, at its first meeting, in the light of the provisions of section I above, on the preparatory work undertaken by the United Nations system in response to General Assembly resolution 31/182 and section III, paragraph 3, of Economic and Social Council resolution 2125 (LXIII);

"5. *Invites* the Committee on Development Planning in its further consideration of possible elements of a new international development strategy to take into account the provisions of section I of the present resolution, the further work provided for in paragraph 4 of section I above and the studies and research under way or in prospect both inside and outside the United Nations system;

"6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the progress made in the preparation of a new international development strategy."

3. At its 63rd meeting, the Committee adopted a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.101), entitled "Preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations Development decade", which had been submitted to it by Mr. J. Kinsman, Vice-President of the Committee, under agenda item 58. An account of the deliberations of the Committee on this draft resolution may be found in the report of the Committee on agenda item 58 (A/33/527),<sup>25</sup> together with the text of the draft resolution (*ibid.*, para. 46, draft resolution I).

4. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, on behalf of the sponsors, withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.10.

<sup>25</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 58.

## DOCUMENT A/33/509

### Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[16 December 1978]

#### Introduction

1. The item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate to the Third Committee chapters II, III (sections B and C, E to H and J), V and VII (section E) of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/33/3).

3. The Committee considered this item at its 42nd, 55th, 60th to 64th, 69th to 71st, 73rd and 74th meetings, held between 10 November and 12 December 1978. The views expressed by the representatives of Member States on this item are contained in the summary records of those meetings.

4. In connexion with agenda item 12, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Economic and Social Council (A/33/3 and Add.1 and Corr.1);

(b) A report of the Secretary-General (A/33/163 and Corr.1 (English only)) on assistance to South African student refugees;

(c) A report of the Secretary-General (A/33/219) on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights;

(d) A note by the Secretary-General (A/33/281) on protection of human rights in Chile;

(e) A report of the Secretary-General (A/33/293) on protection of human rights in Chile;

(f) A note by the Secretary-General (A/33/331) transmitting the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile, submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/118;

(g) A report prepared by Mr. Antonio Cassese, Rapporteur (E/CN.4/Sub.2/412 (vols. I-IV)) on the impact of foreign economic aid and assistance on respect for human rights in Chile;

(h) Summary records of the 816th to 818th meetings of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its thirty-first session, held at Geneva on 7 and 8 September 1978 (E/CN.4/Sub.2/SR.816-818);

(i) A letter dated 17 November 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/33/7).

5. At the 42nd meeting, on 10 November, the Chairman of the Committee drew the attention of delegations to her note with observations on the item (A/C.3/33/L.1/Add.1).

6. At the 60th meeting, on 28 November, the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions introduced the question of emergency assistance to South African student refugees.

7. At the 42nd meeting, the Director of the Division of Human Rights introduced chapter V, section B (Human rights questions) of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

8. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs introduced chapter V, section C (Activities for the advancement of women) of the report.

9. At that meeting, the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in-

roduced chapter V, section D (Narcotic drugs) of the report. The Deputy Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs referred to the question at the 55th meeting, on 24 November.

10. At the 60th meeting, the Director of the Division of Human Rights and the Chairman-Rapporteur of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile introduced that question.

### Consideration of draft resolutions

#### A. DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.3/33/L.4

11. The Committee had before it a draft resolution (see A/C.3/33/L.4) entitled "Migratory labour in southern Africa", transmitted to the General Assembly for its consideration by virtue of Economic and Social Council decision 1978/59 which stated:

[*Same text as draft resolution I in paragraph 65 below, except for the third and fourth preambular paragraphs which stated:*

"Noting with satisfaction that the year beginning on 21 March 1978 has been proclaimed International Anti-Apartheid Year,

"Bearing in mind the proposed programme for the International Anti-Apartheid Year,"].

12. At the 74th meeting, on 12 December, the representative of the Philippines proposed that the third preambular paragraph should be amended to read as follows:

"Noting with satisfaction the proclamation of the year beginning on 21 March 1978 and ending on 20 March 1979 as International Anti-Apartheid Year".

13. At the same meeting, the representative of Ghana suggested that the word "proposed" in the fourth preambular paragraph should be deleted.

14. The Committee adopted without a vote the draft resolution as amended by the representatives of Ghana and the Philippines.

#### B. DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.3/33/L.75

15. At the 73rd meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Algeria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.75) entitled "Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of migrant workers", sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Burundi, Colombia, Jamaica, Mexico, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Jordan, Lesotho, Pakistan, Trinidad and Tobago and Zambia, which read as follows:

[*Same text as draft resolution II in paragraph 65 below, except for operative paragraph 7 which stated:*

"Requests the Secretary-General to explore with Member States the possibility of drawing up an international convention on the rights of migrant workers:"].

16. At the 74th meeting, the representative of Algeria revised operative paragraph 7, inserting the words "and in co-operation with the United Nations agencies, and in particular the International Labour Organisation" after the words "Member States".

17. At the same meeting the draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 111 to none, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Burma, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Gabon, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

#### C. DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.3/33/L.59

18. At the 73rd meeting, the representative of Zambia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.59) entitled "Assistance to South African student refugees", sponsored by Algeria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Senegal, the Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Mozambique, the Niger, Norway, Suriname and the Upper Volta and which stated:

[*Same text as draft resolution III in paragraph 65 below, except for operative paragraph 8 which read:*

"Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the matter under review and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the progress made in these programmes."].

19. At the same meeting, the representative of Zambia revised the text, inserting the words "through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session in 1979" after the word "session" in operative paragraph 8.

20. At the 74th meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution without a vote.

#### B. DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.3/33/L.57/REV.1

21. At the 73rd meeting, the representative of Ghana introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.57/Rev.1) entitled "Status of persons refusing service in military or police forces used to enforce apartheid",



sponsored by Bangladesh, Barbados, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ghana, Jamaica, Lesotho, the Netherlands, Nigeria and Norway and which stated:

[Same text as draft resolution IV in paragraph 65 below, except for operative paragraph 3 which read as follows:

"3. Urges Member States to consider favourably the granting of refugee status to such persons as provided for under existing legal instruments;"]

22. At the same meeting, the representative of Ghana revised the text of operative paragraph 3 by adding after the word "granting" the words "to such persons of all the rights and benefits accorded to refugees under existing legal instruments".

23. At the 74th meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution without a vote.

#### E. DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.3/33/L.20

24. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Poland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.20) sponsored by Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Jordan, Peru, Poland and the Syrian Arab Republic, subsequently joined by Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Mongolia, the Philippines and Suriname and which stated:

[Same text as draft resolution V in paragraph 65 below, except for the title, the third and fifth preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs 1 to 3 which stated:

"*Question of the Convention on the Rights of the Child*

"...

"Noting resolution 20/XXXIV of the Commission on Human Rights and resolutions 1978/18 and 1978/40 of the Economic and Social Council,

"...

"Fully convinced that during these 19 years, the conditions to take further steps by adopting the Convention on the Rights of the Child have been created,

"...

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the initiative undertaken by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fourth session in its resolution 20/XXXIV, on the preparation of the draft Convention on the Rights of the Child;

"2. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to organize its work on the Draft Convention on the Rights of the Child at its thirty-fifth session with a view that the draft of the said Convention be ready for adoption by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

"3. Decides to include in the preliminary agenda for its thirty-fourth session the question of the adoption of a Convention on the Rights of the Child."

25. At the 73rd meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced some amendments (A/C.3/33/L.77), the purpose of which was

(a) To modify operative paragraph 1 as follows:

"Takes note with satisfaction of the initiative undertaken by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fourth session in its resolution 20 (XXXIV), to continue considering the question of

the preparation of a draft convention on the rights of the child;";

(b) To replace operative paragraphs 2 and 3 by the following text:

"2. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to report to the thirty-fourth General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in consideration of a draft convention."

26. At the same meeting, the representative of Poland revised the text of the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the title, before the word "Convention", replace "the" by "a";

(b) In the third preambular paragraph of the English text, replace "Noting" by "Taking note of";

(c) In the fifth preambular paragraph, replace the words "Fully convinced" by "Considering" and "the convention" by "a convention";

(d) In operative paragraph 1, replace "initiative undertaken by" by "decision of", and delete the entire phrase after "resolution 20 (XXXIV)" and replace by: "to continue at its thirty-fifth session, as one of its priorities, its consideration of a draft Convention on the Rights of the Child".

(e) In operative paragraph 2, delete the concluding phrase after the word "adoption", and replace by "if possible during the International Year of the Child";

(f) In operative paragraph 3, delete the words "of the adoption".

27. The representative of the United States withdrew his amendments (A/C.3/33/L.77) and, at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as revised by the representative of Poland, without a vote.

#### F. DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.3/33/L.40

28. At the 62nd meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Nigeria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.40) entitled "Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights", sponsored by Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zambia, subsequently joined by Canada, Ireland, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Suriname; the financial implications of the draft resolution appeared in A/C.3/33/L.69.

29. At the same meeting, the representative of Nigeria revised the text of operative paragraph 2, adding the following words at the end of the paragraph: "and that at least one such seminar should be organized during 1979".

30. The Committee adopted the revised text, without a vote, at the 74th meeting (for the text see para. 65, below, draft resolution VI).

#### G. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.3/33/L.42 AND REV.1

31. At the 55th meeting, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.42) entitled "Narcotic drugs", and at the same time announced the publication of a revised text (A/C.3/33/L.42/Rev.1) sponsored by

Austria, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sweden, Thailand and the United States of America, subsequently joined by Colombia and Norway (for the text, see para. 65 below, draft resolution VII).

32. At the 74th meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution without a vote.

#### II. DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.3/33/L.44

33. At the 63rd meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.44) entitled "Protection of human rights of arrested or detained trade union activists", sponsored by Barbados, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, Iceland, Jamaica, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal and Sweden, subsequently joined by Spain (for the text, see para. 65 below, draft resolution VIII).

34. At the 74th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

#### I. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.3/33/L.51 AND REV.1

35. At the 63rd meeting, the representative of Belgium introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.51) entitled "International Year for Disabled Persons", sponsored by Belgium, India, Jamaica, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Poland, subsequently joined by Bangladesh and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

36. Subsequently, a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.51/Rev.1) was introduced, sponsored by Bangladesh, Belgium, India, Italy, Jamaica, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Sweden, joined by Barbados, Canada, the Niger and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the purpose of which was to add a new operative paragraph 2.

37. At the 74th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out the financial implications of the draft resolution.

38. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution without a vote (for the text, see para. 65 below, draft resolution IX).

#### J. DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.3/33/L.71

39. At the 73rd meeting, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.71) entitled "United Nations Yearbook on Human Rights", sponsored by Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, the Netherlands and Suriname (for the text, see para. 65 below, draft resolution X).

40. At the 74th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

#### K. DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.3/33/L.30

41. At the 74th meeting, the representative of Turkey introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.30) entitled "Missing persons in Cyprus", the text of which was as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Reaffirming its resolution 32/128 on the missing persons in Cyprus,*

*"Regretting the delay in the implementation of this resolution,*

*"1. Urges the establishment of the investigatory body with the participation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which would be in*

*a position to function impartially, effectively and speedily so as to resolve the problem without undue delay;*

*"2. Calls upon the parties to finalize the modalities of the investigatory body, with a view to activating it expeditiously;*

*"3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices, through his Special Representative in Cyprus, to support the establishment of the investigatory body."*

42. At the same meeting, the representative of Cyprus introduced amendments (A/C.3/33/L.74) sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Malta, Mexico and Panama, subsequently joined by Sao Tome and Principe and Sierra Leone, the purpose of which was:

(a) To modify the first preambular paragraph to read as follows:

*"Recalling its resolutions 3450 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 32/128 of 16 December 1977, on the missing persons in Cyprus,";*

(b) To modify operative paragraph 1 to read as follows:

*"1. Urges the establishment of the investigatory body under the chairmanship of a representative of the Secretary-General with the co-operation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which would be in a position to function impartially, effectively and speedily so as to resolve the problem without undue delay; the representative of the Secretary-General shall be empowered, in case of disagreement, to reach a binding independent opinion which shall be implemented,";*

(c) To modify operative paragraph 2 to read as follows:

*"2. Calls upon the parties to co-operate fully with the investigatory body and, to this effect, to appoint their representatives thereto forthwith,";*

At the same meeting the members voted on the amendments and the draft resolution.

43. The first amendment was adopted by a recorded vote of 65 to 5, with 45 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against:* Bangladesh, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Iceland, In-

onesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Zaire.

44. The second amendment was adopted by a recorded vote of 57 to 7, with 59 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Bangladesh, Madagascar,<sup>26</sup> Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

45. The third amendment was adopted by a recorded vote of 60 to 5, with 57 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against:* Bangladesh, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark,

<sup>26</sup> The delegation of Madagascar announced later that it had intended to abstain.

Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen, Zaire.

46. The Secretary of the Committee referred to the financial implications of the amended draft resolution, indicating that they were in general the same as those set forth in document A/C.3/33/L.62, which had been prepared originally in relation to draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.49 (see sect. L below).

47. Lastly, the Committee adopted the amended draft resolution by a recorded vote of 67 to 5, with 50 abstentions (for the text see para. 65 below, draft resolution XI). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against:* Bangladesh, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey.

*Abstaining:* Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

#### L. DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.3/33/L.49

48. At the 74th meeting, the representative of Cyprus introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.49) entitled "Missing persons in Cyprus", sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Benin, Cape Verde, Cuba, Cyprus, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Malta, Mexico and Panama, subsequently joined by Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone and Viet Nam, the text of which was as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 3450 (XXX) and 32/128 on the question of the missing persons in Cyprus,

"Conscious of the drama of the relatives of missing persons and of the agony resulting from the lack of information about the fate of their loved ones,

"Gravely concerned at the lack of progress towards the tracing and accounting of missing persons in Cyprus,

"Expressing appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General for the establishment of an investigatory body and his regret for the lack, as yet, of any results thereof,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to this effect and to appoint a representative to preside over an investigatory body for the tracing and accounting of persons missing as a result of armed conflict in Cyprus; such a representative will seek to facilitate the work of the body and, in case of disagreement between its other members, he will undertake to reach an independent viewpoint which will then be implemented by the body;

"2. Urges the parties concerned to appoint urgently their representatives to this body so that it may commence its humanitarian task expeditiously in co-operation, when necessary, with the International Committee of the Red Cross;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fifth session, on the implementation of this resolution."

The representative of Cyprus subsequently withdrew the draft because its contents had already been incorporated in draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.30, as amended in accordance with the proposals contained in document A/C.3/33/L.74, on which action was taken as stated in paragraph 47 above.

#### M. DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.3/33/L.76/Rev.1

49. At the 73rd meeting, the representative of Colombia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.76/Rev.1) entitled "Disappeared Persons", sponsored by Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, the Gambia, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, the Netherlands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, subsequently joined by Iceland, Norway, Portugal and Sierra Leone (for the text, see para. 65 below, draft resolution XII).

50. At the 74th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

#### N. DRAFT RESOLUTION CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A/C.3/33/L.26

51. The Committee had before it a draft resolution (see A/C.3/33/L.26) on the establishment of a trust fund for Chile, which had been recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1978/15 of 5 May 1978 (for the text, see para. 65 below, draft resolution XIII).

52. At the 74th meeting the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 88 to 6, with 32 abstentions. The voting was as follows:<sup>27</sup>

<sup>27</sup> The delegation of Senegal later informed the Secretariat that, had it been present during the voting, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman,<sup>28</sup> Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Paraguay, Uruguay.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Burma, Central African Empire, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Jordan,<sup>29</sup> Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Somalia, Suriname, Thailand, Uganda, United States of America.

#### O. DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.3/33/L.73

53. At the 73rd meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.73) entitled "Protection of human rights in Chile" (for the text, see para. 65 below, draft resolution XIV).

54. At the 74th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 88 to 7, with 34 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala,<sup>30</sup> Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of

<sup>28</sup> The delegation of Oman subsequently stated that its intention had been to abstain.

<sup>29</sup> The delegation of Jordan subsequently stated that its intention had been to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

<sup>30</sup> The delegation of Guatemala subsequently stated that its intention had been to vote against the draft resolution.

Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay.

*Abstaining:* Bahamas, Bolivia, Burma, Central African Empire, Chad, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Suriname, Thailand, Upper Volta.

#### P. DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.3/33/L.78

55. At the 73rd meeting, the representative of Italy introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.78) entitled "Importance of the experience of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile", which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Bearing in mind* Commission on Human Rights resolutions 8 (XXXI) of 27 February 1975, 3 (XXXII) of 19 February 1976 and 9 (XXXIII) of 9 March 1977, in which the Commission established the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile and extended its mandate,

*"Welcoming* the fact that the *Ad Hoc* Working Group was finally able to travel to Chile and carry out on the spot an investigation of the human rights situation in that country in accordance with its mandate,

*"Aware* of the importance of this experience in the framework of United Nations activities in the field of the protection of human rights,

*"1. Expresses* its great appreciation to the *Ad Hoc* Working Group for the careful and objective manner in which it carried out its mandate;

*"2. Draws the attention* of the Commission on Human Rights to the importance of the experience of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile in view of its future action in the field of the protection of human rights;

*"3. Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to consider the possibility of resorting more often to the creation of *ad hoc* working groups or other similar investigative bodies in those cases in which it has recognized the existence of serious human rights violations."

56. At the same meeting, the representative of Italy revised the text of operative paragraph 3 to read:

*"3. Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to consider, within the framework of the over-all analysis requested of it under resolution 32/130, the possibility of resorting to the creation of *ad hoc* working groups or other similar investigative bodies in those cases in which it has recognized the existence of consistent patterns of gross violations of human rights, and to report on the subject at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly."

57. At the 74th meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic proposed the following amendments to the draft resolution:

(a) Third preambular paragraph: replace the words "in the field of the protection" by the words "when dealing with constant and flagrant violations";

(b) Operative paragraph 2: replace the words "in the field of the protection" by the words "when dealing with constant and flagrant violations";

(c) Operative paragraph 3: in the version revised by the representative of Italy, replace the words "consistent patterns of gross violations of human rights" by the following: "constant and flagrant violations of human rights as provided for by paragraph 1 (e) of General Assembly resolution 32/130";

(d) Operative paragraph 3: delete the word "investigative".

58. The representative of Italy accepted the deletion of the word "investigative" in operative paragraph 3 and proposed the following subamendments to the amendments of the German Democratic Republic:

(a) Third preambular paragraph: replace the words "constant and flagrant violations" by "consistent patterns of gross violations";

(b) Operative paragraph 2: replace the words "constant and flagrant violations" by "consistent patterns of gross violations";

(c) Operative paragraph 3: replace the words "constant and flagrant violations" by "consistent patterns of gross violations";

(d) Operative paragraph 3: replace the word "as" by "including those".

The representative of Italy announced that he would accept the amendments proposed by the German Democratic Republic if these subamendments were accepted.

59. The representative of Yugoslavia proposed the deletion of operative paragraph 3.

60. The representative of Senegal moved the closure of the debate, under rule 117 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. That motion was adopted by a recorded vote of 65 to 20, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Colombia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Australia, Austria, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Mongolia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Viet Nam.

*Abstaining:* Angola, Bahamas, Bhutan, Bolivia, Cape Verde, Congo, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama,



Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, Swaziland, Thailand, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon.

61. The subamendment proposed by Italy to the amendment of the German Democratic Republic to the third preambular paragraph (see para. 58 (a) above) was adopted by a recorded vote of 45 to 26, with 44 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yemen.

*Against:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Central African Empire, Chad, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

62. The subamendment proposed by Italy to the amendment of the German Democratic Republic to operative paragraph 2 (see para. 58 (b) above) was adopted by a recorded vote of 47 to 28, with 41 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

*Against:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen.

*Abstaining:* Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Central African Empire, Chad, Guinea, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New

Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

63. The proposal of Yugoslavia to delete operative paragraph 3 was put to the vote in accordance with rule 130 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and was adopted by a recorded vote of 47 to 45, with 29 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iran,<sup>21</sup> Iraq, Jamaica,<sup>21</sup> Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malta, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya,<sup>22</sup> Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

*Abstaining:* Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Guyana, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands,<sup>21</sup> Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia.

64. The draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.78) as amended was adopted by a recorded vote of 47 to 22, with 53 abstentions (for the text, see para. 65 below, draft resolution XV). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

*Against:* Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala,<sup>23</sup> Hungary, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic,<sup>23</sup> Mongolia, Paraguay,

<sup>21</sup> The delegations of Iran, Jamaica and the Netherlands announced later that they had intended to vote against.

<sup>22</sup> The delegation of Kenya announced later that it had intended to vote in favour.

<sup>23</sup> The delegations of Guatemala and the Lao People's Democratic Republic announced later that they had intended to abstain.

Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Viet Nam.

*Abstaining:* Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Burma, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast,<sup>34</sup> Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

### *Recommendations of the Third Committee*

65. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### *Draft resolution I*

#### MIGATORY LABOUR IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

##### *The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 32/105 A to N of 14 December 1977 and 32/105 O of 16 December 1977 relating to the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2082 B (LXII) of 13 May 1977, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly should declare 1978 the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year,

Noting with satisfaction the proclamation of the year beginning on 21 March 1978 and ending on 20 March 1979 as International Anti-*Apartheid* Year,

Bearing in mind the Programme for the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year,<sup>35</sup>

Recalling also the resolutions on accelerated economic development and international action and on the promotion of development strategies with a view to reducing economic dependence on South Africa and the Charter of Rights for Migrant Workers in Southern Africa which were adopted by the Conference on Migratory Labour in Southern Africa,<sup>36</sup> held at Lusaka from 4 to 8 April 1978, and organized by the Economic Commission for Africa and the International Labour Organisation, in co-operation with the Government of Zambia and the liberation movements of southern Africa that are recognized by the Organization of African Unity,

Aware of the heavy dependence of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Swaziland on their supply of migrant labour to South Africa and of the need to eliminate such undesirable dependence,

Convinced that the continuance of the system of migrant labour to South Africa both perpetuates the evils of *apartheid* and retards the social and economic advancement of the States supplying migrant labour,

Convinced also that the removal of this evil system of migrant labour would facilitate the elimination of *apartheid* and accelerate the socio-economic development and transformation of the supplier States,

Realizing that the weak position of the supplier States to take action individually with a view to extricating their dependent economies and their migrant nationals from the stranglehold of *apartheid* and the economy of South Africa calls for urgent concerted action and co-operation among the affected Member States as well as assistance from other African States, international organizations, non-African Governments and other organizations,

1. *Endorses* the Charter of Rights for Migrant Workers in Southern Africa as adopted by the Lusaka Conference on Migratory Labour in Southern Africa on 7 April 1978 and annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Urges* all Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations, pursuant to the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*<sup>37</sup> adopted by the World Conference for Action Against *Apartheid*, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977, to extend to the African States affected by the migration of labour to South Africa all material, financial, technical and political support for the initiation and implementation of specific development programmes and projects aimed at enabling those States to utilize fully their available labour force for the development of their own economies and thereby eliminate the necessity to export such labour to the *apartheid* economy of South Africa.

#### ANNEX

#### Charter of Rights for Migrant Workers in Southern Africa adopted on 7 April 1978 by the Conference on Migratory Labour in Southern Africa

We the representatives of the States and peoples of southern Africa,

Noting that *apartheid* has been declared a crime against humanity by the General Assembly of the United Nations,

Noting the work done by the International Labour Organisation on the problems of migratory labour in southern Africa and recalling International Labour Organisation Conventions No. 87 of 9 July 1948 and Nos. 97 and 98 of 1 July 1949 concerning, respectively, the freedom of association and protection of the right to organize, migration for employment and the application of the principles of the right to organize and to bargain collectively,<sup>38</sup>

Recognizing that the migratory labour system is one of the major instruments of *apartheid*,

Mindful of the gross indignities it inflicts on workers, who are denied many of their basic human rights,

Noting that it undermines family life and disrupts agrarian economies,

Herby pledge ourselves to strive for the abolition of the migratory labour system practised in South Africa and, pending its elimination, agree to the present Charter of Rights for Migrant Workers in Southern Africa.

#### CHAPTER I

#### RIGHTS OF ASSOCIATION, MOVEMENT AND RESIDENCE

##### *Article 1*

All workers shall have the right to:

- (a) Form and join trade unions of their own choice;
- (b) Participate in collective bargaining on equal terms

<sup>34</sup> The delegation of the Ivory Coast announced later that it had intended to vote in favour.

<sup>35</sup> General Assembly resolution 32/105 B, annex.

<sup>36</sup> E/CN.14/ECO/142, part two.

<sup>37</sup> A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

<sup>38</sup> See International Labour Organisation, *Conventions and Recommendations, 1919-1966* (Geneva, 1966).



with all other workers regardless of race, sex, political affiliation or religion;

(c) Withhold their labour by strike action in support of their demands.

#### Article 2

All workers shall have the right to freedom of movement and shall not be required to carry a pass or similar document.

#### Article 3

All workers shall have the right to be accommodated near their place of work with their families in suitable houses under home ownership schemes or to reside elsewhere if they choose so to do.

#### Article 4

All workers shall have the right of occupation free from colour bar, job reservation and all other forms of discrimination.

#### Article 5

Every worker, regardless of race or sex, shall have the right to work, choose his occupation and change from one employer to another without loss of accrued benefits and claims to promotion.

#### Article 6

All workers, without exception, shall have the right to equal pay for equal work.

#### Article 7

All workers shall have equal rights to vocational training and adult education for the purpose of acquiring skills and increasing their awareness.

### CHAPTER II

#### RIGHT TO A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING

#### Article 8

Every worker is entitled to a minimum basic wage sufficient for the maintenance of the health and well-being of his family.

#### Article 9

All workers shall have the right to adequate protection against occupational accidents and diseases by means of approved safeguards and close supervision by an independent industrial and farming inspectorate operating in conjunction with workers' representatives.

#### Article 10

All workers and their families shall have an equal and absolute right to adequate, immediate and effective compensation for death or disability arising out of occupational diseases and accidents.

#### Article 11

All workers shall have a right to:

- (a) Free medical services for themselves and their families;
- (b) Sick leave and, where applicable, maternity leave with full pay;
- (c) Annual paid holidays.

#### Article 12

All workers shall be entitled to retire on full pension or with a gratuity proportionate to their period of service.

#### Article 13

All workers shall have a right to determine their terms and conditions of employment through collective bargaining.

#### Article 14

All workers shall have a right to unemployment benefits.

#### Article 15

All women workers shall have the right to participate in all sectors of the economy without discrimination in respect of wages, training, job allocation or pension benefits.

#### Draft resolution II

#### MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION AND ENSURE THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>39</sup> and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,<sup>40</sup>

*Considering* the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975,<sup>41</sup> and the Recommendation concerning Migrant Workers, 1975,<sup>42</sup> adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

*Aware* of the fact that the problem of migrant workers is becoming more serious in certain regions for transient political and economic reasons and for social and cultural reasons,

*Recalling* that the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State and that, in that context, the families of migrant workers are entitled to the same protection as the migrant workers themselves,

*Bearing in mind* the need for the Governments of host countries and of countries of origin to co-operate with a view to finding satisfactory solutions to the situation of migrant workers,

*Considering* the provisions relating to the question of migrant workers contained in the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (see A/33/262) held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978,

*Recalling* its resolution 32/120 of 16 December 1977,

*Bearing in mind* Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/22 of 5 May 1978,

*Noting with appreciation* the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of the education of migrant workers and their families,

*Having taken note* of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/33/3),

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, particularly host countries, to give the widest possible dissemination, *inter alia*

<sup>39</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>40</sup> General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

<sup>41</sup> International Labour Office, *Official Bulletin*, vol. LVIII, 1975, series A, No. 1, Convention No. 143.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 1, Recommendation No. 151.

through the mass media, to information aimed at promoting better public understanding of the contribution of migrant workers to the economic growth and social and cultural development of those countries and at fostering a climate of mutual understanding;

3. *Also invites* the Governments of host countries to adopt the necessary measures to prevent any activity that might be prejudicial to the interests of migrant workers;

4. *Again invites* the Governments of host countries to give consideration to adopting definitive measures to promote in their territories a normal family life for migrant workers by reuniting families;

5. *Expresses the hope* that the Commission on Human Rights will submit to the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council of 1979 the study recommended in General Assembly resolution 32/120, on the basis of the concrete proposals formulated by the Working Group established pursuant to Council resolution 1978/22;

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. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore with Member States and in co-operation with the United Nations agencies, particularly the International Labour Organisation, the possibility of drawing up an international convention on the rights of migrant workers;

8. *Invites* the Governments of host countries to adopt measures to ensure that the children of migrant workers receive genuinely equal treatment in the field of education and training;

9. *Also invites* those Governments to co-operate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with a view to enabling migrant workers and their families to benefit from all necessary opportunities in the field of education in order to enable them to participate fully in the life of the society of the host country while preserving their national and cultural identity.

### Draft resolution III

#### ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENT REFUGEES

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 31/126 of 16 December 1976 and 32/119 of 16 December 1977 concerning assistance to South African student refugees,

*Recalling also* Security Council resolution 417 (1977) of 31 October 1977 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/55 of 2 August 1978, in which, *inter alia*, an appeal was made to all Governments, organizations and United Nations agencies to make generous contributions to the United Nations emergency programmes of assistance to South African student refugees,

*Deeply concerned* by the discriminatory education policies and repressive measures being applied by the Government of South Africa against black students in that country,

*Noting* that the Governments concerned expect the flow of student refugees from South Africa into their countries to continue while these discriminatory policies and repressive measures are maintained,

*Aware* that the continued influx of South African student refugees fleeing from these repressive policies continues to cause pressure on the available educational and other facilities in neighbouring countries offering asylum to those students,

*Recognizing* the need to provide assistance to those countries to help them to provide adequate facilities to the student refugees,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/163) containing the findings of the review missions sent by him to Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia in May and June 1978 to examine the status of the programmes of assistance to South African student refugees,

*Recognizing* that the international assistance provided so far has made possible the implementation of major components of the emergency assistance programmes for South African student refugees in the region, but that further international assistance is still required for their care, subsistence and education,

1. *Endorses* the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and commends him and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on their efforts to mobilize resources and organize the programmes of assistance to South African student refugees in the host countries;

2. *Notes with appreciation* that the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia continue to grant asylum and make educational and other facilities available to the student refugees in spite of the pressure which the continuing influx of these refugees exerts on facilities in their countries;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the contributions made by various States, United Nations agencies and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations towards meeting the needs of South African student refugees;

4. *Expresses concern* that, in spite of the contributions made so far, the needs of South African student refugees continue to increase;

5. *Requests* all agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the World Food Programme, to continue assisting the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in carrying out the humanitarian function entrusted to him;

6. *Urges* all States, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the assistance programmes for these students, both through financial support and by offering further opportunities for their educational and vocational training, as well as by financial and material contributions for their care and maintenance;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue all efforts necessary for an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for the South African student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the matter under review and to report

to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979, on the progress made in these programmes.

#### *Draft resolution IV*

#### STATUS OF PERSONS REFUSING SERVICE IN MILITARY OR POLICE FORCES USED TO ENFORCE *apartheid*

*The General Assembly,*

*Mindful* that the Charter of the United Nations sets forth, as one of the purposes of the Organization, the achievement of international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

*Recalling* article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>43</sup> which states that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

*Conscious* that the Proclamation of Teheran,<sup>44</sup> the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*<sup>45</sup> and other United Nations declarations, conventions and resolutions have condemned *apartheid* as a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind,

*Having regard* to section II, paragraph 11, of the Lagos Declaration, which proclaims that the United Nations and the international community have a special responsibility towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against *apartheid*,

*Taking note* of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/33/22 and Corr.1),

1. *Recognizes* the right of all persons to refuse service in military or police forces which are used to enforce *apartheid*;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to grant asylum or safe transit to another State, in the spirit of the Declaration on Territorial Asylum,<sup>46</sup> to persons compelled to leave their country of nationality solely because of a conscientious objection to assisting in the enforcement of *apartheid* through service in military or police forces;

3. *Urges* Member States to consider favourably the granting to such persons of all the rights and benefits accorded to refugees under existing legal instruments;

4. *Calls upon* appropriate United Nations bodies, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, to provide all necessary assistance to such persons.

#### *Draft resolution V*

#### QUESTION OF A CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

*The General Assembly,*

*Having in mind* its resolution 31/169 of 21 December 1976, in which it proclaimed the year 1979 International Year of the Child,

*Recalling* its resolution 32/109 of 15 December 1977, in which it, *inter alia*, reaffirmed that the major focus of the International Year of the Child should

<sup>43</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>44</sup> *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XIV.2), p. 3.

<sup>45</sup> A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

<sup>46</sup> General Assembly resolution 2312 (XXII), annex.

be at the national level, but that this should be supported by regional and international co-operation,

*Taking note* of Commission on Human Rights resolution 20 (XXXIV) of 8 March 1978<sup>47</sup> and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/18 of 5 May 1978 and 1978/40 of 1 August 1978,

*Bearing in mind* that, since the adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child,<sup>48</sup> nineteen years have already elapsed, and that during this time the principles of the Declaration have played a significant part in the promotion of the rights of children in the entire world as well as in shaping various forms of the international co-operation in this sphere,

*Considering* that during these nineteen years the conditions to take further steps by adopting a convention on the rights of the child have been created,

*Conscious* of the need to strengthen further the comprehensive care and the well-being of children all over the world,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the decision of the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fourth session, in its resolution 20 (XXXIV), to continue at its thirty-fifth session, as one of its priorities, its consideration of a draft convention on the rights of the child;

2. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to organize its work on the draft convention on the rights of the child at its thirty-fifth session so that the draft of the Convention may be ready for adoption if possible during the International Year of the Child;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the question of a convention on the rights of the child.

#### *Draft resolution VI*

#### REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 32/127 of 16 December 1977,

*Taking note* of Commission on Human Rights resolution 24 (XXXIV) of 8 March 1978<sup>47</sup> on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,

*Noting with serious concern* the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/219) on the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions, in which he reported that owing to financial difficulties he was unable to organize any seminar for the purpose of discussing the usefulness and advisability of the establishment of regional commissions for the promotion and protection of human rights in regions where no regional commission on human rights exists,

*Stressing* the importance of the speedy and effective implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly on this question,

1. *Reiterates its appeal* to States in areas where regional arrangements in the field of human rights do not yet exist to consider agreements with a view to the establishment within their respective regions of suitable regional machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights;

<sup>47</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 4*, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

<sup>48</sup> General Assembly resolution 1386 (XIV).

2. *Requests once again* that the Secretary-General, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, give priority to the consideration, in regions where no regional commission on human rights exists, of seminars for the purpose of discussing the usefulness and advisability of the establishment of regional commissions for the promotion and protection of human rights and that at least one such seminar should be organized during 1979;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and also to include in his report to the Commission on Human Rights, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Commission resolution 24 (XXXIV), such information as he may already possess on the implementation of this resolution.

### Draft resolution VII

#### NARCOTIC DRUGS

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the relevant provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961,<sup>49</sup> of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961,<sup>50</sup> and of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971,<sup>51</sup> which form the main basis of all efforts in international drug control,

*Bearing in mind* the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the World Health Organization on the subject in recent years as well as the relevant recommendations of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,<sup>52</sup>

*Aware* of the comprehensive and valuable work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board as the main technical and treaty organs entrusted with specific functions in order to ensure and supervise the proper implementation of the Conventions and Protocol and to foster the most efficient international drug control,

*Preoccupied* by the persistence of serious health, social and economic problems of drug abuse for individuals, young persons and older ones, and for societies as a whole,

*Noting with great concern* the detrimental effects of the continued international drug traffic,

*Reaffirming* the responsibility of Governments as well as the collective responsibility of the international community to regulate and limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of drugs to quantities required for medical and scientific purposes, in accordance with the above-mentioned treaties,

*Convinced* that measures to reduce illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including prevention through proper information and education, treatment and rehabilitation, must be taken concurrently with measures of adequate control to reduce illicit drug supply and traffic,

*Also convinced* that co-ordinated efforts by all competent agencies and organizations concerned with the

fight against illicit drug traffic should be intensified to bring about even better results in the interception of illicit drug traffic,

*Considering* the response to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 32/124 of 16 December 1977 given by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs concerning the launching of a meaningful programme of international drug abuse control strategy and policies to be considered by the Commission at its twenty-eighth session in February 1979,

1. *Reiterates* its appeal to all States not yet parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961,<sup>53</sup> and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, to take steps to accede to these instruments in order to achieve their universal application and requests the Secretary-General to transmit this appeal to all Governments concerned;

2. *Invites* Governments to co-operate fully with the International Narcotics Control Board and to supply such information as may be necessary to enable it to make meaningful long-range studies and projections designed to promote the maintenance of a world-wide balance between the supply of narcotic raw materials and the legitimate demand for medical and scientific purposes;

3. *Supports* the Board's appeal to States to improve their reporting machinery, with the assistance of the Board, so that they may provide full and prompt information to the Board, thereby enabling it to perform effectively its functions under the relevant treaties;

4. *Urges* Governments to support the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to provide complete data and information to the Secretary-General in their annual reports and individual seizure reports as required under the relevant treaties and in response to the Secretary-General's request, to inform him also without specific requests of any new developments, trends and measures discernible in the drug field which could be of importance or relevance to improved international drug control;

5. *Invites* Governments, in co-operation with competent bodies of the United Nations and specialized agencies, to increase their joint efforts to eradicate illicit or uncontrolled cultivation of narcotic plants and illicit or uncontrolled manufacture of psychotropic substances in order to ensure a continuing equilibrium between licit supply and licit demand, and to avoid unforeseen imbalances caused by sales of seized and confiscated drugs;

6. *Calls* for more extensive and effective efforts of Governments in co-operation with competent bodies of the United Nations and specialized agencies in order to facilitate appropriate designing and implementation of programmes aimed at eradicating illicit demand for and illicit marketing of drugs and at furthering exchange of experience and information among scientists and experts from various nations who are actively engaged in this field;

7. *Reiterates* its appeal to Governments for increased and sustained contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and to all international and multilateral organizations and institu-

<sup>49</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515, p. 151.

<sup>50</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XI.3, p. 13.

<sup>51</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XI.3, p. 7.

<sup>52</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.2 and corrigendum, para. 28.

<sup>53</sup> See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference to consider amendments to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.XI.7), part three.



tions to co-operate with and to support financially the United Nations efforts undertaken through drug control programmes;

8. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to undertake at its twenty-eighth session the finalization and implementation of the comprehensive programmes of international drug control strategy and policies and requests the Secretary-General to assist the Commission in the implementation of this programme, the progress of which should be monitored by the Commission to ensure that, if necessary, appropriate adjustments in the programme can be made to enable it to meet new requirements of international drug control which might arise out of new developments concerning the various aspects of the drug problem;

9. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to give at its first regular session of 1979 due consideration to these questions.

#### *Draft resolution VIII*

#### PROTECTION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ARRESTED OR DETAINED TRADE UNION ACTIVISTS

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 32/121 of 16 December 1977, regarding the protection of the human rights of persons who are detained in respect of offences which they committed, or are suspected of having committed, by reason of their political opinions or convictions,

*Noting* that one important category of prisoners falling within the ambit of resolution 32/121 is that of those who have been arrested or detained in connexion with their trade union activities,

*Also recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/21 of 5 May 1978 regarding infringements of trade union rights in South Africa,

*Having regard*, in this context, not only to articles 5, 10 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>54</sup> but also to article 20 of the Declaration, which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association,

*Having regard also* to article 8 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>55</sup> and to article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights<sup>56</sup> which provide that everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests,

*Further having regard* to the International Labour Organisation Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize, 1948,<sup>57</sup>

*Recognizing* the important work done by the International Labour Organisation in order to promote trade union rights and to take appropriate action in concrete cases of persons arrested, detained or exiled by reason of their trade union activities,

*Lending its support* to the efforts of the International Labour Organisation in this regard,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of protecting the right to freedom of association as an essential prerequisite for the conduct of any trade union activities;

2. *Recommends* that special attention should be paid to the violations of the right to freedom of association consisting of the arrest, detention or exile of persons who have engaged in trade union activities consistent with the principles of freedom of association;

3. *Requests* Member States:

(a) To release any persons who, within their jurisdiction and contrary to the provisions of the above-mentioned international instruments, may be under arrest or detention on account of trade union activities;

(b) To ensure that, pending the release of such persons, their fundamental rights are fully protected, including the right not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and the right to receive a fair hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of any criminal charge against them;

(c) To take effective measures to safeguard and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of trade union leaders who are detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle against colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation and for self-determination, independence, the elimination of *apartheid* and all forms of racial discrimination and racism, and for the termination of all these violations of human rights.

#### *Draft resolution IX*

#### INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR DISABLED PERSONS

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 31/123 of 16 December 1976, in which it proclaimed the year 1981 International Year for Disabled Persons,

*Recalling also* its resolution 32/133 of 16 December 1977, in which, *inter alia*, it:

(a) Decided to establish an Advisory Committee for the International Year for Disabled Persons, composed of the representatives of fifteen Member States to be appointed, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, by the Chairman of the Third Committee, in concurrence with the regional groups,

(b) Requested the Secretary-General to convene the Advisory Committee no later than March 1979 at the Headquarters of the United Nations,

*Taking into consideration* the fact that it has not yet been possible to proceed to the appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee on the basis of the formula laid down in General Assembly resolution 32/133,

*Convinced* of the necessity of ensuring that the Advisory Committee can be convened by the date specified in resolution 32/133,

1. *Decides* that the Advisory Committee for the International Year for Disabled Persons shall be composed of the representatives of twenty-three Member States to be appointed, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, by the Chairman of the Third Committee, in concurrence with the regional groups;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary information activities for the International Year for Disabled Persons are initiated, starting from 1 January 1979, and to make the requisite financial provisions.

<sup>54</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>55</sup> General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

<sup>56</sup> International Labour Organisation, *Conventions and Recommendations, 1919-1966* (Geneva, 1966), Convention No. 87.

*Draft resolution X*

## UNITED NATIONS YEARBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 9 (II) of 21 June 1946, in accordance with which the *United Nations Yearbook on Human Rights* was established,

Conscious that many developments have taken place since the *Yearbook* was initially established, as a result of which the objectives, contents and format of the *Yearbook* may now be in need of modification,

Mindful that the Human Rights Committee has expressed the wish to have some of its documents recorded in a yearbook,

1. Requests the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fifth session to review the objectives, contents and format of the *United Nations Yearbook on Human Rights* with a view to framing appropriate recommendations as to the need for modifications, such as the inclusion therein of appropriate documents of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and of other important documents on human rights in order to enhance its wider dissemination of information relating to human rights;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fifth session suggestions for new contents and format for the *Yearbook*.

*Draft resolution XI*

## MISSING PERSONS IN CYPRUS

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 3450 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 32/128 of 16 December 1977 on the missing persons in Cyprus,

Regretting the delay in the implementation of those resolutions,

1. Urges the establishment of an investigatory body under the chairmanship of a representative of the Secretary-General with the co-operation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which would be in a position to function impartially, effectively and speedily so as to resolve the problem without undue delay; the representative of the Secretary-General shall be empowered, in case of disagreement, to reach a binding independent opinion which shall be implemented;

2. Calls upon the parties to co-operate fully with the investigatory body and, to this effect, to appoint their representatives thereto forthwith;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices through his Special Representative in Cyprus, to support the establishment of the investigatory body.

*Draft resolution XII*

## DISAPPEARED PERSONS

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>67</sup> in particular articles 3, 5, 9,

10 and 11 concerning, *inter alia*, the right to life, liberty and security of person, freedom from torture, freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, and the right to a fair and public trial, and the provisions of articles 6, 7, 9 and 10 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>68</sup> which define and establish safeguards for certain of these rights,

Deeply concerned by reports from various parts of the world relating to enforced or involuntary disappearances of persons as a result of excesses on the part of law enforcement or security authorities or similar organizations, often while such persons are subject to detention or imprisonment, as well as of unlawful actions or widespread violence,

Concerned also at reports of difficulties in obtaining reliable information from competent authorities as to the circumstances of such persons, including reports of the persistent refusal of such authorities or organizations to acknowledge that they hold such persons in their custody or otherwise to account for them,

Mindful of the danger to the life, liberty and physical security of such persons arising from the persistent failure of these authorities or organizations to acknowledge that such persons are held in custody or otherwise to account for them,

Deeply moved by the anguish and sorrow which such circumstances cause to the relatives of disappeared persons, especially to spouses, children and parents,

## 1. Calls upon Governments:

(a) In the event of reports of enforced or involuntary disappearances, to devote appropriate resources to searching for such persons and to undertake speedy and impartial investigations;

(b) To ensure that law enforcement and security authorities or organizations are fully accountable, especially in law, in the discharge of their duties, such accountability to include legal responsibility for unjustifiable excesses which might lead to enforced or involuntary disappearances and to other violations of human rights;

(c) To ensure that the human rights of all persons, including those subjected to any form of detention and imprisonment, are fully respected;

(d) To co-operate with other Governments, relevant United Nations organs, specialized agencies, inter-governmental organizations and humanitarian bodies in a common effort to search for, locate or account for such persons in the event of reports of enforced or involuntary disappearances;

2. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to consider the question of disappeared persons with a view to making appropriate recommendations;

3. Urges the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices in cases of enforced or involuntary disappearances of persons, drawing, as appropriate, upon the relevant experience of the International Committee of the Red Cross and of other humanitarian organizations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to draw the concerns expressed in the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, regional and interregional organizations and specialized agencies for the purpose

<sup>67</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>68</sup> General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.



of conveying on an urgent basis the need for disinterested humanitarian action to respond to the situation of persons who have disappeared.

*Draft resolution XIII*

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR CHILE

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 31/124 of 16 December 1976 and 32/118 of 16 December 1977 and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/15 of 5 May 1978 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 13 (XXXIV) of 6 March 1978,<sup>60</sup>

1. *Decides* to establish a voluntary fund, called the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile, administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations by the Secretary-General with the advice of a Board of Trustees, composed of a chairman and four members with wide experience of the situation in Chile, to be appointed by the Secretary-General with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and in consultation with their Governments, to serve for a three-year term, to receive contributions and distribute, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to persons whose human rights have been violated by detention or imprisonment in Chile, to those forced to leave the country and to relatives of persons in the above-mentioned categories;

2. *Adopts* the arrangements for the management of the Fund set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Authorizes* the Board of Trustees to promote and solicit contributions and pledges;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to put into immediate effect the provisions of the present resolution and to give the Board of Trustees all the assistance it may require;

5. *Appeals* to Member States to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund.

ANNEX

*Arrangements for the management of the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile*

1. The Secretary-General shall apply the arrangements set forth below for the management of the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile.

A. SOLICITATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF PLEDGES AND COLLECTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS

2. The Controller, in consultation with the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and the Director of the Division of Human Rights and with the advice of the Board of Trustees of the Fund, shall determine the 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.

4. The proposal, with the comments, *inter alia*, of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and the Director of the Division of Human Rights,

shall be forwarded to the Controller, for determination that the proposal is acceptable under the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, including the determination of 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.

5. The Controller shall acknowledge all pledges and shall determine the bank account or accounts in which contributions to the Fund should be deposited. He shall be responsible for collecting contributions and following up on payments of contributions pledged.

6. The Controller may accept contributions in such currencies as he deems usable by the Fund or readily convertible into usable currencies.

B. OPERATION 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. In respect of activities conducted by the United Nations, requests for allotments of funds shall be submitted to the Controller by the Director of the Division of Human Rights 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.

9. The Controller shall be responsible for the reporting of the financial transactions of the Fund and shall issue quarterly statements of assets, liabilities and unencumbered Fund balance, income and expenditure.

10. 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.

C. REPORTING

11. 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 Human Rights.

*Draft resolution XIV*

PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CHILE

*The General Assembly,*

*Emphasizing* its commitment to foster universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>60</sup>

*Recalling* that in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights<sup>61</sup> everyone has the right to life, liberty and 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,

<sup>60</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 4, chap. XXVI, sect. A.*

<sup>61</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>62</sup> General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Reaffirming once more its condemnation of all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling its resolution 32/118 of 16 December 1977, in which it reiterated its profound indignation, as well as its resolutions 3219 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3448 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 31/124 of 16 December 1976 concerning the human rights situation in Chile,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 8 (XXXI) of 27 February 1975,<sup>62</sup> in which it established the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile, and resolutions 3 (XXXII) of 19 February 1976,<sup>63</sup> 9 (XXXIII) of 9 March 1977<sup>64</sup> and 12 (XXXIV) of 6 March 1978<sup>65</sup> of the Commission, by which it extended the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to implement General Assembly resolutions 31/124 and 32/118,

Having considered the study prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the consequences for human rights in Chile of the various forms of aid extended to the Chilean authorities,<sup>66</sup>

Taking note of the important role that regional human rights organizations can play in situations of violations of human rights,

Taking note with appreciation of the fact that in July 1978, for the first time, members of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group were enabled to visit Chile in pursuance of their mandate, which represents a valuable experience for the United Nations when dealing with constant and flagrant violations of human rights,

Having considered the reports of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group<sup>67</sup> and of the Secretary-General (A/33/293) under this item, as well as the observations and documents submitted by the Chilean authorities (A/C.3/33/7),

Noting that the *Ad Hoc* Working Group records its appreciation for the co-operation extended to it by the Chilean authorities,

Noting also that the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group confirms the substance of its previous reports,

Acknowledging the conclusions of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group that the present situation of human rights in Chile has improved, as compared to previous years, in that cases of torture and ill-treatment as well as the number of arrests for political reasons have decreased, large numbers of political prisoners are no longer held, no cases of persons disappearing in 1978 have been confirmed and the expression in the press of a wider range of opinion appears to be permitted, which developments are mainly attributable to the efforts of the Chilean people and the international community,

<sup>62</sup> See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4, chap. XXIII, sect. A.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 3, chap. XX, sect. A.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, chap. XXI, sect. A.

<sup>65</sup> E/CN.4/Sub.2/412 (vols. I to IV) and Corr.1.

<sup>66</sup> A/33/331.

Gravely concerned by the conclusions of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group that violations nevertheless continue to take place, often of a grave nature, of human rights provided for in:

(a) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and manifested *inter alia* by ill-treatment and torture, arrest and detention for political reasons, denial to Chileans of the right to return and live in their country, prohibition of political parties by infringement of freedom of expression and the lack of effective legal remedies,

(b) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,<sup>61</sup> and manifested, *inter alia*, by denial of the right to collective bargaining and the right to strike,

Concerned furthermore by the recent dissolution of labour organizations, arrest and persecution of labour leaders and trade union members and infringements of acquired labour rights,

Particularly concerned also by the lack of progress in clarifying the fate of missing and disappeared persons in spite of appeals by the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights, the Secretary-General, private institutions and citizens of Chile,

Concluding, therefore, that the human rights situation in Chile justifies the continued concern and involvement of the international community and the special attention of the Commission on Human Rights,

1. Expresses its continued indignation that violations of human rights, often of a grave nature, continue to take place in Chile, as has been convincingly established by the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile;

2. Expresses also its particular concern and dismay at the refusal of the Chilean authorities to accept responsibility or account for the large number of persons reported to have disappeared for political reasons, or to undertake an adequate investigation of cases drawn to their attention;

3. Calls once more upon the Chilean authorities to restore and safeguard, without delay, basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and fully to respect the provisions of the relevant international instruments to which Chile is a party, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as to heed the concerns expressed by the international community:

4. Urges the Chilean authorities in particular:

(a) To cease the state of emergency, under which continued violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms are permitted;

(b) To restore the democratic institutions and constitutional safeguards formerly enjoyed by the Chilean people;

(c) To ensure an immediate end to torture and other forms of inhuman or degrading treatment and to prosecute and punish those responsible for such practices;

(d) To take urgent and effective measures in response to the profound international concern at the fate of persons reported to have disappeared for political reasons and, in particular, to investigate and clarify the fate of these persons;

(e) To cease arbitrary arrest and detention and to release immediately those who are imprisoned for political reasons;

(f) To restore fully the right of *habeas corpus*;

(g) To restore Chilean nationality to those who have been deprived of it for political reasons;

(h) To allow those who have been forced to leave the country for political reasons to return home and take appropriate measures to assist in their resettlement;

(i) To remove restrictions on political activities and re-establish the full enjoyment of the freedom of association;

(j) To guarantee the standards of labour protection called for by international instruments and fully restore previously established trade union rights;

(k) To fully guarantee freedom of expression;

(l) To safeguard the human rights of the Mapuche Indians and other indigenous minorities, taking into account their particular cultural characteristics;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur for his report on the consequences for human rights in Chile of the various forms of aid extended to the Chilean authorities;<sup>65</sup>

6. Commends the Chairman and other members of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group for their thorough and objective report;

7. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give close attention to the situation in Chile and, to this end:

(a) To appoint, in consultation with the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group from among members of the Group as presently constituted, a Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile who should report to the Commission on Human Rights and to the General Assembly, and to formulate his mandate on the basis of resolution 8 (XXXI) of the Commission, by which it extended the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group;

(b) To consider at its thirty-fifth session the most effective ways of clarifying the whereabouts and fate

of missing and disappeared persons in Chile, taking into account the views on this subject expressed by the *Ad Hoc* Working Group in its report;

8. Urges the Chilean authorities to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur;

9. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on action taken in compliance with the present resolution.

#### *Draft resolution XV*

#### IMPORTANCE OF THE EXPERIENCE OF THE *Ad Hoc* WORKING GROUP ON THE SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CHILE

##### *The General Assembly,*

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 8 (XXXI) of 27 February 1975,<sup>62</sup> in which it established the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile, and resolutions 3 (XXXII) of 19 February 1976,<sup>63</sup> 9 (XXXIII) of 9 March 1977<sup>64</sup> and 12 (XXXIV) of 6 March 1978<sup>65</sup> of the Commission, by which it extended the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group,

Welcoming the fact that the *Ad Hoc* Working Group was finally able to travel to Chile and carry out, on the spot, an investigation of the human rights situation in that country in accordance with its mandate,

Aware of the importance of this experience in the framework of United Nations activities, when dealing with consistent patterns of gross violations of human rights,

1. Expresses its great appreciation to the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile for the careful and objective manner in which it carried out its mandate,

2. Draws the attention of the Commission on Human Rights to the importance of the experience of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group in view of its future action when dealing with consistent patterns of gross violations of human rights.

#### DOCUMENT A/33/510

#### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[20 December 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly decided to allocate to the Fifth Committee chapters III (sects. B, G and K), IV (sects. A to C and F to I), V (sects. B to D) and chapter VII (sects. D, G and H) of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/33/3 and Corr.1).

2. The Fifth Committee has dealt with part of these matters and submitted separate recommendations to the General Assembly under the relevant items or subitems. As for the remaining parts they will be dealt with by the Fifth Committee under item 100, on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, at the resumed thirty-third session of the General Assembly in January 1979.

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.35

Italy: amendment to draft resolution XV submitted by the  
Third Committee in document A/33/509

[Original: English]  
[18 December 1978]

Add the following operative paragraph:

"3. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to consider, within the framework of the over-all analysis requested of it under General Assembly resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, the desirability of the creation of *ad hoc* working groups or similar investigative bodies in those cases in which it has recognized the existence of consistent patterns of gross violations of human rights, including those referred to in paragraph 1 (e) of resolution 32/130, and to report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session."

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**ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to XII submitted by the Second Committee in part one of its report (A/33/446, para. 38). For the final texts, see resolutions 33/122 to 33/133.<sup>67</sup>

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1978, the General Assembly considered draft resolutions I to V submitted by the Second Committee in part two of its report (A/33/446/Add.1, para. 32). Draft resolutions I, II, III and V were adopted without a vote. Draft resolution IV was adopted by a recorded vote of 102 to 5, with 35 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 33/144 to 33/148.<sup>67</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft decision recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 33 of part two of its report (A/33/446/Add.1) (see decision 33/436<sup>67</sup>).

Also at the same meeting, the Assembly took note of part three of the report of the Second Committee (A/33/446/Add.2) (see decision 33/437<sup>67</sup>).

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1978, the General Assembly voted on draft resolutions I to XV submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/509, para. 65) and on the amendment to draft resolution XV submitted by the delegation of Italy (A/33/L.35). Draft resolution I was adopted; draft resolution II was adopted by a recorded vote of 124 to none, with 14 abstentions; draft resolutions III to X were adopted; draft resolution XI was adopted by a recorded vote of 69 to 6, with 55 abstentions; draft resolution XII was adopted; draft resolution XIII was adopted by a recorded vote of 98 to 6, with 35 abstentions; draft resolution XIV was adopted by a recorded vote of 96 to 7, with 38 abstentions; and draft resolution XV was adopted by a recorded vote of 54 to 17, with 66 abstentions after the amendment to it had been rejected by a recorded vote of 53 to 52, with 34 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 33/162 to 33/176.<sup>67</sup>

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 21 December 1978, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fifth Committee (A/33/540) concerning the parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council allocated to the Committee (see decision 33/444<sup>67</sup>).

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<sup>67</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 12 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle. Unless otherwise indicated the documents were issued in mimeographed form only.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
A/33/3/Add.1	Addendum to the report of the Economic and Social Council (resumed second regular session of 1978)	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 3A</i>
A/33/22 and Corr.1	Report of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i>	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 22 and corrigendum</i>
A/33/79 and Corr.1	Letter dated 12 April 1978 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	
A/33/99	Letter dated 10 May 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/33/106	Assistance to Djibouti: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/112 and Add.1	Assistance to Lesotho: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/118	Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries	
A/33/120	Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/127	Letter dated 5 June 1978 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/33/132	Letter dated 8 June 1978 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/33/133	Letter dated 8 June 1978 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/33/139	Assistance to Seychelles: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/163 and Corr.1	Assistance to South African student refugees: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/166 and Corr.1	Assistance to Botswana: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/167 and Corr.1	Assistance to Cape Verde: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/170	Assistance to the Comoros: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/173 and Corr.1	Assistance to Mozambique: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/178	Note verbale dated 11 July 1978 from the Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/33/179 and Corr.1	Assistance to Guinea-Bissau: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/219	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/262	World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/267	Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region and emergency measures taken on behalf of that region: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/274	Letter dated 26 September 1978 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué on the thirty-second session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	
A/33/278	Note verbale dated 29 September 1978 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration adopted that day by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77	
A/33/281	Protection of human rights in Chile: note by the Secretary-General	
A/33/293	_____: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/319	Letter dated 16 October 1978 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General, transmitting excerpts from the statement made by Y. Tsendenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic, at the opening of the eighty-seventh session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/331	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the <i>Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile</i>	
A/33/343	Assistance to Zambia: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/438	Progress achieved in the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/499-S/12967	Letter dated 13 December 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1978</i>
A/33/538	Letter dated 19 December 1978 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/33/5	Statement made by the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions at the 48th meeting of the Second Committee	
A/C.2/33/L.2	United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: note by the Secretariat	
A/C.2/33/L.3	Preparations for a new international development strategy: note by the Secretariat	
A/C.2/33/L.10	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/446/Add.2, para. 2
A/C.2/33/L.43	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , A/33/446, paras. 6 and 38, draft resolution I
A/C.2/33/L.47	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , A/33/446/Add.1, paras. 2 and 3
A/C.2/33/L.47/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 3, 4 and 32, draft resolution I
A/C.2/33/L.50	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/33/L.2: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/33/L.51	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , A/33/446, paras. 29 and 30
A/C.2/33/L.51/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 30 and 38, draft resolution II
A/C.2/33/L.52	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 8, 9 and 10
A/C.2/33/L.52/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 10 and 38, draft resolution III
A/C.2/33/L.53	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 11 and 12
A/C.2/33/L.53/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 12 and 38, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/33/L.54	Draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.2/33/L.54/Rev.1
A/C.2/33/L.54/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/446, paras. 13 and 14
A/C.2/33/L.54/Rev.2	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 14 and 38, draft resolution V
A/C.2/33/L.55	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 15, 16 and 17
A/C.2/33/L.55/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 17 and 38, draft resolution VI
A/C.2/33/L.56	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 18, 19 and 20
A/C.2/33/L.56/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 18, 20 and 38, draft resolution VII
A/C.2/33/L.57	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 21 and 22
A/C.2/33/L.57/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 22 and 38, draft resolution VIII
A/C.2/33/L.58	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 23, 24 and 25
A/C.2/33/L.58/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 25 and 38, draft resolution IX
A/C.2/33/L.59	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 26, 27 and 28
A/C.2/33/L.59/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 28 and 38, draft resolution X
A/C.2/33/L.61	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 31 and 32



Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/C.2/33/L.61/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 32 and 38, draft resolution XI
A/C.2/33/L.64	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , A/33/446/Add.1, paras. 7 and 8
A/C.2/33/L.64/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 8 and 32, draft resolution II
A/C.2/33/L.66	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , A/33/446, paras. 36 and 38, draft resolution XII
A/C.2/33/L.67	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , A/33/446/Add.1, paras. 10, 11 and 32, draft resolution III
A/C.2/33/L.70	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/C.2/33/L.51-L.59 and A/C.2/33/L.61: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/33/L.80	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 15 and 32, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/33/L.84	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 22 and 23
A/C.2/33/L.84/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 23, 24 and 32, draft resolution V
A/C.2/33/L.90	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/33/L.67: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/33/L.91	Amendments to document A/C.2/33/L.84 and Rev.1	<i>Idem</i> , para. 25
A/C.3/33/7	Letter dated 17 November 1978 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/33/L.1/Add.1	Note by the Chairman of the Third Committee with observations on agenda item 12	
A/C.3/33/L.4	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption	For the text of the draft resolution, see A/33/509, paras. 11, 12 and 13
A/C.3/33/L.20	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/509, paras. 20 and 26
A/C.3/33/L.26	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption	For the text of the draft resolution, see A/33/509, para. 65, draft resolution XIII
A/C.3/33/L.30	Draft resolution	For the sponsor and the text, see A/33/509, para. 41
A/C.3/33/L.40	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 28 and 29
A/C.3/33/L.42	Draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.3/33/L.42/Rev.1
A/C.3/33/L.42/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/509, paras. 31 and 65, draft resolution VII
A/C.3/33/L.44	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 33 and 65, draft resolution VIII
A/C.3/33/L.49	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 48
A/C.3/33/L.51	Draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.3/33/L.51/Rev.1
A/C.3/33/L.51/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/509, paras. 35 and 65, draft resolution IX
A/C.3/33/L.57	Draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.3/33/L.57/Rev.1
A/C.3/33/L.57/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/509, paras. 21 and 22
A/C.3/33/L.59	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 18 and 19
A/C.3/33/L.62	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/33/L.49: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/33/L.69	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/33/L.40: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/33/L.71	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 39 and 65, draft resolution X

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/C.3/33/L.73	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 53 and 65, draft resolution XIV
A/C.3/33/L.74	Amendments to document A/C.3/33/L.30	<i>Idem</i> , para. 42
A/C.3/33/L.75	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 15 and 16
A/C.3/33/L.76	Draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.3/33/L.76/Rev.1
A/C.3/33/L.76/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/509, paras. 49 and 65, draft resolution XII
A/C.3/33/L.77	Amendments to document A/C.3/33/L.20	<i>Idem</i> , para. 25
A/C.3/33/L.78	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 55 and 56
E/1978/68	Feasibility of holding an international conference on new and renewable sources of energy: report of the Secretary-General	
E/1978/71	Long-term trends in the economic development of world regions: progress report of the Secretary-General	
E/1978/72 and Corr.1	Network for the exchange of technological information and the industrial and technological information bank: report of the Secretary-General	
E/1978/76	Role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
E/1978/92	The "brain-drain" problem — Outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries: report of the Secretary-General	
E/1978/96	Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: progress report of the Secretary-General	
E/1978/98	Promotion of tourism: note by the Secretary-General	
E/1978/99	Membership of the World Tourism Organization: note by the Secretary-General	
E/1978/114/Rev.1	Assistance to Zambia: report of the Secretary-General	
E/CN.4/Sub.2/412 (vols. I-IV)	Study of the impact of foreign economic aid and assistance on respect for human rights in Chile: report prepared by Mr. Antonio Cassese, Rapporteur	
E/CN.4/Sub.2/SR.816-818	Summary records of the 816th to the 818th meetings of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its thirty-first session	
DP/326 and Corr.1	Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region and emergency measures taken on behalf of that region: report of the Secretary-General	
<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions II-IV, VI-IX and XI submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/446</i>		
A/C.5/33/71	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/33/500	Report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100
<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/446/Add.1</i>		
A.C.5/33/95 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/33/534	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i>
<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/446/Add.1</i>		
A.C.5/33/109 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/33/556	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i>
<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions VI and XI submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/509</i>		
A.C.5/33/101	Note by the Secretary-General	
A.C.5/33/102	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/33/531	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i>



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



JUL 2 1980

ANNEXES

Official Records

 UN/CA COLLECTION  
 THIRTY-THIRD SESSION  
 NEW YORK, 1978/1979

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 Agenda item 13:\* Report of the International Court of Justice
 

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## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1978, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice (A/33/4) (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*, decision 33/428).

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## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 13.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/4	Report of the International Court of Justice (1 August 1977-31 July 1978)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 4</i>

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 87th meeting.



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



28 800 ANNEXES

U. N. DOCUMENTATION THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 14:\* Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/L.5	Saudi Arabia: draft resolution .....	1
A/33/L.5/Rev.1	Saudi Arabia: revised draft resolution .....	2
A/33/L.5/Rev.2	Saudi Arabia: revised draft resolution .....	2
A/33/L.6	Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru and Yugoslavia: draft resolution .....	3
A/33/L.6/Rev.1	Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Tunisia and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution .....	3
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		4
Check list of documents .....		4

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 41st and 42nd meetings.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions (agenda item 15) and thirtieth to thirty-second sessions (item 14).

### DOCUMENT A/33/L.5

#### Saudi Arabia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[30 October 1978]

*Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency  
The General Assembly,*

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1977,<sup>1</sup>

Noting that the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 2 November 1978<sup>2</sup> provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities,

Considering the important role played by the International Atomic Energy Agency in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, which is at present the main alternative source of energy readily available, and therefore the increasing tasks which the Agency will be called upon to undertake,

Appreciating the contribution of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the assessment of uranium resources, its current study on the international management of plutonium and spent fuel, its assistance in the negotiation of a text for a convention on the physi-

cal protection of nuclear material, its technical and administrative support to the ongoing nuclear fuel cycle evaluation and its important work in nuclear safety and environmental protection,

Bearing in mind the intention of the International Atomic Energy Agency to convene in 1981 or 1982 a second major international conference on nuclear power and its fuel cycle, similar to the one held at Salzburg from 2 to 13 May 1977,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the realization of the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (resolution 2373 (XXII), annex) and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to protect mankind from the misuse of nuclear energy,

Bearing in mind the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to benefit from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Recalling its resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977, adopted by consensus, in which it embodied a number of principles for international co-operation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Noting with appreciation the inclusion in the statement of the Director General of the International

<sup>1</sup>International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1977* (Austria, July 1978); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/33/145).

<sup>2</sup>See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 41st meeting, paras. 2-40.



Atomic Energy Agency of the substance of the discussion which took place at the twenty-second regular session of the General Conference of the Agency, held in September 1978, concerning the proposed increase in the representation of the areas of Africa and the Middle East and South Asia on the Board of Governors,

1. *Takes notes* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Urges* all States to support the endeavours of the International Atomic Energy Agency in furthering, pursuant to its statute, the peaceful uses of atomic energy, in developing and applying safeguards and in assisting Member States, particularly developing countries, to plan and carry out programmes in the field of energy and various applications of nuclear techniques;

3. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to strengthen its activities in the field of technical assistance to developing countries and urges Member States to help the Agency to achieve this goal by increasing their voluntary contributions;

4. *Notes with interest* the intention of the International Atomic Energy Agency to hold another major international conference on nuclear power and its fuel cycle, similar to the one held at Salzburg in May 1977, and recommends that the scope of the conference should be broadened to include the consideration of measures to promote international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries;

5. *Invites* the International Atomic Energy Agency to give further consideration to the proposals for an increase in the representation of the areas of Africa and the Middle East and South Asia on the Board of Governors, with a view to reaching a prompt and fair decision;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

#### DOCUMENT A/33/L.5/REV.1

##### Saudi Arabia: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[2 November 1978]

*Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency  
The General Assembly,*

[The first to seventh paragraphs of the preamble are identical to those of document A/33/L.5.]

Recalling its resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977, which embodied a number of principles for international co-operation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and its resolution 32/87 F of 12 December 1977,

[The ninth paragraph of the preamble and operative paragraphs 1 to 3 are identical to those of document A/33/L.5.]

4. *Notes with interest* the intention of the International Atomic Energy Agency to hold another major international conference on nuclear power and its fuel cycle, similar to the one held at Salzburg in May 1977,

and requests the Agency to consider broadening the scope of the conference to include the consideration of measures to promote international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries;

5. *Invites* the International Atomic Energy Agency to give further consideration to the proposals for an increase in the representation of the areas of Africa and of the Middle East and South Asia on the Board of Governors, with a view to reaching an early and satisfactory decision;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

#### DOCUMENT A/33/L.5/REV.2

##### Saudi Arabia: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[2 November 1978]

*Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency  
The General Assembly,*

[All preambular paragraphs, with the exception of the penultimate, which was deleted, and operative paragraphs 1-3 are identical to those of document A/33/L.5.]

4. *Notes with interest* the intention of the International Atomic Energy Agency to hold another major

international conference on nuclear power and its fuel cycle, similar to the one held at Salzburg in May 1977, and requests the Agency, bearing in mind resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977, to consider broadening the scope of the conference to include the consideration of measures to promote international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries;

5. *Invites* the International Atomic Energy Agency to give thorough, prompt and fair consideration to the proposals for an increase in the representation of the areas of Africa and of the Middle East and South Asia on the Board of Governors, with a view to reaching an early decision;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

#### DOCUMENT A/33/L.6

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[1 November 1978]

*Peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development*

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1977,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977 (A/33/332),

*Recognizing* the need to strengthen the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the promotion of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and to augment its resources for technical assistance to the developing countries in this field,

*Having in mind* the significance of nuclear energy for economic development and, in particular, its important role in accelerating the development of developing countries,

*Recalling* the contents of relevant paragraphs of the Programme of Action contained in the Final

Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2, sect. III) in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed that, in accordance with the principles and provisions of resolution 32/50, international co-operation for the promotion of the transfer and utilization of nuclear technology for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries, should be strengthened,

1. *Invites* all States to continue to consider the convening, at an appropriate stage, of an international conference or conferences, under the auspices of the United Nations system, aimed at promoting international co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy in accordance with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 32/50;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to urge all States to communicate to him their views, observations and suggestions on such a conference and requests him to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

#### DOCUMENT A/33/L.6/REV.1

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Tunisia and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[2 November 1978]

*Peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development*

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1977,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977 (A/33/332),

*Recognizing* the importance of enhancing the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the promotion of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and of augmenting its resources for technical assistance to the developing countries in this field,

*Having in mind* the significance of nuclear energy for economic development and, in particular, its important role in accelerating the development of developing countries,

*Recalling* the principles and provisions of its resolution 32/50 concerning international co-operation for the promotion of the transfer and utilization of nuclear technology for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries,

*Recalling also* the contents of the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, (resolution S-10/2),

1. *Invites* all States to continue to consider the convening, at an appropriate stage, of an international conference or conferences, under the auspices of the United Nations system, aimed at promoting international co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy in accordance with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 32/50;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to urge all States to communicate to him their views, observations and suggestions on such a conference and requests him to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

Name (in order of precedence)	Nationality	Expiration of present term (on 5 February)
F. de Castro	Spain	1979
P. D. Morozov	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1979
Sir Humphrey Waldoek	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1982
J. M. Ruda	Argentina	1982
H. Mosler	Federal Republic of Germany	1985
T. O. Elias	Nigeria	1985
S. Tarazi	Syrian Arab Republic	1985
S. Oda	Japan	1985

### III. PROCEDURE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

4. The elections will take place in accordance with the following:

(a) The Statute of the Court, in particular Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12;

(b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

(c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

5. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 264 (III) of 8 October 1948, Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland, which are parties to the Statute of the Court but not Members of the United Nations, will participate in the General Assembly in electing members of the Court in the same manner as the Members of the United Nations.

6. On the date of the elections, the General Assembly and the Security Council will proceed, independently of one another, to elect five members of the Court (Article 8 of the Statute).

7. According to Article 3 of the Statute, judges are to be 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 juridical offices, or are juriconsults of recognized competence in international law. Article 9 requires electors to 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.

8. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected (Article 10, para. 1, of the Statute).

9. The consistent practice of the United Nations has been to interpret the words "absolute majority" as meaning a majority of all the qualified electors, whether or not they vote. The qualified electors in the General Assembly are all the Members, together with the three non-member States mentioned in paragraph 5 above which are parties to the Statute of the Court.

10. In the Security Council, eight votes constitute an absolute majority and no distinction is made between permanent and non-permanent members of the Council (Article 10, para. 2, of the Statute).

11. The electors in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will indicate the candidates for

whom they wish to vote by placing crosses against their names on the ballot papers. Each elector may vote for not more than five candidates on the first ballot, and on later ballots for five less the number who have already received absolute majorities. Under Article 7 of the Statute, only those candidates whose names appear in the list prepared by the Secretary-General are eligible for election, unless the special procedure outlined in Article 12, paragraph 2, is used (see para. 16 below).

12. At the 915th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 16 November 1960, a procedural discussion took place as to whether rule 96 (now rule 94) of the rules of procedure of the Assembly should be applied in elections to the International Court of Justice. This rule lays down a procedure for restricted ballots in the event that after the first ballot the requisite number of candidates do not obtain the required majority. By 47 votes to 27, with 25 abstentions, the Assembly decided that the rule did not apply to elections to the Court and it proceeded to elect the requisite number of candidates by a series of unrestricted ballots.

13. If in the first ballot in either the General Assembly or the Security Council less than five candidates receive an absolute majority, a second ballot will be held and balloting will continue in the same meeting until five candidates have received the required majority. When this occurs in either organ (and not until that time), the President of that organ will notify the President of the other organ of the names of the five candidates. Such notification is not communicated by the President to the members of an organ until that organ has itself given five candidates the required majority of votes.

14. Cases have arisen in the Security Council in which more than the required number of candidates have received an absolute majority on the same ballot. The practice followed by the Council on 6 December 1951, 7 October 1954, 21 October 1963 and 30 October 1972, when this occurred, was to hold a new vote on all the candidates and the President of the Council made no notification to the President of the General Assembly until only the required number of candidates, and no more, had received an absolute majority in the Council.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> The practice followed on 21 October 1963 (1071st meeting of the Security Council) was subsequently the subject of certain reservations by a Member State, which suggested that reconsideration might be given to that practice (see *Official Records of the Security Council, Eighteenth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1972*, documents S/5445, S/5449 and S/5461). However, on 30 October 1972 (1671st meeting of the Security Council) when this problem arose again, the Council followed its previous practice in the matter.

15. If, upon comparison of the lists of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, less than five candidates have been thus elected, the Assembly and the Council will proceed, again independently of one another, in a second meeting and, if necessary, a third meeting, to elect candidates by further ballots for the remaining vacancies (Article 11 of the Statute), the results again being compared after the required number of candidates has received an absolute majority in each organ.

16. The above procedure will be continued until the two organs have elected five candidates. If, however, after the third of these meetings one or more seats are still unfilled, the General Assembly and the Security Council may at any time, at the request of either organ, form a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by each organ. This joint

conference may, by an absolute majority, agree upon one candidate for each seat still vacant and submit his name for the approval of the Assembly and the Council. If unanimously agreed, the joint conference may submit the name of a candidate not included in the list of nominations, provided that candidate fulfils the required conditions (Article 12 of the Statute).

17. 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 will, 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. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge will have a casting vote.

**DOCUMENTS A/33/222/REV.1 AND ADD.1-S/12829/REV.1 AND ADD.1**

**List of candidates nominated by national groups: notes by the Secretary-General**

**DOCUMENT A/33/222/REV.1-S/12829/REV.1**

[Original: English]  
[26 October 1978]

1. By a communication dated 18 January 1978, the Secretary-General, in accordance with Article 5 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, invited national groups to undertake the nomination of candidates for the election, to be held during the thirty-third regular session of the General Assembly, to fill the five vacancies in the International Court of Justice which will occur on 5 February 1979 when the terms of office of the following five members of the Court expire:

- Mr. Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga (Uruguay);
- Mr. Hardy C. Dillard (United States of America);
- Mr. Louis Ignacio Pinto (Benin);

Mr. Federico de Castro (Spain);

Mr. Platon Dmitrievich Morozov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

2. An alphabetical list of candidates, as required by Article 7 of the Statute of the Court, was circulated to the General Assembly and to the Security Council by the Secretary-General in document A/33/222-S/12829. That list contained information available as at 15 September 1978. Subsequent nominations and other information relating to candidatures were circulated in addenda 1 and 2 to that document. The present revision incorporates the information contained in documents A/33/222-S/12829 and Add.1 and 2.

3. The composition of the Court and the voting procedure to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council are described in a memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/33/221-S/12828). The curricula vitae of the candidates have been circulated in document A/33/223/Rev.1-S/12830/Rev.1.

**ANNEX**

**LIST OF CANDIDATES**

<i>Name and nationality of candidate</i>	<i>Nominated by national group of</i>	<i>Name and nationality of candidate</i>	<i>Nominated by national group of</i>
AGO, Roberto (Italy) . . . . .	Argentina	AGO, Roberto (Italy)	Norway
	Australia	(continued) . . . . .	Panama
	Austria		Peru
	Belgium		Philippines
	Brazil		Spain
	Bulgaria		Sweden
	Canada		Switzerland
	Dominican Republic		Thailand
	Denmark		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	France		Ireland
	Germany, Federal Republic of		United States of America
	Greece		Uruguay
	Italy		Venezuela
	Japan		Yugoslavia
	Lebanon	BAXTER, Richard R. (United States of America) . . . . .	Argentina
	Liechtenstein		Australia
	Luxembourg		Brazil
	Mexico		Canada
	Netherlands		
	New Zealand		

<i>Name and nationality of candidate</i>	<i>Nominated by national group of</i>	<i>Name and nationality of candidate</i>	<i>Nominated by national group of</i>
BAXTER, Richard R. (United States of America) ( <i>continued</i> ) .....	Chile Dominican Republic Iceland Italy New Zealand United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United States of America Uruguay	JAYEWARDENE, H. W. (Sri Lanka) ( <i>continued</i> ) ..	Nepal Pakistan Philippines Sri Lanka Yugoslavia
BINDSCHEDLER, Rudolf L. (Switzerland) .....	Liechtenstein Switzerland	MANNER, Eero J. (Finland) .	Austria Denmark Finland Hungary Iceland India Norway Sweden
BOISSIER PALUN, Léon (Benin) .....	Ivory Coast Upper Volta	McDOUGAL, Myres S. (United States of America) .....	Panama
ELERIAN, Abdullah Ali (Egypt) .....	Argentina Australia Austria Belgium Canada Chile Cyprus Egypt France Germany, Federal Republic of India Lebanon Liechtenstein Mexico Netherlands New Zealand Peru Spain Sweden Switzerland Thailand United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United States of America Uruguay Yugoslavia	MOROZOV, Platon Dmitrievich (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) .....	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
JAYEWARDENE, H. W. (Sri Lanka) .....	Afghanistan Bhutan Bulgaria Cyprus Dominican Republic India Lebanon Malaysia	N'DIAYE, Amadou (Mali) ..	Mali
		RAZAFINDRALAMBO, Edilbert (Madagascar) .....	Belgium Denmark Madagascar
		SETTE CAMARA, José (Brazil) .....	Argentina Australia Austria Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada Chile Ecuador France Germany, Federal Republic of Greece India Netherlands New Zealand Panama Peru Philippines Spain Sweden Thailand United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United States of America Uruguay Venezuela Yugoslavia

DOCUMENT A/33/222/REV.1/ADD.1-S/12829/  
REV.1/ADD.1

[Original: French]  
[30 October 1978]

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the General Assembly and the Security Council the following communications which he has received from the Permanent Observer of Switzerland and the Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations:

A. Note verbale dated 25 October 1978 from the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations

The Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him that Mr. Rudolf L. Bindschedler withdraws his candidature for the elections to be held in the General Assembly and the Security Council in order to fill the vacancies which will occur in the International Court of Justice.

The Permanent Observer would be grateful to the Secretary-General if he could bring this communica-

tion to the attention of Members and Permanent Observers to the United Nations participating in these elections.

*B. Letter dated 30 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations*

I have the honour to inform you that, in the desire to preserve the cohesion and unity of action of the

African group in the United Nations, the national group of Mali has decided to withdraw the candidature of Mr. Amadou N'Diaye, whom it had nominated for election to the International Court of Justice.

I should be grateful if you would make arrangements to so inform the members of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 31 October 1978, the General Assembly at its 40th plenary meeting and the Security Council at its 2093rd meeting, voting independently, elected five members to the International Court of Justice for a nine-year term beginning on 6 February 1979. As a result of both elections, the following members were elected: Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy); Mr. Richard R. Baxter (United States of America); Mr. Abdullah Ali El-Erian (Egypt); Mr. Platon Dmitrievich Morozov and Mr. José Sette Câmara (Brazil) (see decision 33/305<sup>3</sup>).

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 17 which are not included in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/222-S/12829 and Add.1 and 2	List of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	Replaced by A/33/222/Rev.1 and Add.1-S/12829/Rev.1 and Add.1
A/33/223-S/12830	Curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	Replaced by A/33/223/Rev.1-S/12830/Rev.1
A/33/223/Rev.1-S/12830/Rev.1	Curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



1980

ANNEXES

Official Records

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

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Agenda item 20:\* Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

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## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1978, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council (A/33/3/Add.1, para. 42), elected Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Yugoslavia members of the World Food Council for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1979 (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*, decision 33/314).

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\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 85th meeting.



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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ANNEXES

III 9 1980

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

UN/SA COLLECTION NEW YORK, 1978/1979

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 Agenda item 22:\* Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination\*\*
 

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## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/236/Rev.1	Note by the Secretary-General .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	1
	Check list of documents .....	2

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\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings, 85th meeting.*

\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at the thirty-first session (agenda item 22) and at the thirty-second session (item 21).

## DOCUMENT A/33/236/REV.1

### Note by the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[12 December 1978]

1. In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976, annex), the members of the Committee are nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of three years.

2. The membership of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for 1978 is as follows: Argentina,<sup>2</sup> Belgium,<sup>1</sup> Brazil,<sup>3</sup> Bulgaria,<sup>1</sup> Burundi,<sup>3</sup> Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,<sup>1</sup> Chile,<sup>1</sup> Colombia,<sup>2</sup> Denmark,<sup>1</sup> France,<sup>2</sup> Ghana,<sup>3</sup> India,<sup>3</sup> Indonesia,<sup>3</sup> Japan,<sup>3</sup> Kenya,<sup>3</sup> Pakistan,<sup>1</sup> Sudan,<sup>2</sup> Uganda,<sup>2</sup> Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,<sup>2</sup> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,<sup>1</sup> and United States of America.<sup>2</sup>

3. The General Assembly, at its thirty-third session, will therefore be called upon to elect seven members, on the nomination of the Economic and Social Council, to fill the vacancies in the Committee for

Programme and Co-ordination which will occur as a result of the expiration of the term of office of: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Denmark, Pakistan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee, the vacancies are to be filled as follows:

One member from Asian States;

One member from Latin American States;

Two members from socialist States of Eastern Europe;

Three members from Western European and other States.

4. By its decision 1978/40 of 11 May 1978, as amended at its 44th meeting, on 27 November, the Economic and Social Council nominated the following seven Member States for election by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, for a term of three years, beginning on 1 January 1979: Belgium, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia.

<sup>1</sup> Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

<sup>2</sup> Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

<sup>3</sup> Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1978, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council, elected the following seven States as members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1979: Belgium, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia (see decision 33/315<sup>4</sup>).

<sup>4</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*

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**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 22 which are not included in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/236	Note by the Secretary-General	Replaced by A/33/236/Rev.1

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



8 1980

COLLECTION

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Agenda item 24:\* Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:\*\*

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;\*\*\*
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

## CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
A/33/460	Report of the Fourth Committee on Territories not considered separately .....	2
A/33/L.16 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution .....	16
A/33/L.17 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution .....	18
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		19
Check list of documents .....		19

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fourth Committee, 20th and 22nd to 33rd meetings; ibid., Fourth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; ibid., Fifth Committee, 58th meeting; ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 81st and 82nd meetings.*

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions (agenda item 23), thirty-first session (item 25) and thirty-second session (item 24).

\*\*\* For the questions dealt with by the Special Committee in its report and considered by the General Assembly as separate agenda items, see the annex fascicles for agenda items 92 to 95 and 96 and 12.



## DOCUMENT A/33/460\*

## Report of the Fourth Committee on Territories not considered separately

[Original: Spanish]  
[9 December 1978]

## INTRODUCTION

1. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled:

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

"(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

"(b) Report of the Secretary-General".

At its 5th plenary meeting, on the same day, the Assembly decided to allocate to the Fourth Committee those chapters of the report of the Special Committee relating to specific Territories.

2. The chapters of the Special Committee's report concerning the Territories which were not covered by other agenda items related to the following specific Territories:

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee</i>		
Western Sahara	IX	A/33/23/Add.3 and Corr.1	
Gibraltar	XI	A/33/23/Add.3	
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	XII	A/33/23/Add.4	
New Hebrides	XIII		
Tokelau	XIV		
Brunei	XV		
Pitcairn	XVI		
Gilbert Islands	XVII		
St. Helena	XVIII		
American Samoa	XIX		
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	XX		
Bermuda	XXI		A/33/23/Add.5
British Virgin Islands	XXII		
Montserrat	XXIII		
Turks and Caicos Islands	XXIV		
Cayman Islands	XXV		
United States Virgin Islands	XXVI		
Guam	XXVII	A/33/23/Add.6	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	XXVII	A/33/23/Add.7	
Belize	XXIX		
Antigua, Dominica, <sup>1</sup> St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	XXX		
Solomon Islands <sup>2</sup>	XXXI	A/33/23/Add.8	
Tuvalu <sup>3</sup>	XXXII		

\* Incorporating document A/33/460/Corr.1, dated 13 December 1978.

<sup>1</sup> Dominica acceded to independence on 3 November 1978.

<sup>2</sup> Solomon Islands acceded to independence on 7 July 1978.

<sup>3</sup> Tuvalu acceded to independence on 1 October 1978.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 16 October 1978, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 24, 92, 94, 96 and 12, 97 and 98, on the understanding that individual draft resolutions on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

4. The Committee considered item 24 at its 20th and 22nd to 33rd meetings, from 16 November to 5 December.

5. At the 20th meeting, on 16 November, 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 report of that Committee referred to in paragraph 2 above. The Fourth Committee also had before it the following communications addressed to the Secretary-General:

(a) Letters dated 30 January and 21 August 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations (A/33/57 and A/33/210);

(b) Letter dated 30 January 1978 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (A/33/58);

(c) Letters dated 17 February, 24 May and 26 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations (A/33/59-S/12569, A/33/108 and A/33/156); and letter dated 14 August 1978 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations (A/33/205-S/12811);

(d) Letter dated 11 April 1978 from the Permanent Representative of France and the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (A/33/80);

(e) Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978 (A/33/118);

(f) Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151);

(g) Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (A/33/206);

(h) Note verbale dated 29 September 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations, transmitting the text of a declaration adopted that day by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77 (A/33/278);

(i) Letters dated 2 October and 2 and 24 November 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations (A/33/279-S/12875, A/33/355-S/12914 and A/33/390-S/12936);

(j) Letters dated 5 October and 28 November 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations (A/33/289 and A/33/397);

(k) Letter dated 7 November 1978 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations (A/33/364).

In addition, the Fourth Committee had before it a letter dated 21 November 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to its Chairman (A/C.4/33/14).

6. Further, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/337) submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/22 of 28 November 1977 on the question of Western Sahara.

7. At its 22nd meeting, on 21 November, the Committee heard a statement by Mr. George Kalsau, Chief Minister of the New Hebrides.

8. At its 29th meeting, on 30 November, the Committee heard a statement by Mr. C. L. B. Rogers, Deputy Premier of Belize.

9. The Committee granted the following requests for hearing in connexion with its consideration of the item:

<i>Petitioner</i>	<i>Meeting at which request for hearing was granted</i>
Mr. Hakim Adel, Mr. Madjid Abdullah, Mr. Yacoub Salem and Mr. Tinguiri Mansour Omar, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) (A/C.4/33/5)	8th
Mr. A. M. Azahari Al-Haj, President, Mr. Yasin Affandy, Secretary-General, and Mr. Mahmud Saedon A. Othman, Head of the Foreign Affairs Bureau, Partai Rakyat Brunei (PRB) (People's Party of Brunei) (A/C.4/33/8) .....	8th
Mr. Alexander Vernon, Secretary-General, and Mr. Anthony Martínez, Chairman, Toledo Progressive Party of Belize; Mr. Manuel Cirilo Caliz, Vive-President, Belize Maya-Kekchi Committee (A/C.4/33/12) .....	21st
Mr. A. G. Kalkoa, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, Vanuaaku Pati (A/C.4/33/13) .....	22nd

10. Mr. Omar made statements at the 22nd meeting, on 21 November, and, with the Committee's consent, at the 30th meeting, on 1 December. Mr. Martínez, Mr. Vernon and Mr. Cirilo Caliz made statements at the 23rd meeting, on 22 November. Mr. Kalkoa made a statement at the 23rd meeting. No representatives of the Partai Rakyat Brunei appeared before the Committee.

11. At its 22nd meeting, on the proposal of the representatives of Benin and Madagascar and following a statement by the Secretary of the Committee concerning the related administrative and financial implications, as well as statements by the representatives of Saudi Arabia, New Zealand and Oman, the Committee decided that the statement made at that meeting by Mr. Omar concerning the question of Western

Sahara should be reproduced as a Committee document (see A/C.4/33/L.22). At its 24th meeting, on 22 November, on the proposal of the representatives of Guyana and Cape Verde and following a statement by the Chairman concerning the related administrative and financial implications, the Committee decided without objection that the statement made at that meeting by the representative of Algeria should be reproduced as a Committee document (see A/C.4/33/L.29). At its 29th meeting, on the proposal of the representatives of Egypt and Senegal and following statements by the representatives of Guinea-Bissau and Morocco, as well as by the Chairman concerning the related administrative and financial implications, the Committee decided that the statement made at that meeting by the representative of Morocco should be reproduced as a Committee document (see A/C.4/33/L.30). At its 30th meeting, on the proposal of the representatives of Benin and Democratic Yemen and following statements by the representative of the United States of America, as well as by the Chairman concerning the related administrative and financial implications, the Committee decided that the statement made at that meeting by Mr. Omar, concerning the question of Western Sahara, should be reproduced as a Committee document (see A/C.4/33/L.31). At its 31st meeting, on 4 December, on the proposal of the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar and Equatorial Guinea and following a statement by the Chairman concerning the related administrative and financial implications, the Committee decided without objection that the statement made at that meeting by the representative of Algeria should be reproduced as a Committee document (see A/C.4/33/L.33). At its 32nd meeting, on 5 December, on the proposal of the representative of Zaire and following a statement by the Chairman concerning the related administrative and financial implications, the Committee decided without objection that the statement made at that meeting by the representative of Morocco should be reproduced as a Committee document (see A/C.4/33/L.34).

12. At its 23rd meeting, on the proposal of the representatives of El Salvador and Costa Rica and following a statement by the Chairman concerning the related administrative and financial implications, the Committee decided without objection that the statements made at that meeting by Mr. Martínez, Mr. Vernon and Mr. Cirilo Caliz concerning Belize should be reproduced as Committee documents (see A/C.4/33/L.26-28).

13. At its 25th meeting, on 24 November, on the proposal of the representative of Australia and following a statement by the Chairman concerning the related administrative and financial implications, the Committee decided without objection that the statement made at the meeting by the Legal Counsel of the United Nations (see para. 15 below) should be reproduced as a Committee document (see A/C.4/33/15).

14. The general debate covering the items referred to in paragraph 3 above took place at the 23rd to 32nd meetings, from 22 November to 5 December.

15. At its 25th meeting, the Committee decided, by 89 votes to 26, with 7 abstentions, to secure the advice of the Office of Legal Affairs in connexion with document A/C.4/33/14, referred to in paragraph 5 above. At the same meeting, the Legal Counsel of the United Nations made a statement (A/C.4/33/15).

16. At its 26th meeting, on 27 November, the Committee agreed to authorize its Chairman to bring document A/C.4/33/14 to the attention of the President of the General Assembly for such treatment as he might deem appropriate.

#### CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

17. Under item 24, the Committee adopted seven draft resolutions and four draft consensuses concerning the following Territories:

- A. Gibraltar
- B. Tokelau
- C. St. Helena
- D. Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- E. New Hebrides
- F. Western Sahara
- G. American Samoa
- H. Guam
- I. United States Virgin Islands
- J. Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands.
- K. Belize.

An account of the Committee's consideration of the draft resolutions and the draft consensuses is given in subsections A to K below.

18. At its 33rd meeting, on 5 December, the Committee took decisions concerning the question of Brunei (see para. 55 below, draft decision I) and the questions of Pitcairn, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and the Gilbert Islands (see para. 55 below, draft decision II).

19. At the same meeting, the Committee also took a decision concerning the question of Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent (see para. 55 below, draft decision III). In taking this decision, the Committee noted that, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connexion, the Special Committee had decided to give consideration to the question at its next session.

#### A. Gibraltar

20. On 24 November, a draft consensus concerning Gibraltar (A/C.4/33/L.12) was circulated.

21. At its 30th meeting, the Committee adopted draft consensus A/C.4/33/L.12 without objection (see para. 54 below, draft consensus I).

#### B. Tokelau

22. On 24 November, a draft consensus concerning Tokelau (A/C.4/33/L.13) was circulated.

23. At its 30th meeting, following a statement by the Secretary of the Committee under rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly concerning the related administrative and financial implications, the Committee adopted draft consensus A/C.4/33/L.13 without objection (see para. 54 below, draft consensus II).

#### C. St. Helena

24. On 24 November, a draft consensus concerning St. Helena (A/C.4/33/L.14) was circulated.

25. At its 30th meeting, following a statement by the Secretary of the Committee under rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly concerning the related administrative and financial implications,

the Committee adopted draft consensus A/C.4/33/L.14 without objection (see para. 54 below, draft consensus III).

#### D. Cocos (Keeling) Islands

26. On 27 November, a draft consensus concerning the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (A/C.4/33/L.18) was circulated.

27. At its 30th meeting, following a statement by the Secretary of the Committee under the terms of rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly concerning the related administrative and financial implications, the Committee adopted draft consensus A/C.4/33/L.18 without objection (see para. 54 below, draft consensus IV).

#### E. New Hebrides

28. On 22 November, a draft resolution concerning the New Hebrides (A/C.4/33/L.11) was circulated, which was finally sponsored by the following Member States: Australia, Canada, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden and United Republic of Tanzania.

29. At its 32nd meeting, following a statement by the Secretary of the Committee under rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly concerning the related administrative and financial implications, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/33/L.11 without objection (see para. 53 below, draft resolution I).

#### F. Western Sahara

30. On 21 November, a draft resolution concerning Western Sahara (A/C.4/33/L.7) was circulated, which was finally sponsored by the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Panama, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam.

31. On the same day, a draft resolution concerning Western Sahara (A/C.4/33/L.8) was circulated, which was finally sponsored by the following Member States: Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Jordan, Mauritius, Oman, Qatar, Senegal and Zaire.

32. On 24 November, the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/33/L.8, now joined by Mauritania and Morocco, submitted a revised text (A/C.4/33/L.8/Rev.1). The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) The following new paragraph was added as the first preambular paragraph:

"Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960";

(b) Operative paragraph 2, which read:

"2. Trusts in the *ad hoc* Committee to consider all the data on the question of Western Sahara", was replaced by

"2. Expresses its confidence that the *ad hoc* Committee will consider all the data on the question of Western Sahara with a view to convening an extraordinary summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity";

(c) The following new paragraph was added as operative paragraph 3:

"3. *Invites* the Organization of African Unity to take prompt action to find a just and equitable settlement of the question of Western Sahara".

33. On the same day, the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/33/L.7, who were subsequently joined by Barbados, Kenya, Lesotho, the Syrian Arab Republic and Trinidad and Tobago, submitted a revised text (A/C.4/33/L.7/Rev.1), containing the following new paragraph as the penultimate preambular paragraph:

"*Reiterating* its fervent hope that, by the time of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, the Organization of African Unity will have found, pursuant to the resolutions which it adopted at its thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth ordinary sessions on the question of Western Sahara, a solution to this problem in accordance with the right of peoples to self-determination set forth in resolution 1514 (XV)".

34. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Guyana introduced the revised draft resolution (A/C.4/33/L.7/Rev.1) referred to in paragraph 33 above.

35. At the 32nd meeting, the representative of Gabon introduced the revised draft resolution (A/C.4/33/L.8/Rev.1) referred to in paragraph 32 above.

36. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.4/33/L.7/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 86 to 11, with 39 abstentions (see para. 53 below, draft resolution II A). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against:* Central African Empire, Comoros, Egypt, Gabon, Guatemala, Indonesia, Israel, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Zaire.

*Abstaining:* Bahrain, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Chad, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Honduras, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, Oman, Portugal, Qatar, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

37. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/33/L.8/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 61 to 25, with 45 abstentions (see para. 53 below, draft resolution II B). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Empire, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Zaire.

*Against:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

*Abstaining:* Bahamas, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Fiji, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Zambia.

#### G. American Samoa

38. On 27 November, a draft resolution concerning American Samoa (A/C.4/33/L.15) was circulated, which was finally sponsored by the following Member States: Australia, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore and United Republic of Tanzania.

39. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Australia, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.4/33/L.15/Rev.1), incorporating the following changes:

(a) Operative paragraph 7, which read:

"7. *Calls upon* the administering Power to take all possible steps to diversify the economy of American Samoa and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for the Territory",

was replaced by:

"7. *Calls upon* the administering Power to take all possible steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of American Samoa and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for the Territory";

(b) Operative paragraph 9, which read:

"9. *Urges* the administering Power, with the co-operation of the Government of American

Samoa, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development", was replaced by:

"9. Urges the administering Power, with the co-operation of the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of American Samoa, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development".

40. At its 33rd meeting—a statement having been made at the 32nd meeting by the Secretary of the Committee under rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly concerning the related administrative and financial implications—the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/L.15/Rev.1 without objection (see para. 53 below, draft resolution III).

## II. Guam

41. On 27 November, a draft resolution concerning Guam (A/C.4/33/L.16) was circulated, sponsored by the following Member States: Australia, Dominican Republic, Japan, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Sierra Leone.

42. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Australia, on behalf of the sponsors, who were subsequently joined by Costa Rica, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.4/33/L.16/Rev.1), incorporating the following changes:

(a) Operative paragraph 6, which read:

"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", was replaced by:

"6. Calls upon the Administering Power to take all possible steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of Guam and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for the Territory";

(b) Operative paragraph 7, which read:

"7. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of United States bases on Guam should not prevent the people of the Territory from freely exercising their right to self-determination in accordance with the Declaration and with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations", was replaced by:

"7. Recalls its relevant resolutions concerning military bases in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, recognizes that the presence of military bases could constitute a factor impeding the implementation of the Declaration and reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases in Guam should not prevent the people of the Territory from exercising their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations";

(c) Operative paragraph 8, which read:

"8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Guam, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of its natural resources, by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development",

was replaced by:

"8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of Guam, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of its natural resources, by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development";

(d) Operative paragraph 10, which read:

"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 dispatch of a visiting mission in consultation with the administering Power, to observe the constitutional referendum and conditions in Guam, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution",

was replaced by:

"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 dispatch of a visiting mission in consultation with the administering Power, to observe the constitutional referendum, to acquire first-hand information on the situation in the Territory and to ascertain the views of the people of Guam concerning their future political status, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution".

43. At its 33rd meeting—a statement having been made at the 32nd meeting by the Secretary of the Committee under rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly concerning the related administrative and financial implications—the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/33/L.16/Rev.1 without objection (see para. 53 below, draft resolution IV).

## I. United States Virgin Islands

44. On 27 November, a draft resolution concerning the United States Virgin Islands (A/C.4/33/L.17) was circulated, sponsored by the following Member States: Australia, Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Haiti, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand and Trinidad and Tobago.

45. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Australia, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Mali and Tunisia, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.4/33/L.17/Rev.1), incorporating the following changes:

(a) Operative paragraph 4, which read:

"4. Requests the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to continue to take all necessary measures, in consulta-



tion with the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to enable the people of the Territory to exercise fully their right to self-determination in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration", was replaced by:

"4. *Requests* the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to continue to take all necessary measures, in consultation with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, to enable the people of the Territory to exercise fully their right to self-determination in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration";

(b) Operative paragraph 6, which read:

"6. *Urges* the administering Power, with the co-operation of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of its natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development",

was replaced by:

"6. *Urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of its natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development";

(c) Operative paragraph 7, which read:

"7. *Expresses the view* that measures to promote the economic development of the United States Virgin Islands are an important element in the process of self-determination and, to this end, calls upon the administering Power, together with the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to take all measures necessary to achieve a viable and stable economy in the Territory";

was replaced by:

"7. *Expresses the view* that measures to promote the economic development of the United States Virgin Islands are an important element in the process of self-determination and, to this end, calls upon the administering Power, together with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, to take all measures necessary to achieve a viable and stable economy in the Territory".

46. At its 33rd meeting—a statement having been made at the 32nd meeting by the Secretary of the Committee under rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly concerning the related administrative and financial implications—the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/33/L.17/Rev.1 without objection (see para. 53 below, draft resolution V).

#### J. *Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands*

47. On 28 November, a draft resolution concerning Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands (A/C.4/33/L.21 and Corr.1) was circulated,

sponsored by the following Member States: Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, India, Jamaica, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago and United Republic of Tanzania.

48. At its 33rd meeting—a statement having been made at the 32nd meeting by the Secretary of the Committee under rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly concerning the related administrative and financial implications—the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/33/L.21 and Corr.1 without objection (see para. 53 below, draft resolution VI).

#### K. *Belize*

49. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Trinidad and Tobago introduced a draft resolution concerning Belize (A/C.4/33/L.19), which was finally sponsored by the following Member States: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Canada, Congo, Denmark, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

50. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Guatemala introduced a draft resolution concerning Belize (A/C.4/33/L.24), which was finally sponsored by the following Member States: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Morocco, Nicaragua and Paraguay. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*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 (A/33/23/Add.7, chap. XXIX),

"*Having heard* the statements by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see A/C.4/33/SR.27 and 30) and of Guatemala (see A/C.4/33/SR.26 and 30), as well as the statements by the representatives of and petitioners from Belize (see A/C.4/33/SR.23 and 29),

"*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,

"*Bearing in mind* that the Governments of Guatemala and the United Kingdom have for many years been involved in a dispute concerning the Territory of Belize, which is the subject of direct negotiations between the parties,

"*Considering* that the Governments of Guatemala and the United Kingdom have reiterated their intention to achieve, through the negotiations, a speedy

and satisfactory settlement of the dispute, paying particular attention to the rights and interests of the parties involved in the question,

"1. *Urges* the Governments of Guatemala and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to accelerate the negotiations in which they are engaged in order to achieve a speedy settlement of the dispute;

"2. *Recommends* to both Governments that in the negotiations account should be taken primarily of the rights of the parties and the vital interests of the people of Belize, in accordance with the principle of self-determination of peoples set out in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

"3. *Requests* both Governments to report to 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 to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, on the results achieved in the aforementioned negotiations."

51. At its 33rd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/33/L.19 by a recorded vote of 116 to 5, with 12 abstentions (see para. 53 below, draft resolution VII). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, 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, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia.

*Abstaining:* Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Israel, Japan, Mauritania, Morocco, Spain, United States of America, Uruguay.

52. At the same meeting, the Committee rejected draft resolution A/C.4/33/L.24 by a recorded vote of 82 to 15, with 33 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Morocco, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela.

*Against:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Abstaining:* Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Colombia, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Yemen, Zaire.

#### *Recommendations of the Fourth Committee*

53. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VII below.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION I

##### *Question of the New Hebrides*

##### *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 (A/33/23 (part II), chap. III, and A/33/23/Add.4, chap. XIII),

*Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Territory, including General Assembly resolutions 3290 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 3433 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/51 of 1 December 1976 and 32/26 of 28 November 1977,

*Having heard* the statements of the representatives of France (see A/C.4/33/SR.32) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see A/C.4/33/SR.24 and 32) as the administering Powers, relating to developments in the New Hebrides,

*Conscious* of the need to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to the New Hebrides,

*Bearing in mind* the constructive results achieved as a consequence of previous visiting missions to colonial Territories and reiterating its conviction that the dispatch of such a mission to the New Hebrides is essential for securing adequate and first-hand informa-



tion 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,

*Taking note* of the joint commitment of the two administering Powers to bring the Territory to independence by 1980 (see A/33/80),

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 (A/33/23/Add.4, chap. XIII);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms* the territorial integrity and national unity of the New Hebrides;

4. *Welcomes* the joint commitment of the two administering Powers to independence for the New Hebrides as reiterated in their letter dated 11 April 1978 to the Secretary-General (A/33/80) and urges them to continue their efforts towards the early independence of the Territory, in consultation with all the people of the Territory;

5. *Requests* the administering Powers to take all appropriate measures to strengthen the economy of the New Hebrides, to continue taking steps to unify the administration of the Territory and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development;

6. *Urges* the administering Powers to continue their efforts, in co-operation with the people of the Territory, to promote a unitary system of education;

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. *Urges* the administering Powers, in co-operation with the Government of the New Hebrides, 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;

9. *Requests* the administering Powers in particular to take all necessary measures to safeguard the full enjoyment by the people of the Territory of their marine resources, through such measures as guarding against over-exploitation and contamination, and to ensure that the rights of the people with regard to ownership of land are fully safeguarded and respected;

10. *Requests* the Governments of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to facilitate the early dispatch of a United Nations visiting mission to the New Hebrides;

11. *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 early dispatch of a visiting mission to the Territory, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

## DRAFT RESOLUTION II

*Question of Western Sahara*

## A

*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,

*Having considered* 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 (A/33/23/Add.3 and Corr.1, chap. IX),

*Having heard* the statements on the subject of Western Sahara, including the statements by the representative of the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (see A/C.4/33/SR.22 and 30),

*Recalling* the conclusions of the 1975 United Nations Visiting Mission to Western Sahara,<sup>4</sup>

*Recalling* the advisory opinion delivered by the International Court of Justice on 16 October 1975<sup>5</sup> on the question of Western Sahara, particularly in relation to the principle of the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination,

*Bearing in mind* the profound concern of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the non-aligned countries regarding the decolonization of Western Sahara and the right of the people of that Territory to self-determination,

*Recalling* its resolution 32/19 of 11 November 1977 regarding co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

*Recalling* the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirteenth ordinary session, held at Port Louis from 2 to 6 July 1976, to hold an extraordinary session devoted to the question of Western Sahara,<sup>6</sup>

*Taking note* of the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fifteenth ordinary session, held at Khartoum from 18 to 22 July 1978, to establish an *ad hoc* committee of Heads of State to consider all the data on the question of Western Sahara, including the exercise of the right of the people of that Territory to self-determination,<sup>7</sup>

*Reiterating* its fervent hope that, by the time of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, the Organization of African Unity will have found, pursuant to the resolutions and decisions which it adopted at its thirteenth,<sup>8</sup> fourteenth<sup>9</sup> and fifteenth<sup>7</sup> ordinary sessions on the question of Western Sahara, a solution to this problem in accordance with the right of peoples to self-determination set forth in resolution 1514 (XV),

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23, vol. III, chap. XIII, para. 11.*

<sup>5</sup> *Western Sahara, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1975, p. 12.* For the note of transmittal to the members of the General Assembly, see A/10300.

<sup>6</sup> See A/31/136-S/12141, annex II, resolution AHG/Res.81 (XIII). For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1976.*

<sup>7</sup> A/33/235 and Corr.1, annex II, resolution AHG/Res.92 (XV).

<sup>8</sup> A/32/310, annex II, AHG/Dec.110 (XIV).

Welcoming the unilateral cease-fire decision taken on 12 July 1978 by the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, with a view to promoting a drive towards peace in Western Sahara,

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. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence;
3. Reaffirms the responsibility of the United Nations with regard to the decolonization of Western Sahara, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Declaration;
4. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to keep developments in this matter under active review with a view to the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;
5. Requests the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of the progress achieved with regard to the implementation of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity concerning Western Sahara;
6. Invites the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question of Western Sahara to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

#### B

##### *The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Recalling its relevant resolutions and those of the Organization of African Unity concerning the question of Western Sahara,

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 6 July 1976, to hold an extraordinary session devoted to the question of Western Sahara,<sup>9</sup>

Considering also the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fifteenth ordinary session, held at Khartoum from 18 to 22 July 1978, to establish an *ad hoc* committee of Heads of State to consider the data on the question of Western Sahara,<sup>10</sup>

Recalling the part of the Political Declaration adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, relating to Western Sahara,<sup>11</sup>

Taking note of the appeal addressed to States Members of the United Nations by the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (see A/33/364),

Recalling its resolution 32/19 of 11 November 1977, regarding co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

1. Takes note of the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fifteenth ordinary session to establish an *ad hoc* committee of Heads of State;
2. Expresses its confidence that the *ad hoc* committee will consider all the data on the question of Western Sahara with a view to convening an extraordinary summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity;
3. Invites the Organization of African Unity to take prompt action to find a just and equitable settlement of the question of Western Sahara;
4. Appeals to all States in the region to refrain from any action that might impede the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to arrive at a just and peaceful solution of the problem;
5. Requests the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the results achieved by the *ad hoc* committee and invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to report thereon to the General Assembly.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION III

##### *Question of American Samoa*

*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 (A/33/23 (part II), chap. III, and A/33/23/Add.4, chap. XIX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa,

Taking into account the statement of the administering Power relating to developments in American Samoa (see A/C.4/33/SR.26),

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,

Welcoming the positive attitude of the administering Power with respect to the receiving of United Nations visiting missions,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of American Samoa, and stressing the necessity of diversifying

<sup>9</sup> See A/31/136-S/12141, annex II, resolution AHG/Res.81 (XIII). For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1976*.

<sup>10</sup> A/33/235 and Corr.1, annex II, resolution AHG/Res.92 (XV).

<sup>11</sup> A/31/197, annex I, para. 35.

the Territory's 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 (A/33/23/Add.4, chap. XIX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms* its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with respect to American Samoa;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, to continue to take all the necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration with respect to the Territory;

5. *Urges* the administering Power to continue its efforts to ensure that the culture and identity of the people of the Territory continue to be reflected in the Government and administration of the Territory and preserved to the fullest extent;

6. *Welcomes* the holding of the first gubernatorial elections in the Territory on 8 November 1977, whereby the people of the Territory elected two American Samoans as Governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively;

7. *Calls upon* the administering Power to take all possible steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of American Samoa and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for the Territory;

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 American Samoa;

9. *Urges* the administering Power, with the co-operation of the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of American Samoa, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

10. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to foster close relations and co-operation with neighbouring island communities;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to American Samoa, including the dispatch of a visiting mission in consultation with the administering Power, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

##### *Question of Guam*

*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 (A/33/23 (part II), chap. III; A/33/23 (part IV), chap. V; A/33/23/Add.6, chap. XXVII),

*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,

*Conscious* of the need to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to Guam,

*Having heard* the statement of the administering Power (see A/C.4/33/SR.26),

*Noting* that the administering Power continues to maintain military installations in the Territory,

*Considering* that the policy of maintaining military bases and installations in Non-Self-Governing Territories which inhibit the right of self-determination of peoples is incompatible with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

*Noting* that a constitutional referendum is to be held in the Territory in May/June 1979,

*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 the Territory's 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 (A/33/23/Add.6, chap. XXVII);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms* its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territory;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, to continue to take all the necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration with respect to the Territory;

5. *Welcomes* the invitation extended by the Government of the United States to the Special Committee to send a visiting mission to Guam to observe the forthcoming referendum on a draft constitution and to observe conditions in the Territory (*ibid.*, annex II<sup>12</sup>);

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power to take all possible steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of Guam and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for the Territory;

<sup>12</sup> See also A/AC.109/575.

7. *Recalls* its relevant resolutions concerning military bases in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, recognizes that the presence of military bases could constitute a factor impeding the implementation of the Declaration and reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases in Guam should not prevent the people of the Territory from exercising their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of Guam, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of its natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

9. *Requests* the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of Guam;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to Guam, including the dispatch of a visiting mission in consultation with the administering Power, to observe the constitutional referendum, to acquire first-hand information on the situation in the Territory and to ascertain the views of the people of Guam concerning their future political status, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION V

##### *Question of the United States Virgin Islands*

##### *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 (A/33/23 (part II), chap. II; A/33/23 (part IV), chap. V; A/33/23/Add.5, chap. XXVI);

*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,

*Noting* the active co-operation given by the administering Power, both through its active participation in the work of the Special Committee and through its willingness to receive visiting missions to small Territories under its administration,

*Recalling* the report of the 1977 United Nations Visiting Mission to the United States Virgin Islands,<sup>13</sup>

*Having heard* the statement of the administering Power (see A/C.4/33/SR.26),

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 (A/33/23/Add.5, chap. XXVI);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms* its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territory;

4. *Requests* the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to continue to take all necessary measures, in consultation with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, to enable the people of the Territory to exercise fully their right to self-determination in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

5. *Requests* the administering Power to encourage further and meaningful discussion regarding the political and constitutional status of the Territory and to take such additional measures as would ensure preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of the people of the United States Virgin Islands;

6. *Urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of its natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

7. *Expresses the view* that measures to promote the economic development of the United States Virgin Islands are an important element in the process of self-determination and, to this end, calls upon the administering Power, together with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, to take all measures necessary to achieve a viable and stable economy in the Territory;

8. *Requests* the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in the development and strengthening of the economy of the United States Virgin Islands;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

##### *Question of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands*

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the question of Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands,

<sup>13</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23, vol. IV, chap. XXVII, annex.*



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 (A/33/23 (part II), chap. II; A/33/23 (part III), chap. IV; A/33/23 (part IV), chap. V; A/33/23/Add.5, chaps. XXI-XXV),

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 32/29 and 32/30 of 28 November 1977,

Taking into account the statement of the administering Power relating to the Territories listed above (see A/C.4/33/SR.24),

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 that can be achieved as a consequence of United Nations visiting missions to colonial Territories, which provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Territories visited, and reiterating its conviction that the dispatch of such missions 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 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, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands (A/33/23/Add.5, chaps. XXI-XXV);

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territories concerned;

4. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the

administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the peoples, to continue to take all the necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration with respect to the Territories;

5. Calls upon the administering Power to expand its programme of budgetary aid and to take all possible steps, in consultation with the local authorities, as appropriate, to diversify and strengthen further the economies of the Territories listed above and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for those Territories;

6. Urges the administering Power, with the cooperation of the freely elected authorities and representatives of the peoples of the Territories concerned, to safeguard the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the rights of the peoples to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

7. Requests the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the peoples of the Territories concerned, to pay particular attention to the training of qualified local personnel;

8. Welcomes the positive attitude of the administering Power with respect to the receiving of United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under its administration and requests the Chairman of the Special Committee to continue his consultations with a view to the dispatch of such missions, as appropriate;

9. Requests the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of those Territories;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the 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-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

##### Question of Belize

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Belize,

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 (A/33/23 (part IV), chap. V, and A/33/23/Add.7, chap. XXIX),

Recalling its resolutions 3432 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/50 of 1 December 1976 and 32/32 of 28 November 1977,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see A/C.4/33/SR.27 and 30) and of Guatemala (see A/C.4/33/SR.26 and 30),

Having heard the statement of the representative of Belize (see A/C.4/33/SR.29),

Having also heard the statements of the petitioners (see A/C.4/33/SR.23),

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,

Recalling that, in the Bogotá Declaration of 6 August 1977, it was agreed that "a solution of the Belize question should be found by the peaceful methods consecrated in the charters of the Organization of American States and the United Nations, and in accordance with respect for its territorial integrity and with the principle of the free self-determination of peoples",

Bearing in mind the relevant parts of the Declaration of the Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (A/33/206, annex I, paras. 120-123),

Reiterating its conviction that the people of Belize should be assisted in a practical manner to exercise freely and without fear their inalienable right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity,

Deeply regretting the continued failure of the parties concerned to conclude an agreement in conformity with the principles established in General Assembly resolutions 3432 (XXX), 31/50 and 32/32, and the resultant delay in the speedy achievement of the secure independence of Belize,

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. Urges the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, acting in close consultation with the Government of Belize, and the Government of Guatemala to pursue vigorously their negotiations with a view to settling their differences over Belize, without prejudice to the right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity, and furthering the peace and stability of the region, and in this connexion to consult as appropriate with other especially interested States in the area;

4. Requests the Governments concerned to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the outcome of the negotiations referred to above;

5. Calls upon the parties involved to refrain from any threats or use of force against the people of Belize or their territory;

6. Recognizes that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps to enable the people of Belize to exercise freely and without fear their right to self-determination and to a firm and early independence;

7. Urges all States to respect the right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity, and to render all practical assistance

necessary for the secure and early exercise of that right;

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 remain seized of the question and to assist the people of Belize in the exercise of their inalienable rights.

54. The Fourth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft consensuses I to IV below.

#### DRAFT CONSENSUS I

##### *Question of Gibraltar*

The General Assembly, noting that, since the adoption of its resolution 3286 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, talks have been held between the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the question of Gibraltar, and also noting that, in the course of the current year, joint working parties have been established to study a number of fields and agreement has been reached to discuss the future evolution of relations between Spain and the United Kingdom with regard to Gibraltar, urges both Governments to make possible without delay, taking due account of current circumstances, the initiation of the negotiations envisaged in the consensus approved by the Assembly on 14 December 1973,<sup>14</sup> with the object of reaching a lasting solution to the problem of Gibraltar, in the light of the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

#### DRAFT CONSENSUS II

##### *Question of Tokelau*

The General Assembly, having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/33/SR.25), and 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 (A/33/23 (part II), chap. III, and A/33/23/Add.4, chap. XIV) and endorsing the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (A/33/23/Add.4, chap. XIV, para. 10), reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The General Assembly notes that it is the stated policy of the administering Power that it will be guided by the wishes of the people of Tokelau concerning their future relationship with New Zealand in full compliance with resolution 1514 (XV). The General Assembly commends the administering Power for its continued co-operation and particularly for its efforts to foster an increased awareness of all the possibilities open to the Tokelauans through the process of political education. The General Assembly notes the various steps taken in the economic and administrative fields to assist the development of the Territory and to provide an administrative instrument responsible to the wishes and needs of the people. The General Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to explore various avenues for diversifying the sources of

<sup>14</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30, p. 111, item 23.



revenue of the Territory. The General Assembly again expresses its appreciation to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and in particular to the United Nations Development Programme, as well as to regional organizations, for the assistance which they have rendered to Tokelau. In this connexion, the General Assembly draws the attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to the provision of Assembly resolution 31/48 of 1 December 1976 requesting them to consider the methods and scale of their operations and to ensure that they are able to respond appropriately to the requirements of such small and isolated Territories as Tokelau. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means, in co-operation with the administering Power, of implementing the Declaration with respect to Tokelau, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Territory at an appropriate stage, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the implementation of the present consensus.

#### DRAFT CONSENSUS III

##### *Question of St. Helena*

The General Assembly, having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/33/SR.24) and 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 (A/33/23 (part II), chap. III, and A/33/23/Add.4, chap. XVIII), reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. Noting the commitment of the Government of the United Kingdom to respect the wishes of the people of the Territory in relation to their advance towards self-determination and to carry out a policy aimed at implementing General Assembly decision 32/410 of 28 November 1977 on St. Helena, the Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community may be in a position to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. In this connexion, the General Assembly notes the commitment of the administering Power to foster the social and economic development of St. Helena in close co-operation with the elected representatives of the people of the Territory. The General Assembly also notes the positive attitude of the administering Power with respect to the question of receiving visiting missions and requests the Chairman of the Special Committee to continue his consultations in that regard with a view to the dispatch of such a mission to the Territory, as appropriate. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee, in continued co-operation with the administering Power, to seek the best ways and means of implementing the Declaration with respect to St. Helena and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

#### DRAFT CONSENSUS IV

##### *Question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands*

The General Assembly, 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 (A/33/23 (part II), chap. III, and A/33/23/Add.4, chap. XII) and having heard the statement of the representative of Australia with regard to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (see A/C.4/33/SR.26), notes with appreciation the continuing co-operation of the Government of Australia, as the administering Power, in reporting on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, with regard to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and its continued preparedness to receive a further visiting mission in the Territory at an appropriate time. The General Assembly reaffirms that it is for the people of the Territory themselves to determine fully their future political status in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV) and in this connexion, recalling the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the people of the Territory are fully informed of the options available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination, notes with satisfaction the commitment of the administering Power to continue its policy of assuring the political, social and economic development of the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. In this regard, the General Assembly welcomes the purchase by the Government of Australia from Mr. John Clunies Ross of the whole of his interests in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, with the exception of his residence and an associated dwelling, and also notes with satisfaction the establishment of the first elected Advisory Council, as well as other measures announced by the Australian Minister for Home Affairs. The General Assembly considers that the fulfilment of these measures would constitute an important step towards the implementation of the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV). The General Assembly requests the Special Committee, in continued co-operation with the administering Power, to seek the best ways and means of implementing the Declaration with respect to the Territory, in the light of the information to be provided by the administering Power in 1979, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

55. Finally, the Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to III below.

#### DRAFT DECISION I

##### *Question of Brunei*

The General Assembly decides to defer until its thirty-fourth session consideration of the question of Brunei and 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 keep the situation in the Territory under review and to report thereon to the Assembly.

#### DRAFT DECISION II

##### *Questions of Pitcairn, of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and of the Gilbert Islands*

The General Assembly decides to defer until its thirty-fourth session consideration of the questions of

Pitcairn, of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and of the Gilbert Islands and 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 keep the situation in the Territories under review and to report thereon to the Assembly.

## DRAFT DECISION III

*Question of Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent*

The General Assembly decides to defer until its thirty-fourth session consideration of the question of Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.16 AND ADD.1\*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

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

*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 (A/33/23 (parts I-V), A/33/23/Add.1-3, Add.3/Corr.1 and Add.4-9),

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 32/42 of 7 December 1977, 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, as well as their intransigent attitude towards all efforts being made to bring about internationally acceptable solutions to the situation obtaining in these Territories,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all the necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the remaining vestiges of colonialism, particularly with respect to Namibia and Zimbabwe where desperate attempts to perpetuate illegal racist minority rule have brought

untold suffering and bloodshed to the people 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,

Aware that the success of the national liberation struggle and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the total elimination of colonialism and all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

Warmly welcoming the accession to independence of Solomon Islands on 7 July 1978, Tuvalu on 1 October 1978 and Dominica on 3 November 1978,

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,

Noting also with satisfaction the co-operation and active participation of the administering Powers concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as the continued readiness of the Governments concerned to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples in colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration, in particular in Namibia and Zimbabwe, and by the speediest possible complete elimination of the presence of the racist minority régimes therefrom,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance

\* Document A/33/L.16/Add.1, of 13 December 1978, was issued to add Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Seychelles, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Zaire to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

ance with those resolutions, to take all the necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. *Affirms once again* that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, *apartheid*, the exploitation by foreign and other interests of economic and human resources, and the waging of colonial wars to suppress the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa—is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

3. *Reaffirms* its determination to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Affirms once again* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal;

5. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1978, including the programme of work envisaged for 1979 (A/33/23 (part I), chap. I, paras. 155-167);

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, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon the States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

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-fourth 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;

(d) To continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories, including the sending of visiting missions thereto, as appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence;

(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in 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 continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories in order to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

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.



## DOCUMENT A/33/L.17 AND ADD.1\*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

## DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

*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 (A/33/23 (part II), chap. II),

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 32/43 of 7 December 1977,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and mindful of the continuing 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;

\* Document A/33/L.17/Add.1, of 13 December 1978, was issued to add Afghanistan, Brazil, Cuba, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda and Zaire to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

3. Requests the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee and of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977,<sup>15</sup> to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and, *inter alia*:

(a) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies and to select from among them appropriate material for wider dissemination by means of reprints in various languages;

(b) To seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers concerned in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(c) To intensify the activities of all information centres, particularly those located in Western Europe;

(d) To maintain a close working relationship with the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic consultations and by systematically exchanging relevant information with that organization;

(e) To enlist the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(f) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in the implementation of the present resolution;

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;

5. Requests the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

<sup>15</sup> See A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1. For the printed text see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 13 December 1978, the General Assembly considered draft resolutions I to VII, draft consensuses I to IV and draft decisions I to III submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/33/460, paras. 53-55).

Draft resolutions I and III to VI were adopted without a vote; draft resolutions II A and II B were adopted by recorded votes of 90 to 10, with 39 abstentions, and 66 to 30, with 40 abstentions, respectively; and draft resolution VII was adopted by a recorded vote of 127 to 1, with 12 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 33/30 to 33/36.<sup>16</sup>

The Assembly then adopted draft consensuses I to IV and draft decisions I to III (see decisions 33/408 to 33/414<sup>10</sup>).

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on the same day, the General Assembly considered the draft resolutions circulated as documents A/33/L.16 and Add.1 and A/33/L.17 and Add.1. Draft resolution A/33/L.16 and Add.1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 129 to none, with 6 abstentions, and draft resolution A/33/L.17 and Add.1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 135 to none. For the final texts, see resolutions 33/44 and 33/45.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 24 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle. Unless otherwise indicated, the documents were issued in mimeographed form only.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/23 (parts I-V), A/33/23/Add.1-3, Add.3/Corr.1 and Add.4-9	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	Replaced by A/33/23/Rev.1
A/33/23/Rev.1	Ditto	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23</i>
A/33/57	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): letter dated 30 January 1978 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/33/58	<i>Idem</i> : letter dated 30 January 1978 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	
A/33/59-S/12569	Letter dated 17 February 1978 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978</i>
A/33/80	Question of the New Hebrides: letter dated 11 April 1978 from the representatives of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	
A/33/108	Letter dated 24 May 1978 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General, transmitting a congratulatory message addressed by L. I. Brezhnev to the States and peoples of Africa on the occasion of Africa Liberation Day	
A/33/118	Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries	
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers	
A/33/156	Letter dated 26 June 1978 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the Soviet Government concerning the policy of the Western Powers in Africa	
A/33/205-S/12811	Letter dated 14 August 1978 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1978

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries	
A/33/210	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): letter dated 21 August 1978 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/33/278	Note verbale dated 29 September 1978 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration adopted that day by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77	
A/33/279-S/12875	Letter dated 2 October 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué issued that day by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1978
A/33/289	Letter dated 5 October 1978 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of President Boumediène's reply to the message of King Hassan II of Morocco (A/33/284, circulated under agenda item 50)	
A/33/337	Question of Western Sahara: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/355-S/12914	Letter dated 2 November 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué issued that day by the group of non-aligned countries	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/364	Question of Western Sahara: letter dated 7 November 1978 from the representative of the Sudan to the Secretary-General	
A/33/390-S/12936	Letter dated 24 November 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué issued that day by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/397	Letter dated 28 November 1978 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 27 November 1978 from the President of Algeria to the President of the Sudan	
A/33/457	Letter dated 7 December 1978 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting a message from the Secretary-General of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party to all delegations to the General Assembly	
A/C.4/33/5	Question of Western Sahara: request for hearing	
A/C.4/33/8	Question of Brunei: request for hearing	
A/C.4/33/12	Question of Belize: request for hearing	
A/C.4/33/13	Question of the New Hebrides: request for hearing	
A/C.4/33/14	Letter dated 21 November 1978 from the representative of Cuba to the Chairman of the Fourth Committee, transmitting a letter dated 8 November 1978 from the Secretary-General of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party to the latter	
A/C.4/33/15	Statement made by the Legal Counsel of the United Nations at the 25th meeting of the Fourth Committee	
A/C.4/33/L.7	Question of Western Sahara: draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/460, paras. 30 and 33
A/C.4/33/L.7/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i> : revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 33 and para. 53, draft resolution II A
A/C.4/33/L.8	<i>Idem</i> : draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 31 and 32
A/C.4/33/L.8/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i> : revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 32 and para. 53, draft resolution II B
A/C.4/33/L.11	Question of the New Hebrides: draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 28 and para. 53, draft resolution I
A/C.4/33/L.12	Question of Gibraltar: draft consensus	For the text, see A/33/460, para. 54, draft consensus I
A/C.4/33/L.13	Question of Tokelau: draft consensus	<i>Idem</i> , draft consensus II
A/C.4/33/L.14	Question of St. Helena: draft consensus	<i>Idem</i> , draft consensus III
A/C.4/33/L.15	Question of American Samoa: draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/460, paras. 38 and 39
A/C.4/33/L.15/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i> : revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 39 and para. 53, draft resolution III
A/C.4/33/L.16	Question of Guam: draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 41 and 42



<i>Documents No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.4/33/L.16/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i> : revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 42 and para. 53, draft resolution IV
A/C.4/33/L.17	Question of the United States Virgin Islands: draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 44 and 45
A/C.4/33/L.17/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i> : revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 45 and para. 53, draft resolution V
A/C.4/33/L.18	Question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands: draft consensus	For the text, see A/33/460, para. 54, draft consensus IV
A/C.4/33/L.19	Question of Belize: draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/460, para. 49 and para. 53, draft resolution VII
A/C.4/33/L.21 and Corr.1	Question of Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands: draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 47 and para. 53, draft resolution VI
A/C.4/33/L.22	Statement made by Mr. Tinguiri Mansour Omar at the 22nd meeting of the Fourth Committee	
A/C.4/33/L.24	Question of Belize: draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 50
A/C.4/33/L.26	Statement made by Mr. Anthony Martínez at the 23rd meeting of the Fourth Committee	
A/C.4/33/L.27	Statement made by Mr. Alexander Vernon at the 23rd meeting of the Fourth Committee	
A/C.4/33/L.28 and Corr.1	Statement made by Mr. Manuel Cirilo Caliz at the 23rd meeting of the Fourth Committee	
A/C.4/33/L.29	Statement made by the representative of Algeria at the 24th meeting of the Fourth Committee	
A/C.4/33/L.30	Statement made by the representative of Morocco at the 29th meeting of the Fourth Committee	
A/C.4/33/L.31	Statement made by Mr. Tinguiri Mansour Omar at the 30th meeting of the Fourth Committee	
A/C.4/33/L.33	Statement made by the representative of Algeria at the 31st meeting of the Fourth Committee	
A/C.4/33/L.34	Statement made by the representative of Morocco at the 32nd meeting of the Fourth Committee	

*Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/33/L.16 and A/33/L.17*

A/C.5/33/82	Note by the Secretary-General
A/33/490	Report of the Fifth Committee

See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 100



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



MAY 22 1980

ANNEXES

Official Records

GA COLLECTION THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 25:\* Admission of new Members to the United Nations

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/207	Letter dated 17 August 1978 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General .....	1
A/33/442	Letter dated 6 December 1978 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General .....	2
A/33/L.1 and Add.1	Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Canada, China, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia: draft resolution ..	2
A/33/L.34 and Add.1	Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia: draft resolution .....	3
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		3
Check list of documents .....		3

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings, 1st and 87th meetings.*

### DOCUMENT A/33/207

#### Letter dated 17 August 1978 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

{Original: Chinese}  
[17 August 1978]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly the following resolution (resolution 433 (1978)) on the admission of Solomon Islands to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 2084th meeting, on 17 August 1978:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of Solomon Islands for admission to the United Nations (A/33/202-S/12801).

"Recommends to the General Assembly that Solomon Islands be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, I also request you to transmit to the General Assembly, for its information, the verbatim records of the 2083rd and 2084th meetings of the Council, at which the application of Solomon Islands was discussed.

(Signed) CHEN Chu  
President of the Security Council

## DOCUMENT A/33/412

## Letter dated 6 December 1978 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[6 December 1978]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly the following resolution (resolution 442 (1978)) on the admission of the Commonwealth of Dominica to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 2105th meeting, on 6 December 1978:

*"The Security Council,*

*"Having examined the application of the Commonwealth of Dominica for admission to the United Nations (A/33/404-S/12942),*

*"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Commonwealth of Dominica be admitted to membership in the United Nations."*

I would point out that, when adopting the aforementioned resolution, the Security Council decided to avail itself of the provisions of the final paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the General Assembly.

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, I also request you to transmit to the General Assembly, for its information, the verbatim records of the 2104th and 2105th meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Commonwealth of Dominica was discussed.

(Signed) Rüdiger von WECHMAR  
President of the Security Council

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.1 AND ADD.1\*

Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Canada, China, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[18 September 1978]

*Admission of Solomon Islands to membership in the United Nations*  
*The General Assembly,*

*Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 17 August 1978 that Solomon Islands should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (A/33/207),*

*Having considered the application for membership of Solomon Islands (A/33/202-S/12801),*

*Decides to admit Solomon Islands to membership in the United Nations.*

\* Document A/33/L.1/Add.1 of 19 September 1978 was issued to add Bangladesh, Democratic Kampuchea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Trinidad and Tobago to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.34 AND ADD.1\*

Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[16 December 1978]

*Admission of the Commonwealth of Dominica to membership in the United Nations*

*The General Assembly,*

*Having received* the recommendation of the Security Council of 6 December 1978 that the Commonwealth of Dominica should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (A/33/442),

*Having considered* the application for membership of the Commonwealth of Dominica (A/33/404-S/12942),

*Decides* to admit the Commonwealth of Dominica to membership in the United Nations.

\* Document A/33/L.34/Add.1 of 18 December 1978 was issued to add Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Uruguay and Venezuela to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 19 September 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/33/L.1 and Add.1 concerning the admission of Solomon Islands to membership in the United Nations. For the final text, see resolution 33/1.<sup>1</sup>

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/33/L.34 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Commonwealth of Dominica to membership in the United Nations. For the final text, see resolution 33/107.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 25 which are not included in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/202-S/12801	Application of Solomon Islands for admission to membership in the United Nations: note by the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1978</i>
A/33/404-S/12942	Application of the Commonwealth of Dominica to membership in the United Nations: note by the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1978








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**Agenda item 26:\* Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte\*\*: report of the Secretary-General**


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**ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1978, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*, decision 33/435).

**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 26.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/118	Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978	Mimeographed
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978	Ditto
A/33/335	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 90th meeting.

\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirty-first session (agenda item 122) and thirty-second session (item 125).



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 8 1990

ANNEXES

Official Records

UN/SA COLLO

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 27:\* Question of Namibia:\*\*

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

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/440	Report of the Fourth Committee .....	2
A/33/477	Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: note by the Secretary-General .....	2
A/33/560 and Add.1	Composition of the United Nations Council for Namibia: notes by the Secretary-General ....	2
A/33/L.13 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution .....	3
A/33/L.14 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution .....	5
A/33/L.15 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution ....	6
A/33/L.37 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution ....	9
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		10
Check list of documents .....		10

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fourth Committee, 21st meeting, and ibid., Fourth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; ibid., Fifth Committee, 68th meeting, and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 52nd, 73rd-76th, 80th, 90th, 91st, 97th-108th meetings.*

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 70), twenty-ninth session (item 65), thirtieth session (item 87), thirty-first session (item 85) and thirty-second session (item 91).

## DOCUMENT A/33/440

## Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original: English]  
[6 December 1978]

1. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled:

“Question of Namibia:

“(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

“(b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

“(c) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia”.

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided that the item should be considered directly in plenary meetings.

2. At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 17 November, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the President, decided to request the Fourth Committee to meet in order to hear the representative of an organization which had asked to be heard on the item.

3. At its 21st meeting, on 20 November, the Fourth Committee granted a request for hearing concerning the item (A/C.4/33/10) received from the Reverend G. Michael Scott of the International League for Human Rights. At the same meeting, at the request of the Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. Roger Baldwin of the International League for Human Rights read to the Committee a statement prepared by the Rev. Mr. Scott.

4. The summary of the statement is contained in the record of the meeting (A/C.4/33/SR.21).

## DOCUMENT A/33/477

Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia:  
note by the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

1. By decision 31/317 of 22 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/31/465), appointed Mr. Martti Ahtisaari as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a period of one year, with effect from 1 January 1977. By decision 32/307 of 4 November 1977, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/32/321), appointed Mr. Ahtisaari for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1978.

2. Having completed the necessary consultations, the Secretary-General wishes to propose to the General Assembly, for its approval, the extension of the appointment of Mr. Ahtisaari as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term until 31 December 1979.

## DOCUMENTS A/33/560 AND ADD.1

Composition of the United Nations Council for Namibia: notes by the Secretary-General

## DOCUMENT A/33/560

[Original: English]  
[5 February 1979]

1. In paragraph 27 of resolution 33/182 A of 21 December 1978, the General Assembly decided to expand the United Nations Council for Namibia by the addition of up to six members on the basis of consultations by the President of the General Assembly with the regional groups.

2. By a communication dated 5 February 1979, the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that he had appointed Angola, Bul-

garia, Cyprus, the United Republic of Cameroon and Venezuela as members of the United Nations Council for Namibia and that he would appoint the remaining member as soon as a candidate was nominated by the Group of Western European and other States.

3. As a result, the United Nations Council for Namibia is now composed of the following 30 Member States: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

**DOCUMENT A/33/560/ADD.1**

[Original: English]  
[26 February 1979]

1. Further to his communication of 5 February 1979 (see A/33/560, para. 2), the President of the General Assembly, by a communication dated 26 February, informed the Secretary-General that he had appointed Belgium as a member of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

2. As a result, the United Nations Council for Namibia is composed of the following 31 Member States: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

**DOCUMENT A/33/L.13 AND ADD.1\***

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[8 December 1978]

**SITUATION IN NAMIBIA RESULTING FROM THE ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORY BY SOUTH AFRICA***The General Assembly,*

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia (A/33/24) 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 (A/33/23/Rev.1, chaps. I, II, IV, V and VIII),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to the question of Namibia, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,<sup>1</sup> delivered in response to the request addressed to it by the Council in its resolution 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Taking into consideration the relevant resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-first ordinary session held at Khartoum, from 7 to 18 July 1978 (see A/33/235 and Corr.1, annex I), and subsequently endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fifteenth ordinary session, held at Khartoum from 18 to 22 July 1978 (*ibid.*, annex II),

\* Document A/33/L.13/Add.1 of 21 December 1978 was issued to add Afghanistan, Barbados, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Jamaica, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

<sup>1</sup> *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.*

Reaffirming that the Territory and people of Namibia are the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence within a united Namibia,

Strongly condemning South Africa's continued 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 South Africa for its refusal to comply with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978 and for its decision to promote bogus arrangements under the pretense of conducting a *bona fide* electoral process and to create a neo-colonial puppet régime in Namibia in order to maintain its policies of exploitation of the people and the natural resources of the Territory,

Calling upon the international community, especially all Member States, to refrain from according any recognition to or co-operation with any régime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Namibia,

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 reiterating its support for the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people in its struggle to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

*Reaffirming* its full support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

*Strongly condemning*, as an act of colonial expansion, the decision of South Africa to annex Walvis Bay, thereby undermining the territorial integrity of Namibia,

*Strongly deploring* the policies of those States which, despite the relevant decisions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, continue to maintain diplomatic, economic consular and other relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, as well as military or strategic collaboration, all of which has the effect of supporting or encouraging South Africa in its defiance of the United Nations,

*Strongly condemning* the racist régime of South Africa for its efforts to develop a nuclear capability for military and aggressive purposes,

*Gravely concerned* at the militarization of Namibia by the illegal occupation régime of South Africa, its threats and its acts of aggression against independent African countries,

*Declaring* that the natural resources of Namibia are the birthright of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the repressive racist colonial administration, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,<sup>2</sup> is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime,

*Strongly supporting* the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. *Reiterates* that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and, for this purpose, reaffirms the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI), as well as in subsequent resolutions of the 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;

4. *Requests* all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, in discharging the mandate entrusted to

the Council under the terms and provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Declares* that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, as well as against the United Nations, which has direct responsibility over the Territory until independence;

6. *Declares* that, in view of South Africa's consistent defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia and the war of repression being waged there, its persistent acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African countries, its present policy of colonial expansion and its policy of *apartheid*, any development of nuclear weapons by South Africa constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security;

7. *Strongly condemns* the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa which are exploiting illegally the human and natural resources of the Territory and demands that transnational corporations comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by immediately abstaining from any new investment in Namibia, by withdrawing from the Territory and generally by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration;

8. *Declares* that South Africa is liable to pay reparations to Namibia for the damage caused by its illegal occupation of Namibia and its acts of aggression against the Namibian people since the termination of its mandate over Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI);

9. *Reiterates* that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia in accordance with United Nations resolutions, in particular General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978, and that any decision by South Africa to annex Walvis Bay is therefore illegal, null and void;

10. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 385 (1976) and subsequent resolutions of the Council;

11. *Strongly condemns* the decision by South Africa to impose in Namibia a so-called internal settlement, designed to give a semblance of power to a puppet régime and a cover of legality to the racist occupation, to foster civil war and to propagate the fiction that the struggle of the Namibian people for the liberation of the Territory constitutes aggression perpetrated from the outside;

12. *Expresses grave concern* that South Africa has decided to promote its puppets and quislings of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and other groups in the service of neo-colonial and racist interests as an alternative to the South West Africa People's Organization, which is fighting for the genuine national and social liberation of Namibia as a united political entity;

13. *Recommends* that, in the light of South Africa's failure to comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and subsequent resolutions, the Council should urgently convene to take effective measures, including sanctions provided for under Chap-

<sup>2</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A, para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in *Namibia Gazette No. 1*.



ter VII of the Charter, particularly the imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions, including a trade embargo, an oil embargo and a complete arms embargo;

14. *Decides* to reconvene the thirty-third session at a time to be decided in consultation between the President of the General Assembly, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Secretary-General in order to consider fully the question of Namibia and the implications of South Africa's continued defiance of the resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council;

15. *Calls upon* the international community, especially all Member States, to refrain from according any recognition to, or co-operation with, any régime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and subsequent resolutions of the Council;

16. *Strongly condemns* the illegal South African administration for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, with the intention of establishing, among other things, an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of imposing upon the Namibian people a political arrangement aimed at subverting the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia and perpetuating a ruthless policy of racial segregation;

17. *Demands* that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained in connexion with "offences" under the so-called internal security laws, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge whether in Namibia or South Africa;

18. *Demands* that South Africa ensure that all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons may return to their country without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation, imprisonment or loss of life;

19. *Reaffirms* that the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

20. *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 in a free Namibia;

21. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and the use of other agents to carry out its policy of military adventurism against neighbouring States, its threats and acts of aggression against all independent African countries and the forceful removal of Namibians from the northern border of the Territory for military purposes;

22. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia;

23. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its development of a nuclear military capacity;

24. *Condemns* those Western States which have assisted South Africa in developing a nuclear weapons capability and urges again all Member States, individually and/or collectively, to frustrate the attempts by South Africa to develop nuclear weapons;

25. *Requests* those States which have not done so 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;

26. *Requests* all States to cease any form of direct or indirect military consultation, co-operation or collaboration with South Africa;

27. *Decides* to expand the United Nations Council for Namibia by the addition of up to six members on the basis of consultations by the President of the General Assembly with the regional groups.

#### DOCUMENT A/33/L.14 AND ADD.1\*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[8 December 1978]

#### REFUSAL OF SOUTH AFRICA TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON NAMIBIA

*The General Assembly,*

*Having examined* the current critical situation in Namibia,

\* Document A/33/L.14/Add.1 of 21 December 1978 was issued to add Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Cuba, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mauritania, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

*Having noted* the reports of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) of 29 December 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978,<sup>3</sup>

*Reaffirming* the legal responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia and the obligation of the United Nations to enable the Namibian people to exercise freely their right to self-determination and indepen-

<sup>3</sup> Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1978, documents S/12903, S/12938 and S/12950.

dence through democratic elections under United Nations supervision and control,

*Recalling* the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia adopted by the General Assembly at its ninth special session (resolution S-9/2),

1. *Condemns* the South African régime for unilaterally holding elections in Namibia from 4 to 8 December 1978, in contravention and defiance of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 439 (1978);

2. *Declares* those elections and their results to be null and void and of no consequence to the attainment of genuine independence for Namibia;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States not to accord any form of recognition to any representative or organ established as a result of those elections;

4. *Condemns* South Africa for its recent acts of violence against, and its intimidation and detention of, leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization and demands their immediate release;

5. *Expresses* dissatisfaction with and concern at the replies and reactions so far of the Government of South Africa to the demand of the Security Council

for co-operation in the implementation of its aforementioned resolutions;

6. *Demands* that South Africa urgently comply fully and unconditionally with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 385 (1976), and subsequent resolutions of the Council on Namibia;

7. *Solemnly declares* that South Africa's non-compliance with the aforementioned resolutions of the Security Council constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security and necessitates the imposition of effective sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Requests* the Security Council to consider as a matter of urgency further appropriate action under the Charter, including Chapter VII thereof, in order to secure South Africa's compliance with its relevant resolutions;

9. *Decides*, if the Security Council should be unable to act effectively, to consider the situation further and to take all necessary measures in conformity with its relevant resolutions and the Charter for the purpose of dealing with this threat to international peace and security;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the progress in the implementation of the present resolution.

#### DOCUMENT A/33/L.15 AND ADD.1\*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[8 December 1978]

#### PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the question of Namibia,

*Having examined* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia (A/33/24) 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 (A/33/23/Rev.1, chaps. I, II, IV, V and VIII),

*Recalling* its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority of Namibia until independence,

*Reaffirming* that the Territory and people of Namibia are the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain

self-determination and independence within a united Namibia,

*Reaffirming* that, in the discharge of its responsibilities entrusted to it by resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia, the United Nations Council for Namibia acts as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

*Noting with appreciation* the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia to obtain the withdrawal of the illegal presence of South Africa from the Territory and to promote the compliance of Member States with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Namibia,

*Convinced* of the urgent need to increase the resources available to the United Nations Council for Namibia in order that it may effectively cope with the increasing complexity of the challenge to the United Nations resulting from the refusal of South Africa to comply with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978 as well as the resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia,

\* Document A/33/L.15/Add.1 of 21 December 1978 was issued to add Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Cuba, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritania and the Syrian Arab Republic to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

*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, in support of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia, particularly in the provision of moral and material assistance on a priority basis to the people of Namibia through the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein, and decides to make adequate financial provisions for their implementation;

2. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and as a policy-making organ of the United Nations, shall:

(a) Denounce all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa may attempt to perpetuate its system of colonial oppression and exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia;

(b) Endeavour to ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed in Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia, conducted on a territory-wide basis, under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and subsequent resolutions in their entirety;

(c) Secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State comprising, *inter alia*, the total area of Walvis Bay;

(d) Counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and against the United Nations and the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(e) Continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization, as appropriate, in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people;

(f) Continue to entrust such executive and administrative duties as it deems necessary to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, who, in the performance of his tasks, shall report to the Council;

(g) Continue to mobilize international political support in order to press for the withdrawal of the illegal administration of South Africa from Namibia in accordance with United Nations resolutions on Namibia;

(h) Inform leading opinion makers, media leaders, political and academic institutions and other concerned non-governmental organizations in Member States about the objectives and functions of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization and also hold consultations with, and seek the co-operation of, those personalities and institutions by inviting them on special occasions to participate in the deliberation of the Council, thereby ensuring the most effective mobilization of public opinion in support of the cause of the Namibian people;

(i) 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;

(j) 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,<sup>4</sup> and such other measures as may be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia;

(k) Formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate aid for Namibia provided by United Nations agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system;

(l) Act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, in this capacity, administer and manage the Fund;

(m) Open a special account in the United Nations Fund for Namibia for the financing of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

(n) Co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

3. *Decides* to increase the financial provision 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 appropriate representation of the people of Namibia through the South West Africa People's Organization at the United Nations;

4. *Decides* to continue to defray the expenses of representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization, whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so requires;

5. *Declares* that the United Nations is committed to genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia and that all United Nations programmes for the benefit of the Namibian people will be carried out in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly in support of the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic liberation movement, to achieve genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia, and, for this purpose:

(a) *Decides* to undertake an examination of the resources available to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, its programmes and projects, and of the possibilities of increasing its allocations and contributions, which would enable the Fund to concentrate on its main projects for assisting the Namibian people;

(b) *Revises* the present guidelines for the United Nations Fund for Namibia, taking into account the experience gained in the administration of the Fund and the increasing responsibilities resulting from the expansion of the programme of assistance for Namibians; Namibians;

(c) *Decides* to allocate the sum of \$US 500,000 as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1979;

<sup>4</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A, para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in *Namibia Gazette No. 1*.

(d) Decides to review the question of the relations between the Institute for Namibia and the United Nations in order to enhance the effectiveness of the Institute;

(e) Decides to include the Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and a representative of the United Nations Development Programme in the Senate of the Institute for Namibia as full members;

(f) Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to continue to make every effort to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the genuine self-determination and national independence of Namibia;

(g) Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to intensify the dissemination of information on Namibia, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, with a view to informing their respective audiences of the position of the United Nations on genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia;

(h) Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory, to continue to direct and co-ordinate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, with the aim of consolidating all measures of assistance to Namibians by the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations and bodies into a comprehensive assistance programme of the United Nations system;

(i) Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system which have contributed to the planning of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia by submitting project proposals for the consideration of the United Nations Council for Namibia and by other means, and calls upon them to continue their participation in the Nationhood Programme by:

- (i) Implementing projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;
- (ii) Preparing new project proposals at the request of the Council;
- (iii) Allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council;

(j) Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its substantial contribution to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in particular for its emphasis on the cultural identity of the Namibian people and the preparation of an educational programme in close co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

(k) Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for its decision to increase the indicative planning figure for Namibia and calls upon it to allocate, at the request of the United Nations Council for Namibia, funds from the indicative planning figure for the implementation of the projects within the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

(l) Expresses its appreciation to all States, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made voluntary contributions to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and appeals to them to make further financial contributions to the Programme through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

(m) Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia to appeal to Governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for additional financial contributions to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

(n) Requests the Secretary-General, after consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to strengthen the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and provide it with the necessary resources for the performance of its responsibilities in the implementation of the duties related to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia entrusted to it by the Council;

(o) Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the increased responsibilities of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to study urgently the organization and staffing of the secretariat of the Council and to make proposals for strengthening it, to be considered for adoption at the current session of the General Assembly;

6. *Proclaims* 1979 as the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and for that purpose:

(a) Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to instruct the Department of Public Information to set up a permanent exhibit on Namibia at United Nations Headquarters in New York, Geneva and Vienna;

(b) Requests the Secretary-General, after consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to instruct the Department of Public Information to maintain throughout the year in the United Nations information centres around the world permanent exhibits related to the responsibility of the United Nations with respect to Namibia and all aspects of the struggle, including armed struggle, of the people of Namibia under the leadership of their sole and authentic liberation movement, the South West African People's Organization, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

(c) Requests the Secretary-General, after consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to instruct the Department of Public Information to prepare radio programmes of information on the decisions and activities of the Council for dissemination through the radio services of Member States;

(d) Requests the Secretary-General, after consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to publish a yearbook on Namibia as the authoritative source on the question of Namibia since the General Assembly terminated the mandate exercised by South Africa over the Territory;

(e) Decides to allocate an additional sum of SUS 300,000 for the budget of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to be administered by the Council, in support of its programme of activities related to the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia.



## DOCUMENT A/33/L.37 AND ADD.1\*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[25 May 1978]

## QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

*The General Assembly,*

*Gravely concerned* at the critical situation in Namibia,

*Having heard* the statements by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia (97th plenary meeting, paras. 7-32) and the President of the South West Africa People's Organization (*ibid.*, paras. 50-87),

*Bearing in mind* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and reaffirming the inalienable rights of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia,

*Recalling* its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to the question of Namibia, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,<sup>5</sup> which emphasized both the illegality of South Africa's occupation of Namibia and the direct responsibility of the United Nations for the Territory,

*Recalling also* resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 containing the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia,

*Indignant* at South Africa's persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia in utter defiance of numerous resolutions of the United Nations and gravely concerned at South Africa's escalated brutal repression of the Namibian people as well as the measures it has taken to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

*Convinced* that South Africa is seeking to establish a puppet régime in Namibia in contravention of reso-

\* Document A/33/L.37/Add.1 of 31 May 1979 was issued to add Angola, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Colombia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Gabon, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Malta, Peru, Rwanda, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, the Upper Volta and Yemen to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

<sup>5</sup> *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.*

lutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

*Strongly reiterating* its support for the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people in their struggle by all means, including armed struggle, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

1. *Declares* the urgent need to ensure the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Namibian people to genuine self-determination and national independence in Namibia, including Walvis Bay, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples as well as all subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, including Council resolution 385 (1976), relating to Namibia, and supports the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of their Territory by South Africa;

2. *Solemnly reaffirms* the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia, renews its determination to ensure the effective and complete discharge of this responsibility and, to this end, calls upon all Member States and bodies and organs of the United Nations to support fully the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence in the implementation of its mandate;

3. *Determines* that South Africa has acted deceitfully through unilateral measures and sinister schemes within Namibia during the protracted period of talks for a negotiated settlement in Namibia to the detriment of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, and in contravention of resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its arrogant and defiant actions in imposing on the Namibian people a so-called internal settlement through a fraudulent and illegal "national assembly" designed to achieve international recognition for its

puppets therein in order to perpetuate South Africa's illegal occupation and its colonial and racist exploitation of Namibia;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and the international community to refrain from according any recognition to, or co-operating with, the illegal national assembly or any régime which racist South Africa may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of resolutions of the United Nations;

6. *Solemnly reaffirms* that a just and durable settlement of the question of Namibia is possible only with the direct and full participation of the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and that the parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, South Africa, which is illegally occupying the Territory and committing aggression against the people, and, on the other, the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, supported by the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for the Territory until independence;

7. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its escalated arrests and detentions of leaders and members of the South West Africa People's Organization, and other acts of violence against the Namibian people, as part of its attempts to frustrate the aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine national liberation, to destroy the South West Africa People's Organization and to impose a so-called internal settlement in Namibia;

8. *Demands* that the racist régime of South Africa immediately and unconditionally release all leaders and members of the South West Africa People's Organization and cease all violence against the Namibian people;

9. *Calls upon* Member States, specialized agencies and other international organizations to render increased and sustained support and material, financial, military and other assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia;

10. *Solemnly declares* that South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia, its consistent defiance of the United Nations, its war of repression being waged against Namibians, its persistent acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African countries, its colonialist expansion and its policy of *apartheid* constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

11. *Demands once again* the immediate and unconditional end of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa;

12. *Calls upon* the Security Council to convene urgently to take enforcement measures against South Africa, as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter, in order to ensure South Africa's compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1978, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (A/33/440) (see decision 33/407\*).

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1978, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, appointed Mr. Martti Ahtisaari United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1979 (see decision 33/322\*).

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 21 December 1978, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 120 to none, with 19 abstentions, adopted draft resolution A/33/L.13 and Add.1; by a recorded vote of 123 to none, with 17 abstentions, draft resolution A/33/L.14 and Add.1; and, by a recorded vote of 136 to none, with 5 abstentions, draft resolution A/33/L.15 and Add.1. For the final texts, see resolutions 33/182 A, B and C, respectively.<sup>6</sup>

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 31 May 1979, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 118 to none, with 16 abstentions, adopted draft resolution A/33/L.37 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 33/206.<sup>6</sup>

\* See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 27 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle. Unless otherwise indicated, the documents were issued in mimeographed form only.

Document No.  
A/33/23/Rev.1

Title or description

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

Observations and references

*Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23*



Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/24	Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 24
A/33/94-S/12688	Letter dated 4 May 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General transmitting the communiqué issued on the same date by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1978</i>
A/33/95-S/12691	Letter dated 5 May 1978 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement adopted by the Council on the same date	For the text of the statement, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 24</i> , vol. I, para. 366
A/33/118	Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978	
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978	
A/33/155-S/12755	Letter dated 23 June 1978 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement of 20 June 1978	<i>Idem.</i>
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978	
A/33/279-S/12875	Letter dated 2 October 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued at the Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 2 October 1978	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1978</i>
A/33/355-S/12914	Letter dated 2 November 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued at the Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 2 November 1978	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/384-S/12931	Letter dated 20 November 1978 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/390-S/12936	Letter dated 24 November 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on that date by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/458-S/12959	Letter dated 8 December 1978 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/464-S/12960	Letter dated 8 December 1978 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/494	Letter dated 12 December 1978 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	
A/33/518-S/12969	Letter dated 15 December 1978 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/549-S/12986	Letter dated 26 December 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/562-S/13310	Letter dated 8 May 1979 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1979</i>
A/33/563-S/13321	Letter dated 11 May 1979 from the Chairman 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 addressed to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/564-S/13325	Letter dated 11 May 1979 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/565-S/13326	Letter dated 9 May 1979 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/566	Identical letters dated 21 May 1979 from the representative of Viet Nam to the President of the General Assembly and to the Secretary-General	
A/33/567	Letter dated 22 May 1979 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General	

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/568-S/13345	Letter dated 22 May 1979 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/569	Letter dated 23 May 1979 from the representative of South Africa to the President of the General Assembly	
A/33/570	Letter dated 24 May 1979 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	
A/33/571	Letter dated 24 May 1979 from the representative of Viet Nam to the President of the General Assembly and to the Secretary-General	
A/33/573	Letter dated 25 May 1979 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the President of the General Assembly	
A/33/574	Letter dated 24 May 1979 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/33/575	Letter dated 30 May 1979 from the representative of Hungary to the President of the General Assembly	
A/C.4/33/10	Request for hearing	
<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions A/33/L.13, A/33/L.14 and A/33/L.15</i>		
A/33/7/Add.32 and Corr.1	Thirty-third report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 7</i>
A/33/539	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 28:\* Question of Cyprus:\*\* report of the Secretary-General

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/361	Report of the Special Political Committee .....	1
A/33/L.7 and Add.1	Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution .....	2
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		2
Check list of documents .....		3

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Special Political Committee*, 24th and 25th meetings, and *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 45th to 49th meetings.

\*\* Since 1974, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-ninth session (agenda item 110), thirtieth session (item 125), thirty-first session (item 118) and thirty-second session (item 28).

### DOCUMENT A/33/361

#### Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]  
[7 December 1978]

1. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item "Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General" in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting on the understanding that the General Assembly 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 take the floor in the Committee in order to express their views, and that the Assembly would then resume its consideration of the item, taking into account the report of the Special Political Committee.

2. At its 45th plenary meeting, on 6 November, the General Assembly decided to invite the Special Political Committee to meet on 7 November for the purpose of hearing the views of the representatives of the Cypriot communities and that the Committee

would be provided with verbatim records. Furthermore, the Assembly decided that it would resume its consideration of the item on 8 November.

3. In accordance with the above-mentioned decision of the General Assembly, the Special Political Committee held two meetings on 7 November, in the course of which it heard statements by Mr. Rauf R. Denktas, representative of the Turkish Cypriot community, and Mr. Alecos Michaelides, representative of the Greek Cypriot community. A statement was also made by the representative of Saudi Arabia. These statements are reproduced in the verbatim records of the meetings (A/SPC/33/PV.24 and 25).

4. At the 25th meeting, the Committee decided to submit immediately a report to the General Assembly in accordance with the decision mentioned in paragraph 2 above, bearing in mind the decision of the Assembly to meet again on 8 November for further consideration of the item.

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.7 AND ADD.1\*

Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[7 November 1978]

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the question of Cyprus,

*Recalling* its resolution 3212 (XXIX) of 1 November 1974 and its subsequent resolutions,

*Greatly concerned* over the prolongation of the Cyprus crisis, which continues to constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

*Deeply regretting* that the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus have not yet been implemented,

*Expressing deep concern* over the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks,

*Deploing* the continued presence of foreign armed forces and foreign military personnel on the territory of the Republic of Cyprus and the fact that part of its territory is still occupied by foreign forces,

*Deploing* also all unilateral actions that change the demographic structure of Cyprus,

*Mindful* of the need to settle the question of Cyprus without further delay by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reiterates* its full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and calls once again for the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs;

2. *Demands* the immediate and effective implementation of resolution 3212 (XXIX), unanimously adopted by the General Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974, and of the subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Council on Cyprus, which

\* Document A/33/L.7/Add.1 of 9 November 1978 was issued to add Angola, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, the Niger, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Viet Nam and Zambia to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

provide the valid basis for the solution of the problem of Cyprus;

3. *Demands* the immediate withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and foreign military presence from the Republic of Cyprus;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices for the negotiations between the representatives of the two communities;

5. *Calls* for respect of the human rights of all Cypriots and the instituting of urgent measures for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety;

6. *Calls* for the urgent resumption in a meaningful and constructive manner of the negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General between the representatives of the two communities, to be conducted freely on an equal footing on the basis of comprehensive and constructive proposals of the parties concerned with a view to reaching as early as possible a mutually acceptable agreement based on their fundamental and legitimate rights;

7. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to refrain from any unilateral action which might adversely affect the prospects of a just and lasting solution of the problem of Cyprus by peaceful means and to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the performance of his task under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council as well as with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus;

8. *Recommends* that the Security Council should examine the question of the implementation, within a time-frame, of its relevant resolutions and consider and adopt thereafter, if necessary, all appropriate and practical measures under the Charter of the United Nations for ensuring the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus;

9. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Question of Cyprus" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session and requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report on all its aspects to the General Assembly at that session.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 8 November 1978, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee (A/33/361) (see decision 33/402<sup>1</sup>).

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 9 November 1978, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 110 votes to 4, with 22 abstentions, adopted draft resolution A/33/L.7 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 33/15.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 28 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle. Unless otherwise indicated, documents were issued in mimeographed form only.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/62	Letter dated 7 March 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	
A/33/72-S/12621	Letter dated 23 March 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978</i>
A/33/74-S/12626	Letter dated 30 March 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/76-S/12633	Letter dated 6 April 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1978
A/33/77-S/12635	Letter dated 7 April 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/81-S/12648	Letter dated 14 April 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/84-S/12653	Letter dated 18 April 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/85-S/12655	Letter dated 18 April 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/87-S/12661	Letter dated 25 April 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/89-S/12677	Letter dated 1 May 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/90-S/12680	Letter dated 3 May 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/91-S/12683	Letter dated 3 May 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/92-S/12684	Letter dated 4 May 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/93-S/12685 and Corr.1	Letter dated 3 May 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/97-S/12701	Letter dated 11 May 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/98-S/12702	Letter dated 12 May 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/101-S/12707	Letter dated 16 May 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/102-S/12711	Letter dated 16 May 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/104-S/12714	Letter dated 22 May 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/107-S/12715	Letter dated 23 May 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/111-S/12717	Letter dated 25 May 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/113-S/12718	Letter dated 26 May 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/114-S/12719	Letter dated 26 May 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/115-S/12722	Letter dated 30 May 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/118	Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978	
A/33/119-S/12727	Letter dated 5 June 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/128-S/12729 and Corr.1	Letter dated 6 June 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/130-S/12731	Letter dated 7 June 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/135-S/12734	Letter dated 12 June 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/136-S/12735	Letter dated 12 June 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/137-S/12737	Letter dated 13 June 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/140-S/12740	Letter dated 15 June 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978	
A/33/168-S/12764	Letter dated 4 July 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1978
A/33/172-S/12766	Letter dated 7 July 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/185-S/12778	Letter dated 18 July 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/186-S/12781	Letter dated 19 July 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/187-S/12782	Letter dated 20 July 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/189-S/12786	Letter dated 24 July 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/190-S/12789	Letter dated 25 July 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978	
A/33/213-S/12818	Letter dated 23 August 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/255	Letter dated 19 September 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/264-S/12862	Letter dated 23 September 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/273-S/12867	Letter dated 27 September 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/279-S/12875	Letter dated 2 October 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued at the Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 2 October 1978	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1978
A/33/282-S/12877	Letter dated 2 October 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/283-S/12878	Letter dated 3 October 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/290-S/12881	Letter dated 4 October 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/294-S/12890	Letter dated 9 October 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/299-S/12892	Letter dated 9 October 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/315-S/12895	Letter dated 17 October 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/318-S/12898	Letter dated 17 October 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/336-S/12905	Letter dated 23 October 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/342-S/12907	Letter dated 26 October 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>



<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/348	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/353-S/12912	Letter dated 31 October 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/359-S/12915	Letter dated 3 November 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/370-S/12923	Letter dated 10 November 1978 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/420-S/12954	Letter dated 4 December 1978 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/SPC/33/4	Letter dated 6 November 1978 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	



GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY

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ANNEXES

UN/SA COLLECTION THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

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**Agenda item 29:\* Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General\*\***


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## CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
A/33/L.9	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution .....	1
A/33/L.9/Rev.1	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia: revised draft resolution .....	3
A/33/L.9/Rev.2	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia: revised draft resolution .....	3
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		4
Check list of documents .....		4

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 52nd and 68th meetings.

\*\* Since 1974, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-ninth session (agenda item 21), thirtieth and thirty-first sessions (item 28) and thirty-second session (item 29).

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.9

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[16 November 1978]

*Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity*

*The General Assembly,*

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (A/33/253 and Corr.1 and 2),

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the

Organization of African Unity and the practical measures taken for their implementation, in particular resolution 32/19 of 11 November 1977,

Taking note especially of the statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at the 10th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 27 September 1978, particularly on matters of concern to the two organizations,

*Taking note also* of the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fifteenth ordinary session, held at Khartoum from 7 to 18 July 1978 (See A/33/235 and Corr.1, annex II),

*Taking further note* of the meeting between the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system on assistance to liberation movements, held at Geneva in August 1978, and particularly of the recommendations adopted at that meeting,

*Noting with satisfaction* the excellent co-operation that has developed between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in areas of common endeavour,

*Aware* of the special needs of the newly-independent African States, particularly with regard to the consolidation of their national independence, their endeavours towards social and economic betterment and the adverse impact on their economies of the current international economic situation,

*Gravely concerned* at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination of the people of the area by the minority racist régimes, and conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the peoples of the region and to their liberation movements in their struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

*Aware* of its responsibilities to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa to help them to cope with the situation caused by the acts of aggression against their territories by the *apartheid* régime in South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia,

*Recognizing* the importance of taking effective steps to give the widest possible dissemination of information relating to the liberation struggle of the peoples in southern Africa,

*Recognizing* the need for continuous liaison, exchange of information at the secretariat level and technical co-operation on such matters as training and research between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations,

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 strengthening such co-operation;

2. *Notes with deep appreciation* the increasing participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

3. *Commends* the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems of vital importance to the international community and takes note with satisfaction of the increased collaboration of various United Nations agencies in support of those efforts;

4. *Reaffirms* the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African

Unity, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* in southern Africa;

5. *Recognizes* the importance of continued close association by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, where appropriate, with the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-African co-operation in this vital field;

6. *Reaffirms* the determination of the United Nations to work closely with the Organization of African Unity, as well as with other regional organizations, towards the full implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (resolution 3202 (S-VI)) and of the other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions;

7. *Reiterates* its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special economic assistance programmes to various African States experiencing grave economic difficulties due to abnormal political, humanitarian and geo-economic circumstances;

8. *Calls upon* all Member States, regional and international organizations and organizations of the United Nations system to give favourable consideration to those special economic assistance programmes and accord them full and generous support;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of the response of the international community to those programmes and to co-ordinate efforts with any similar programmes initiated by the Organization of African Unity;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the organizations within the United Nations system to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity as and when required;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and *apartheid* in southern Africa, and, in this connexion, draws attention once again to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and *Apartheid* established by the Organization of African Unity;

12. *Calls upon* the United Nations bodies, in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the United Nations Council for Namibia, to continue to associate closely the Organization of African Unity with all their work concerning Africa;

13. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme, in particular, to arrange for the meeting between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations within the United Nations system to be

held at Geneva during the summer session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and requests that the meeting deal with relations between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations within the United Nations system as well as assistance to liberation movements;

14. *Reiterates* its invitation to the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue and expand their

co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, with the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth 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.

### DOCUMENT A/33/L.9/REV.1

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia: revised draft resolution

[Original: English/French]  
[17 November 1978]

*Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity*

*The General Assembly,*

[All preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs 1-5 are identical to those of document A/33/L.9.]

6. *Reaffirms* the determination of the United Nations to work closely with the Organization of African Unity towards the establishment of the new international economic order;

[Operative paragraphs 7-13 are identical to those of document A/33/L.9.]

14. *Reiterates* its invitation to the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue and expand their co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, their humanitarian assistance to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

[Operative paragraph 15 is identical to that of document A/33/L.9.]

### DOCUMENT A/33/L.9/REV.2

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia: revised draft resolution

[Original: English/French]  
[30 November 1978]

*Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity*

*The General Assembly,*

[All preambular paragraphs, except that the third and fourth are reversed in order, and operative paragraphs 1-5 are identical to those of document A/33/L.9.]

6. *Reaffirms* the determination of the United Nations to work closely with the Organization of African Unity towards the establishment of the new international economic order in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly;

[Operative paragraphs 7-12 are identical to those of document A/33/L.9.]

13. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme, in particular, to arrange for the meeting

between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations within the United Nations system to be held in New York during the twenty-sixth session of the Governing Council of the Programme, in June 1979, and requests that the meeting deal with relations between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations within the United Nations system as well as assistance to liberation movements;

14. *Reiterates* its invitation to the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue and expand their co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, their assistance to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

[Operative paragraph 15 is identical to that of document A/33/L.9.]

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**ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 1 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/33/L.9/Rev.2. For the final text see resolution 33/27.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*

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**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

**NOTE.** This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 29 which are not included in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/235 and Corr.1	Letter dated 12 September 1978 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at their thirty-first and fifteenth ordinary sessions, respectively	Mimeographed
A/33/253 and Corr.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/377	Letter dated 16 November 1978 from the representative of Chad to the Secretary-General	Ditto



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 8 1980

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 30:\* The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/L.12 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Qatar, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution .....	1
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		2
Check list of documents .....		2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 69th to 73rd meetings.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 22), twenty-ninth session (item 109), thirtieth session (item 124), thirty-first session (item 29) and thirty-second session (item 31).

### DOCUMENT A/33/L.12 AND ADD.1\*

**Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Qatar, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution**

[Original: English]  
[6 December 1978]

#### THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Having discussed* the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 3414 (XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977 and 33/28 of 7 December 1978,

*Taking into account* the decisions of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978, concerning the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine (see A/33/206),

*Deeply concerned* that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have continued, for more than eleven years, to be under illegal Israeli occupation and that the Palestinian people, after three decades, is still deprived of the exercise of its inalienable national rights,

*Reaffirming* that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible and that all territories thus occupied must be returned,

*Reaffirming also* the urgent necessity of the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region,

\* Document A/33/L.12/Add.1 of 7 December 1978 was issued to add Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Congo, the German Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives and Qatar to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

based on full respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as for its resolutions concerning the problem of the Middle East including the question of Palestine,

*Convinced* that the early convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, is essential for the realization of a just and lasting settlement in the region,

1. *Condemns* Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and repeated resolutions of the United Nations;

2. *Declares* that peace is indivisible and that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem must be based on a comprehensive solution, under the auspices of the United Nations, which takes into account all aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in particular the attainment by the Palestinian people of all its inalienable national rights and the Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;

3. *Reaffirms* that until Israel withdraws from all occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, and until the Palestinian people attains and exercises its inalienable national rights, a comprehensive, just and

lasting peace in the Middle East, in which all countries and peoples in the region live in peace and security within recognized and secure boundaries, will not be achieved;

4. *Calls anew* for the early convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations and the co-chairmanship of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, with the participation on an equal footing of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3375 (XXX) of 10 November 1975;

5. *Urges* the parties to the conflict and all other interested parties to work towards the achievement of a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the problems and worked out with the participation of all parties concerned within the framework of the United Nations;

6. *Requests* the Security Council, in the exercise of its responsibilities under the Charter, to take all necessary measures in order to ensure the implementation of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, including General Assembly resolution 33/28 and the present resolution, and to facilitate the achievement of such a comprehensive settlement aiming at the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to inform all concerned, including the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a comprehensive report covering, in all their aspects, the developments in the Middle East.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1978, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 100 to 4, with 33 abstentions, adopted draft resolution A/33/L.12 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 33/29.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 30 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle. Unless otherwise indicated, the documents were issued in mimeographed form only.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/52-S/12517	Letter dated 4 January 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978</i>
A/33/53-S/12521	Letter dated 10 January 1978 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/64-S/12598	Letter dated 13 March 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/66-S/12602	Letter dated 15 March 1978 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/67	Letter dated 15 March 1978 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General	
A/33/68	Letter dated 17 March 1978 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	
A/33/69	Letter dated 17 March 1978 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	
A/33/70-S/12609	Letter dated 17 March 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/71-S/12615	Letter dated 20 March 1978 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/78-S/12640	Letter dated 11 April 1978 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1978</i>
A/33/110	Letter dated 23 May 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/118	Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978	
A/33/161-S/12758	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978	
A/33/209	Letter dated 21 August 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/33/229	Letter dated 1 September 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/33/266-S/12863	Letter dated 25 September 1978 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1978
A/33/279-S/12875	Letter dated 2 October 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued at the Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 2 October 1978	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1978
A/33/288-S/12879	Letter dated 5 October 1978 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/306	Letter dated 12 October 1978 from the representative of Mauritania to the Secretary-General	
A/33/310	Letter dated 13 October 1978 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	
A/33/311-S/12896	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/329-S/12901	Letter dated 17 October 1978 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/352	Note verbale dated 23 October 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration published on 11 October 1978 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference	
A/33/376	Letter dated 16 November 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/33/380	Note verbale dated 15 November 1978 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	
A/33/386-S/12933	Letter dated 22 November 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/387	Letter dated 23 November 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/33/388	Letter dated 23 November 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/33/393	Letter dated 24 November 1978 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/33/400	Letter dated 8 November 1978 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement dated 6 November 1978 issued by the Ninth Arab Summit Conference, held at Baghdad from 2 to 5 November 1978	
A/33/406	Letter dated 29 November 1978 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/33/488-S/12966	Letter dated 12 December 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/541	Note verbale dated 1 December 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General	
A/33/542-S/12975	Letter dated 21 December 1978 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/543	Letter dated 20 December 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/33/545	Letter dated 21 December 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	



GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY

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ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

UN/SA COLLECTION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

**Agenda item 31:\* Question of Palestine: report of the Committee on the Exercise  
of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People\*\***

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/L.11 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	3
	Check list of documents .....	3

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 59th, 61st, 62nd, 64th to 68th and 73rd meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 51st and 52nd meetings, and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-ninth session (agenda item 108), thirtieth and thirty-first sessions (item 27) and thirty-second session (item 30).

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.11 AND ADD.1\*

**Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution**

[Original: English]  
[1 December 1978]

## QUESTION OF PALESTINE

## A

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976 and 32/40 A and B of 2 December 1977,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/33/35 and Corr.1/Res.1),

Having heard the statement of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people (see 59th plenary meeting, paras. 73-112),

1. Expresses its grave concern that no just solution to the problem of Palestine has been achieved and

\* Document A/33/L.11/Add.1 of 7 December 1978 was issued to add Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, the Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, the Sudan, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yemen to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

that this problem therefore continues to aggravate the Middle East conflict, of which it is the core, and to endanger international peace and security;

2. Reaffirms 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;

3. Calls once more for the invitation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate, on the basis of General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX), in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East which are held under the auspices of the United Nations, on an equal footing with other parties;

4. Declares that the validity of agreements purporting to solve the problem of Palestine requires that they be within the framework of the United Nations and its Charter and its resolutions on the basis of the full attainment and exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return and the right to national independence and sovereignty

in Palestine, and with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization;

5. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People as contained in paragraphs 55 to 58 of its report;

6. *Expresses its regret and concern* that the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolutions 31/20 and 32/40 A have not been implemented;

7. *Notes with regret* that the Security Council has not taken the action it was urged to take by the General Assembly in paragraph 4 of its resolution 32/40 A;

8. *Once again urges* the Security Council to consider and take as soon as possible a decision on the recommendations endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolutions 31/20 and 32/40 A and in the present resolution;

9. *Authorizes and requests* the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in the event that the Security Council fails to consider or to take a decision on those recommendations by 1 June 1979, to consider that situation and to make the suggestions it deems appropriate;

10. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Question of Palestine" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session.

## B

### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976 and 32/40 A and B of 2 December 1977,

*Having considered* the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

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. *Requests* the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to keep the situation relating to the question of Palestine under review and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or to the Security Council, as may be appropriate;

3. *Authorizes* the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, to send delegations or representatives to international conferences where such representation would be considered by it to be appropriate, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and thereafter;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, to co-operate fully with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and to make available to the Committee, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which the Commission has at its disposal;

5. *Decides* to circulate the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to all competent bodies of the United Nations and urges them to take necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks, including summary records of its meetings.

## C

### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 32/40 B of 2 December 1977,

*Having considered* the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

*Noting*, in particular, the information contained in paragraphs 47 to 54 of that report,

1. *Takes note* of the establishment, within the Secretariat of the United Nations, of a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights in accordance with paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 32/40 B;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights continues to discharge the tasks assigned to it in paragraph 1 of resolution 32/40 B in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to consider, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and taking its views and suggestions into account,<sup>1</sup> the strengthening and the possible reorganization and renaming of the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full co-operation of the Office of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks;

5. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks.

<sup>1</sup> The words "and taking its views and suggestions into account" were deleted by the sponsors at the 73rd plenary meeting.



## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the following draft resolutions contained in document A/33/L.11 and Add.1: draft resolution A, by a recorded vote of 97 to 19, with 25 abstentions; draft resolution B, by a recorded vote of 103 to 14, with 24 abstentions; and draft resolution C, as orally revised by the sponsors, by a recorded vote of 98 to 17, with 26 abstentions. For the final texts, see, respectively, resolutions 33/28 A, B and C.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 31 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle. Unless otherwise indicated, the documents were issued in mimeographed form only.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/35 and Corr.1/ Rev.1	Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 35 and corrigendum</i>
A/33/52-S/12517	Letter dated 4 January 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978</i>
A/33/53-S/12521	Letter dated 10 January 1978 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/54	Letter dated 17 January 1978 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	
A/33/55	Letter dated 19 January 1978 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	
A/33/67	Letter dated 15 March 1978 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General	
A/33/68	Letter dated 17 March 1978 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	
A/33/69	Letter dated 17 March 1978 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	
A/33/70-S/12609	Letter dated 17 March 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/71-S/12615	Letter dated 20 March 1978 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/118	Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978	
A/33/154	Letter dated 21 June 1978 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	
A/33/165	Letter dated 30 June 1978 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978	
A/33/208	Letter dated 17 August 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General	
A/33/218-S/12820	Letter dated 22 August 1978 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1978</i>

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/279-S/12875	Letter dated 2 October 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued at the Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 2 October 1978	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1978
A/33/352	Note verbale dated 23 October 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration published on 11 October 1978 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference	
A/33/380	Note verbale dated 15 November 1978 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	
A/33/393	Letter dated 24 November 1978 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/33/394	Letter dated 24 November 1978 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	
A/33/400	Letter dated 8 November 1978 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement dated 6 November 1978 issued by the Ninth Arab Summit Conference, held at Baghdad from 2 to 5 November 1978	
A/33/401	Letter dated 29 November 1978 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	
A/33/402	Letter dated 29 November 1978 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	
A/33/403	Letter dated 29 November 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	
A/33/406	Letter dated 29 November 1978 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/33/407	Letter dated 30 November 1978 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General	
A/33/409	Letter dated 30 November 1978 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	
A/33/411	Letter dated 29 November 1978 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	
A/33/421	Letter dated 1 December 1978 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	
A/33/441	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/33/L.11: report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100
A/33/541	Note verbale dated 1 December 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/67	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/33/L.11: note by the Secretary-General	

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 32:\* Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa:\*\*

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

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Special Political Committee*, 46th meeting, and *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 76th meeting, and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 53rd to 58th, 60th, 72nd, 93rd and 94th meetings.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 42), twenty-ninth session (item 37), thirtieth session (item 53), thirty-first session (item 52) and thirty-second session (item 27).

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/453	Report of the Special Political Committee .....	3
A/33/L.10 and Add.1	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zambia: draft resolution .....	3
A/33/L.19 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution .....	4
A/33/L.20 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia: draft resolution .....	5
A/33/L.21 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia: draft resolution .....	5
A/33/L.22 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution .....	6
A/33/L.23 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution .....	7

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
A/33/L.24 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution .....	8
A/33/L.25 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution .....	9
A/33/L.26 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution .....	10
A/33/L.27 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia: draft resolution .....	11
A/33/L.28 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution .....	12
A/33/L.29 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution .....	13
A/33/L.30 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution .....	14
A/33/L.31 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution .....	15
A/33/L.32 and Add.1	Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution .....	15
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		16
Check list of documents .....		16

## DOCUMENT A/33/453

## Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]  
[8 December 1978]

1. At the 72nd plenary meeting, on 6 December 1978, the General Assembly, in accordance with the decision taken at its 5th plenary meeting, on 22 September, decided that the following organizations should be heard by the Special Political Committee on agenda item 32, entitled "Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa":

- (a) Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization;
- (b) American Committee on Africa;
- (c) National Anti-imperialist Movement in Solidarity with African Liberation;
- (d) World Conference Against *Apartheid*, Racism, and Colonialism in Southern Africa;
- (e) World Peace Council.

2. In a letter dated 6 December 1978 (A/SPC/33/5) addressed to the Chairman of the Special Political

Committee, the President of the General Assembly requested the Committee to afford the above-mentioned organizations an opportunity to be heard at a meeting on Thursday, 7 December, in the afternoon, and to report thereon as soon as possible.

3. In accordance with the above-mentioned decision of the General Assembly, the Special Political Committee held its 46th meeting on 7 December and heard a statement by Mr. Romesh Chandra, President of the World Peace Council. The text of that statement is reproduced in the verbatim record of the meeting.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to submit a report to the General Assembly in accordance with the request of the President of the General Assembly mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.10 AND ADD.1\*

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[23 November 1978]

*United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa*

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (A/33/313), to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

*Reaffirming* that humanitarian assistance to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia is appropriate and essential,

*Gravely concerned* over the continued and increased repression against all opponents of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

*Recognizing* the need for increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned, in order to enable them to provide legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa,

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their efforts to promote humanitarian assistance;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies

\* Document A/33/L.10/Add.1 of 24 January 1979 was issued to add Cyprus, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Senegal, Togo, the United Arab Emirates and the United Republic of Cameroon to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

engaged in rendering humanitarian assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

3. *Again appeals* for generous contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned.

#### DOCUMENT A/33/L.19 AND ADD.1\*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

#### *International mobilization against apartheid*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its numerous resolutions on the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

*Recalling*, in particular, its resolution 3411 C (XXX) of 28 November 1975 proclaiming that the United Nations and the international community have a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements,

*Further recalling* its resolution 32/105 B of 14 December 1977 proclaiming the year beginning on 21 March 1978 International Anti-*Apartheid* Year,

*Considering* that the United Nations has an important and vital role in the promotion of international action for the elimination of *apartheid*,

*Reaffirming* its full commitment to the eradication of *apartheid* and the elimination of the threat to international peace and security caused by the *apartheid* régime,

*Reaffirming* that *apartheid* is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind,

*Aware* that the righteous struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa has led to an international consensus against *apartheid* and to growing support for the struggle for freedom and human dignity in South Africa,

*Considering* that the observance of the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year must lead to acceleration of concerted international action towards the eradication of *apartheid* and the liberation of the South African people,

*Taking note* of the recommendations of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for an international mobilization against *apartheid* (A/33/22 and Corr.1, paras. 235-245),

1. *Calls upon* all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to join in the international mobilization against *apartheid*;

2. *Authorizes* the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, with the assistance of the Centre against *Apartheid* and in co-operation with the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to promote the international mobilization against *apartheid* and to facilitate co-ordination of action;

3. *Appeals* to anti-*apartheid* movements, solidarity committees, trade unions, churches and youth organizations, and all other non-governmental organizations to participate in the international mobilization against *apartheid* by appropriate action.

\* Document A/33/L.19/Add.1 of 24 January 1979 was issued to add Angola, Burundi, Democratic Yemen, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo and Trinidad and Tobago to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.



## DOCUMENT A/33/L.20 AND ADD.1\*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

*Tributes to the memory of leaders and outstanding personalities who have made significant contributions to the struggles of the oppressed peoples*

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/33/22 and Corr.1),

*Conscious* of the great contribution to the purposes and principles of the United Nations made by the leaders of the oppressed peoples in their struggles against *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism and for peace and international co-operation,

*Considering* that those leaders, as well as other outstanding personalities who have made significant contributions to the struggles of the oppressed peoples, should be duly honoured by the international community and that their contributions should be made widely known for the education of world public opinion, especially of youth,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and all other appropriate bodies, to take steps to honour the memory of the persons referred to above and to publicize their lives and contributions;

2. *Appeals* to Governments and organizations to co-operate with the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the effective implementation of the purposes of the present resolution.

\* Document A/33/L.20/Add.1 of 24 January 1979 was issued to add Angola, Burundi, Democratic Yemen, Ghana, Guinea, Mauritania, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Togo and Trinidad and Tobago to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.21 AND ADD.1\*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

*Relations between Israel and South Africa*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its repeated condemnations of the intensification of relations and growing collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa in the

\* Document A/33/L.21/Add.1 of 24 January 1979 was issued to add Angola, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, the Sudan and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

political, military, economic and other fields, in particular resolution 32/105 D of 14 December 1977,

*Taking note* of the special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* concerning recent developments in relations between Israel and South Africa (A/33/22/Add.2-S/12858/Add.2),

*Taking note* of the report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978,<sup>1</sup>

*Gravely concerned* by the persistence of Israel in escalating its collaboration and strengthening its relations with the racist régime of South Africa in defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly and of world public opinion,

*Reaffirming* that collaboration by Israel has constituted an encouragement to the *apartheid* régime in South Africa to persist in its criminal policy of *apartheid* and is a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and the entire African continent,

1. *Again strongly condemns* Israel's continuing and increasing collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;
2. *Demands* that Israel desist from and terminate all forms of collaboration with South Africa and abide scrupulously by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;
3. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to keep the matter under constant review and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.2.

#### DOCUMENT A/33/L.22 AND ADD.1\*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

#### *Oil embargo against South Africa*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 32/105 G of 14 December 1977,

*Having considered* the special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on oil sanctions against South Africa (A/33/22/Add.1-S/12858/Add.1),

*Taking note* of resolution CM/Res.634 (XXXI) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-first ordinary session held at Khartoum from 7 to 18 July 1978 (A/33/235 and Corr.1, annex I),

*Reiterating* the importance, among measures for the eradication of *apartheid*, of an embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa and on investments in the petroleum industry in South Africa,

\* Document A/33/L.22/Add.1 of 24 January 1979 was issued to add Angola, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

1. *Commends* all Governments which have imposed an oil embargo against South Africa;

2. *Requests* the Security Council to consider urgently a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* all States to enact legislation to prohibit:

(a) The sale or supply of petroleum and petroleum products to any person or body in South Africa, or to any other person or body for the purpose of eventual supply to South Africa;

(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote the sale or supply of petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa;

(c) The shipment in vessels or aircraft of their registration, or under charter to their nationals, of any petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa;

(d) The supply of any services, including *inter alia* technical advice, spare parts and capital, to the oil companies in South Africa;

(e) The provision of facilities in their ports or airports to vessels or aircraft carrying petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa;

(f) Any investments in, or provision of technical or other assistance to, the petroleum industry in South Africa;

4. *Encourages* trade unions, churches, anti-apartheid movements and other organizations to intensify their campaigns for an effective oil embargo against South Africa;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee against Apartheid:

(a) To publicize all information concerning the supply of oil and oil products to South Africa and the collaboration in this respect by Governments and

transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) To take all appropriate steps, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to enhance and intensify world-wide support for an effective oil embargo against South Africa;

(c) To take all other appropriate steps to promote the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* all Governments and organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution.

### DOCUMENT A/33/L.23 AND ADD.1\*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

#### *Political prisoners in South Africa*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its past resolutions concerning political prisoners in South Africa,

*Having considered* the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/33/22 and Corr.1),

*Noting with grave concern* the continued and escalating repression in South Africa, including indiscriminate killings of peaceful demonstrators, arbitrary detentions, torture and killing of detainees, and the institution of numerous trials under arbitrary laws providing for death sentences,

*Recognizing* the great contribution of the opponents of apartheid in South Africa to the purposes of the United Nations,

*Taking note* of Security Council resolution 417 (1977) of 31 October 1977,

1. *Demands* that the racist régime of South Africa end violence and repression against the black people and other opponents of apartheid, release all persons imprisoned or restricted under arbitrary laws for their opposition to apartheid and abrogate the bans on organizations and news media opposed to apartheid;

\* Document A/33/L.23/Add.1 of 24 January 1979 was issued to add Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

2. *Expresses* its solidarity with the national liberation movement of South Africa and all those struggling for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination;

3. *Warns* the racist régime of South Africa of the grave consequences of execution of freedom fighters;

4. *Declares* that freedom fighters captured during the struggle for liberation must be entitled to prisoner-of-war status in accordance with the relevant Geneva Conventions;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General and Member States to take appropriate measures to save the lives of Mr. Solomon Mahlangu and other captured freedom fighters;

6. *Demands* that the racist régime of South Africa terminate the trials of "Bethal 18" and "Soweto 11" and all other trials under repressive laws and release the accused in those trials, as well as witnesses detained in connexion with those trials;

7. *Requests* all Governments and agencies within the United Nations system to publicize, as widely as possible, the lives of political prisoners in South Africa;

8. *Urges* all Governments, judicial associations and other organizations to contribute generously to legal assistance to all those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee against Apartheid to take all appropriate measures to promote the world campaign for release of South African political prisoners in co-operation with the Governments and organizations concerned.

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.24 AND ADD.1\*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

*Nuclear collaboration with South Africa*

*The General Assembly,*

Taking note of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 in which the Council decided, *inter alia*, that all States should refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the denuclearization of the continent of Africa,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/33/22 and Corr.1),

Noting with great concern that the racist régime of South Africa has intensified its nuclear capability,

Considering that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa would constitute a grave threat to international peace and security,

1. Requests the Security Council to consider measures aimed at effectively preventing South Africa from developing nuclear weapons;

2. Calls upon all States which have not yet done so—in particular France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel and the United States of America—to cease forthwith all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and to take measures to prevent such collaboration by corporations, institutions and other bodies and individuals within their jurisdiction;

3. Requests all international organizations concerned to take measures to act in accordance with the purposes of the present resolution.

\* Document A/33/L.24/Add.1 of 24 January 1979 was issued to add Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, the Niger, Nigeria, Qatar, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and Viet Nam to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.25 AND ADD.1\*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

*Economic collaboration with South Africa*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 32/105 G of 14 December 1977,

Reaffirming 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 of the international community,

Considering that such collaboration strengthens the racist régime, encourages it to persist in its repressive and aggressive policies and seriously aggravates the situation in South Africa, thereby constituting a threat to international peace and security,

Reiterating its firm conviction that mandatory economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations are essential to facilitate the speedy eradication of *apartheid*,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/33/22 and Corr.1),

Concerned that the major Western and other trading partners of South Africa continue to collaborate with the racist régime and that their collaboration constitutes the main obstacle to the liquidation of the racist régime and the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of *apartheid*,

Recognizing that utmost priority must be accorded to international action to secure the full implementation of United Nations resolutions for the cessation of all collaboration with South Africa,

1. *Calls upon* all Governments concerned:

(a) To sever links with the *apartheid* régime;

\* Document A/33/L.25/Add.1 of 24 January 1979 was issued to add Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

(b) To take measures to prevent transnational corporations, banks and all other institutions from collaborating with the *apartheid* régime;

(c) To take all necessary action to terminate credits by the International Monetary Fund and other bodies to South Africa;

(d) To prohibit the sale of krugerrands;

(e) To deny any facilities to airlines or ships travelling to and from South Africa;

2. *Requests* the Security Council urgently to consider mandatory economic sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa and take action, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to bring about the total cessation of:

(a) Supplies of petroleum, petroleum products or others strategic materials to South Africa;

(b) Loans to, and investments in, South Africa;

(c) Guarantees or other inducements for investments in South Africa;

(d) Tariff and other preferences for imports from South Africa;

(e) All trade with South Africa;

3. *Encourages* anti-*apartheid* movements, solidarity committees, trade unions, churches, student groups and other organizations engaged in campaigns against collaboration with South Africa;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid*:

(a) To continue to publicize all available information on collaboration by transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa in its pursuit of *apartheid*, in order that appropriate action may be taken to secure the termination of such collaboration;

(b) To publicize the plundering of the natural resources of South Africa by the transnational corporations with the collusion of the *apartheid* régime and to study measures for the protection of the resources;

(c) To take all other appropriate steps to promote the implementation of the present resolution.

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.26 AND ADD.1\*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

*Dissemination of information on apartheid*

*The General Assembly,*

*Strongly convinced* of the need to intensify greatly the efforts to mobilize world public opinion for the eradication of *apartheid* in South Africa,

*Noting* the insidious propaganda activities of the racist régime of South Africa and its supporters, and the imperative need to counter them effectively,

*Recalling* its resolution 32/105 H of 14 December 1977,

*Having considered* the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/33/22 and Corr.1),

*Noting* the promotion of the dissemination of information against *apartheid*, particularly through audio-visual means,

*Noting with appreciation* that the Secretary-General has initiated, in co-operation with Member States whose transmitters can be heard in southern Africa, a regular programme of radio broadcasts directed at South Africa,

*Expressing its appreciation* to all Governments which have contributed to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid*,

*Recognizing* the important contribution of specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system to the dissemination of information against *apartheid*,

1. *Requests* all Governments and organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the Centre against *Apartheid* towards the widest possible dissemination of information on *apartheid*;

2. *Appeals* to all Governments and organizations to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid*;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee and the Centre against *Apartheid* to utilize the Trust Fund particularly

\* Document A/33/L.26/Add.1 of 24 January 1979 was issued to add Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Democratic Yemen, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo and Trinidad and Tobago to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

for the production of audio-visual material and for assistance to appropriate organizations with a view to disseminating information material on *apartheid*;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States whose broadcasting organizations are co-operating with the Secretary-General in radio broadcasts directed at South Africa;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify and expand the production of radio programmes for broadcast to southern Africa;

6. *Again urges* Member States whose radio transmitters can reach South Africa and adjacent territories to make available transmission facilities for these broadcasts;

7. *Requests* the Centre against *Apartheid*, in co-operation with the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat:

(a) To lend all appropriate assistance for these transmissions, in particular to African radio stations broadcasting to South Africa;

(b) To expand the production and distribution of information material in various languages and give special attention to the production of audio-visual material;

(c) To acquire and distribute a film on international action against *apartheid*;

(d) To arrange for the production and distribution, in various languages, of selected films on *apartheid* produced by other organizations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General and Member States to issue special postage stamps on *apartheid*;

9. *Commends*, in particular, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for intensifying their activities for the dissemination of information on *apartheid* in connexion with the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year;

10. *Requests* all United Nations offices and agencies to co-operate with the Centre against *Apartheid* for the regional production and distribution of United Nations material on *apartheid*.



## DOCUMENT A/33/L.27 AND ADD.1\*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

*Programme of work of the Special Committee  
against Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/33/22 and Corr.1),

Commending the Special Committee for its activities in the discharge of its mandate,

Considering the need for continuing and expanding the activities of the Special Committee in the light of the recommendations contained in its report,

Reiterating its determination, as expressed in its resolution 32/105 B of 14 December 1977 proclaiming the year beginning on 21 March 1978 International Anti-Apartheid Year, to take all appropriate measures to promote the world-wide observance of the Year in full solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements,

Considering that the increasing importance and urgency of effective international action against apartheid require intensified and concerted efforts by all Governments and non-governmental organizations,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Centre against Apartheid in assisting the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate,

1. Approves the recommendations of the Special Committee against Apartheid in subsections G, H and I of section II of its report;

2. Authorizes the Special Committee:

(a) To send missions to Member States and to the headquarters of the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as required, to promote international action against apartheid and the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year;

(b) To intensify co-operation with the movement of non-aligned countries, the Organization of African Unity and other appropriate organizations;

(c) To participate in conferences concerned with action against apartheid;

\* Document A/33/L.27/Add.1 of 24 January 1979 was issued to add Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Democratic Yemen, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo and Trinidad and Tobago to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

(d) To invite representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and those of other organizations active in opposition to apartheid, as well as experts, for consultations on various aspects of apartheid and on international action against apartheid;

(e) To associate representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity with its missions;

(f) To promote assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements;

(g) To send representatives to attend meetings of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other bodies concerned with apartheid and assistance to South Africans;

3. Requests the Special Committee, in co-operation with the Secretary-General to undertake consultations with Member States with a view to making proposals to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the expansion of its membership in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

4. Authorizes the Special Committee to associate Member States not members of the Committee with its activities in promoting international action against Apartheid as appropriate;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the Centre against Apartheid in the light of the recommendations of the Special Committee;

6. Decides that the post of the head of the Centre against Apartheid be upgraded to the level of an Assistant Secretary-General;

7. Decides that the special allocation made from the budget of the United Nations in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 32/105 B shall be available for utilization until the end of 1979 for special projects in observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year and for follow-up action;

8. Requests all Governments, specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system and other organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution.

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.28 AND ADD.1\*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

*Assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 32/105 J of 14 December 1977,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/33/22 and Corr.1),

Recognizing the need for increased international assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa in view of the escalating repression against all opponents of *apartheid*,

Further recognizing the importance of the provision of all necessary assistance to the national liberation movement of South Africa in the present crucial stage of its struggle for the eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial society,

Considering the need for greater co-ordination and consultation among international agencies concerned with assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement,

Considering that the international community has a duty to assist the African States subjected to threats and acts of aggression because of their support to the legitimate struggle of the South African people in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Appeals* to all States to provide increased humanitarian and educational assistance to the op-

\* Document A/33/L.28/Add.1 of 24 January 1979 was issued to add Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

pressed people of South Africa, as well as all assistance required by the South African national liberation movement in its legitimate struggle for the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole;

2. *Appeals* to the United Nations Development Programme and all specialized agencies and institutions within the United Nations system to provide increased assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement and to report annually to the Secretary-General;

3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to review annually, in consultation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the assistance provided by agencies and institutions within the United Nations system;

4. *Requests* all agencies and institutions within the United Nations system to consult with the Special Committee on their programmes of assistance so that there may be maximum co-ordination;

5. *Authorizes* the Special Committee to take all appropriate steps to promote greater assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement and greater co-ordination in programmes of assistance by agencies within the United Nations system;

6. *Appeals* to all States to provide the African States concerned with:

(a) All necessary assistance, at their request, for the defence of their independence and territorial integrity against acts of aggression and subversion by the *apartheid* régime;

(b) Assistance to compensate them for economic sacrifices resulting from their support to the South African national liberation movement and the granting of asylum to South African refugees.

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.29 AND ADD.1\*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

*Situation in South Africa**The General Assembly,*

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/33/22 and Corr.1, A/33/22/Add.1 and 2-S/12858/Add.1 and 2),

Mindful of the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against apartheid,

Commending the heroic struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for their inalienable rights,

Conscious of the crucial stage of the struggle for freedom in South Africa and its international significance,

Noting that the racist régime of South Africa is stepping up its policy of apartheid, repression, "bantustanization" and aggression, in flagrant defiance of United Nations resolutions, and is thereby gravely aggravating the threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming that apartheid constitutes a crime against humanity,

1. Strongly condemns the illegitimate minority racist régime of South Africa for its criminal policies and actions;

2. Again proclaims its full support of the national liberation movement of South Africa as the authentic representative of the South African people, in its just struggle;

3. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement—by all available and appropriate

\* Document A/33/L.29/Add.1 of 24 January 1979 was issued to add Angola, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

means, including armed struggle—for the seizure of power by the people and for the full exercise of their political rights, the elimination of the apartheid régime and the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole;

4. Declares that the international community should provide all necessary assistance to the national liberation movement in its legitimate struggle;

5. Rejects any reforms or readjustments of apartheid and reaffirms the commitment of the United Nations to the total eradication of apartheid;

6. Again condemns the establishment of bantustans and calls upon all Governments to implement fully the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/105 N of 14 December 1977;

7. Condemns the racist régime of South Africa for the forcible uprooting of black people for their homes in pursuit of apartheid;

8. Further declares that any collaboration with the racist régime and apartheid institutions is a hostile act against the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

9. Commends all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which have taken action against apartheid and in support of the South African national liberation movement in accordance with resolutions of the United Nations;

10. Invites all States and organizations to take all appropriate measures to persuade those Governments, transnational corporations and other institutions which continue to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations;

11. Appeals to all States which have not yet done so to accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex);

12. Urges Governments and organizations to give special attention, during the International Year of the Child, to the plight of children oppressed by the inhuman policy of apartheid.

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.30 AND ADD.1\*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

*Military collaboration with South Africa*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 32/105 F of 14 December 1977 as well as Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977,

Considering that the full implementation of an arms embargo against South Africa is an essential first step in international action against *apartheid*,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/33/22 and Corr.1),

Noting with serious regret that some Western and other Governments and transnational corporations continue to co-operate with the South African racist régime in the military field, especially by restrictive interpretations of the arms embargo,

Considering it essential that Security Council resolution 418 (1977) be reinforced and fully implemented,

1. Requests the Security Council to declare that any military or nuclear collaboration with South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and urgently to take mandatory measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to end all military and nuclear collaboration with the *apartheid* régime and all supplies of materials or technology to or from South Africa which may be used

\* Document A/33/L.30/Add.1 of 24 January 1979, was issued to add Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

for military purposes or for the development of nuclear-weapon capability;

2. Further requests the Security Council to take mandatory measures to ensure that all States;

(a) Revoke all licenses granted to South Africa for the manufacture of arms and equipment;

(b) Prohibit corporations within their jurisdiction from any involvement in the manufacture in South Africa of arms and related equipment for the use of the military and police forces, and in the transfer of technology and capital for that purpose;

(c) Terminate the exchange of military attachés with the *apartheid* régime;

(d) Prohibit the supply of aircraft, aircraft engines, parts and computers to South Africa;

(e) Take effective legislative and other measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for assistance to the *apartheid* régime, and to punish such mercenaries;

3. Requests the Special Committee against *Apartheid*:

(a) To continue its efforts to publicize all developments concerning military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) To lend its full co-operation to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning the question of South Africa;

(c) To consult with experts, to hold hearings and to encourage conferences and campaigns in order to promote a total cessation of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa.

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.31 AND ADD.1\*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

*Apartheid in sports*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 31/6 F of 9 November 1976 and 32/105 M of 14 December 1977,

Reaffirming the importance of effective measures for a complete cessation of all sports exchanges with South Africa,

Recognizing the need for the early completion of an international convention against *apartheid* in sports,

Having considered the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports (A/33/36),

1. Requests the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports to continue its work with a view to completing a draft international convention against *apartheid* in sports for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

2. Appeals to all States, international and national sports bodies and sportsmen to implement strictly the International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports (resolution 32/105 M, annex);

3. Authorizes the *Ad Hoc* Committee to consult with representatives of organizations concerned and experts on *apartheid* in sports;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee in the discharge of its task.

\* Document A/33/L.31/Add.1 of 24 January 1979 was issued to add Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Democratic Yemen, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo and Trinidad and Tobago to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.32 AND ADD.1\*

Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[12 December 1978]

*Investments in South Africa*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 31/6 K of 9 November 1976 and 32/105 O of 16 December 1977,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/33/22 and Corr.1),

\* Document A/33/L.32/Add.1 of 24 January 1979 was issued to add Burundi, the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Madagascar, Nepal, the Niger, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, and Togo to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.



*Convinced* that a cessation of new foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa would constitute an important step in international action for the elimination of *apartheid*, as such investments and loans abet and encourage the *apartheid* policies of that country,

*Noting*, in this context, that a number of transnational corporations, financial institutions and other interests have continued to make new investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa,

*Welcoming* the decision of those Governments which have taken measures to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa from their countries,

*Noting with regret* that the Security Council has not taken steps for the cessation of further foreign investments in South Africa, as requested in General Assembly resolutions 31/6 K and 32/105 O,

*Urges* the Security Council to consider the matter at an early date with a view to taking effective steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 24 January 1979, the General Assembly adopted the following draft resolutions: draft resolution A/33/L.10 and Add.1 (for the final text, see resolution 33/183 A<sup>2</sup>); by a recorded vote of 122 to 4, draft resolution A/33/L.19 and Add.1 (*idem*, resolution 33/183 B<sup>2</sup>); by a recorded vote of 129 to none, draft resolution A/33/L.20 and Add.1 (*idem*, resolution 33/183 C<sup>2</sup>); by a recorded vote of 82 to 18, with 28 abstentions, draft resolution A/33/L.21 and Add.1 (*idem*, resolution 33/183 D<sup>2</sup>); by a recorded vote of 105 to 6, with 16 abstentions, draft resolution A/33/L.22 and Add.1 (*idem*, resolution 33/183 E<sup>2</sup>); draft resolution A/33/L.23 and Add.1 (*idem*, resolution 33/183 F<sup>2</sup>); by a recorded vote of 96 to 5, with 23 abstentions, draft resolution A/33/L.24 and Add.1 (*idem*, resolution 33/183 G<sup>2</sup>); by a recorded vote of 98 to 10, with 20 abstentions, draft resolution A/33/L.25 and Add.1 (*idem*, resolution 33/183 H<sup>2</sup>); by a recorded vote of 130 to none, draft resolution A/33/L.26 and Add.1 (*idem*, resolution 33/183 I<sup>2</sup>); by a recorded vote of 124 to none, with 4 abstentions, draft resolution A/33/L.27 and Add.1 (*idem*, resolution 33/183 J<sup>2</sup>); by a recorded vote of 119 to none, with 12 abstentions, draft resolution A/33/L.28 and Add.1 (*idem*, resolution 33/183 K<sup>2</sup>); by a recorded vote of 103 to 9, with 17 abstentions, draft resolution A/33/L.29 and Add.1 (*idem*, resolution 33/183 L<sup>2</sup>); by a recorded vote of 113 to 3, with 13 abstentions, draft resolution A/33/L.30 and Add.1 (*idem*, resolution 33/183 M<sup>2</sup>); by a recorded vote of 112 to none, with 15 abstentions, draft resolution A/33/L.31 and Add.1 (*idem*, resolution 33/183 N<sup>2</sup>); by a recorded vote of 117 to none, with 10 abstentions, draft resolution A/33/L.32 and Add.1 (*idem*, resolution 33/183 O<sup>2</sup>).

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 32 which are not included in the present fascicle. Unless otherwise indicated, the documents were issued in mimeographed form only.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/22 and Corr.1	Report of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i>	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 22</i> and corrigendum
A/33/22/Add.1-S/12858/Add.1	Special report of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> on oil sanctions against South Africa	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 22A
A/33/22/Add.2-S/12858/Add.2	Special report of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> on recent developments in the relations between Israel and South Africa	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/36	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against <i>Apartheid</i> in Sports	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 36



Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/118	Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978	
A/33/180	Note verbale dated 28 June 1978 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978	
A/33/279-S/12875	Letter dated 2 October 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued at the Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 2 October 1978	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1978</i>
A/33/313 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/355-S/12914	Letter dated 2 November 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued at the Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 2 November 1978	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/390-S/12936	Letter dated 24 November 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued in New York on that date by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/555	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions A/33/L.10 and A/33/L.19 to A/33/L.32: report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 100</i>



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



JAN 21 1981

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Agenda item 33:\* Thirty years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: international co-operation for the promotion and observance of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/L.18 and Add.1	Bangladesh, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines and Senegal: draft resolution .....	1
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		2
Check list of documents .....		2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 50th, 77th to 79th and 83rd meetings.

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.18 AND ADD.1\*

**Bangladesh, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines and Senegal: draft resolution**

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

*National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 32/123 of 16 December 1977 on the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in which it suggested that a special seminar within the programme of advisory services should be organized in 1978 at Geneva, at a world-wide level, on the subject of national and local institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 23 (XXXIV) of 8 March 1978,<sup>1</sup> in which the Commission decided that the seminar on national and local institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, to be held in September 1978, should, as a part of its task, suggest certain possible guidelines for the structure and functioning of national institutions, based on the provisions of that resolution and the annex thereto,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report on the Seminar on National and Local Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> which took place at Geneva from 18 to 29 September 1978;

\* Document A/33/L.18/Add.1 of 14 December 1978 was issued to add Senegal to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 4 (E/1978/34)*, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

<sup>2</sup> ST/HR/SER.A/2.

2. Requests Member States to comment on the guidelines for the structure and functioning of national institutions, as suggested by the Seminar and circulated by the Secretary-General in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 23 (XXXIV);

3. Invites Member States to communicate their comments to the Secretary-General, together with all relevant information relating to their own experience in the functioning of national and local institutions in the field of human rights, before the thirty-fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights;

4. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to consider the guidelines suggested by the Seminar in its report for the structure and functioning of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights;

5. Further requests the Commission on Human Rights to send its recommendations in this regard to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, which could then be made available to Governments of Member States for their assistance in setting up national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the participation of Member States in seminars organized at a world-wide level is based on the principle of equitable geographical representation;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Member States, drawing their attention to paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 14 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/33/L.18 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 33/46.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 33 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978	Mimeographed
A/33/295 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/417	Note verbale dated 30 November 1978 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration on Human Rights, adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 27 April 1978	Ditto
A/33/467	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the messages received from Heads of State or Government	Ditto

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



III 7 1980

ANNEXES

UN/SA COLLECTION

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 34:\* Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/L.3 and Add.1	Bulgaria, Cuba, Lesotho, Madagascar, Nepal, New Zealand, Swaziland and Upper Volta: draft resolution .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fifth Committee, 25th and 26th meetings, ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum, and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 51st meeting.*

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 40), twenty-ninth session (item 26), thirtieth session (item 30), thirty-first session (item 30) and thirty-second session (item 32).

### DOCUMENT A/33/L.3 AND ADD.1\*

#### Bulgaria, Cuba, Lesotho, Madagascar, Nepal, New Zealand, Swaziland and Upper Volta: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[3 October 1978]

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 3067 (XXVIII) of 16 November 1973, 3334 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3483 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, 31/63 of 10 December 1976 and 32/194 of 20 December 1977,

Noting the letter dated 26 September 1978 from the President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea to the President of the General Assembly (A/33/270 and Corr.1) regarding the decisions reached at the seventh session of the Conference, held at Geneva from 28 March to 19 May 1978 and in New York from 21 August to 15 September 1978,

Having considered the decision of the Conference, as conveyed in the letter from its President, that its eighth session should be convened at Geneva on 19 March 1979 for a period of six weeks and that the Conference should be empowered to decide at the end of its eighth session to hold further meetings in 1979 under arrangements to be determined in consultation with the Secretary-General, should the Conference feel at that stage that a decision to that effect would enable it to advance its work,

Taking into account the recommendation made by the Conference that the General Assembly should again study measures to ensure stability and continuity for the secretariat personnel recruited for the Conference,

1. Approves the convening of the eighth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea at Geneva for the period from 19 March to 27 April 1979 and empowers the Conference, if the progress of its work warrants, to decide at that stage to hold further meetings under arrangements to be determined in consultation with the Secretary-General;

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to make available appropriate facilities to that end;

3. Reiterates its authorization, originally given in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 31/63, to the Secretary-General to continue to make the

\* Document A/33/L.3/Add.1 of 10 November 1978 was issued to add Lesotho, Madagascar and the Upper Volta to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

necessary arrangements, provided under paragraph 9 of Assembly resolution 3067 (XXVIII), for the efficient and continuous servicing of the Conference in 1979 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.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 51st plenary meeting, held on 10 November 1978, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 127 to none, with 1 abstention, adopted draft resolution A/33/L.3 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 33/17.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 34 which are not included in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/270 and Corr.1	Letter dated 26 September 1978 from the President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea to the President of the General Assembly	Mimeographed
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/33/L.3</i>	
A/33/7/Add.7	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 7</i>
A/33/363	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100
A/C.5/33/31 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

- Agenda item 35:\* 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
- Agenda item 36:\*\* Implementation of the General Assembly resolution 32/76 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)
- Agenda item 37:\*\*\* Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament
- Agenda item 38:\*\*\*\* Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/78: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament
- Agenda item 39:\*\* Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/79 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)
- Agenda item 40:† Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament
- Agenda item 41:\*\* Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa
- Agenda item 42:\*\* Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East
- Agenda item 43:†† Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General
- Agenda item 44:††† 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
- Agenda item 45:†††† Reduction of military budgets

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, First Committee, 30th to 50th and 59th meetings, and ibid., First Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 84th meeting.*

\*\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, First Committee, 30th to 50th and 54th meetings, and ibid., First Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 84th meeting.*

\*\*\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, First Committee, 30th to 51st, 58th and 59th meetings, and ibid., First Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 84th meeting.*

\*\*\*\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, First Committee, 30th to 50th, 57th and 58th meetings, and ibid., First Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; ibid., Fifth Committee, 59th meeting, and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 84th meeting.*

† For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, First Committee, 30th to 50th, 54th and 55th meetings, and ibid., First Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 84th meeting.*

†† For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, First Committee, 30th to 50th, 55th and 56th meetings, and ibid., First Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 84th meeting.*

††† For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, First Committee, 30th to 50th and 55th meetings, and ibid., First Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 84th meeting.*

†††† For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, First Committee, 30th to 50th and 55th meetings, and ibid., First Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; ibid., Fifth Committee, 59th meeting, and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 84th meeting.*

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, First Committee, 30th to 50th and 58th meetings, and ibid., First Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; ibid., Fifth Committee, 57th meeting, and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 84th meeting.*

† For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, First Committee, 30th to 50th and 53rd to 61st meetings, and ibid., First Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum, ibid., Fifth Committee, 60th to 62nd meetings, and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 84th and 86th meetings.*

†† For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, First Committee, 30th to 50th and 59th meetings and ibid., First Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; ibid., Fifth Committee, 59th meeting, and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 84th meeting.*

††† For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, First Committee, 30th to 50th and 57th meetings and ibid., First Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; ibid., Fifth Committee, 59th meeting, and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 84th meeting.*

Agenda item 46:‡ Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean

Agenda item 47:‡‡ General and complete disarmament:

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

Agenda item 48:‡‡‡ World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference

Agenda item 49:‡‡‡‡ United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Preparatory Conference

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/423	Report of the First Committee on agenda item 35 .....	2
A/33/424	Report of the First Committee on agenda item 36 .....	3
A/33/425	Report of the First Committee on agenda item 37 .....	4
A/33/426	Report of the First Committee on agenda item 38 .....	6
A/33/427	Report of the First Committee on agenda item 39 .....	7
A/33/428	Report of the First Committee on agenda item 40 .....	9
A/33/429	Report of the First Committee on agenda item 41 .....	10
A/33/430	Report of the First Committee on agenda item 42 .....	11
A/33/431	Report of the First Committee on agenda item 43 .....	13
A/33/432	Report of the First Committee on agenda item 44 .....	14
A/33/433	Report of the First Committee on agenda item 45 .....	15
A/33/434	Report of the First Committee on agenda item 46 .....	16
A/33/435	Report of the First Committee on agenda item 47 .....	18
A/33/436	Report of the First Committee on agenda item 48 .....	27
A/33/437	Report of the First Committee on agenda item 49 .....	28
A/33/L.33	Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Romania and Sweden: amendment to draft resolution H submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/435 .....	29
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		29
Check list of documents .....		30

## DOCUMENT A/33/423

### Report of the First Committee on agenda item 35

[Original: English]  
[7 December 1978]

1. The 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" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/75 of 10 December 1976.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider separately items 125

and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 35 to 49. The general debate on those items took place at the 30th to 50th meetings, from 7 to 24 November.

4. On 22 November, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.40 and Corr.1) which was subsequently also sponsored by Ecuador and Uruguay.

The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 49th meeting, on 24 November.

5. At the 59th meeting, on 1 December, a statement of the financial implications of the draft resolution was read out by the Committee Secretary. At the same meeting, the First Committee adopted the draft resolution by 74 votes to 1, with 12 abstentions (see para. 6 below).

#### *Recommendation of the First Committee*

6. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*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*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, the annex of which contains the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Noting the provisions of article VIII, paragraph 3, of that Treaty concerning the holding of successive review conferences,

Noting that in the Final Document of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held at Geneva from 5 to 30 May 1975,<sup>1</sup> a majority of the States parties to the Treaty proposed to the depositary Governments that a second conference should be convened in 1980,

Recalling its resolution 31/75 of 10 December 1976, in which it decided 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",

1. Notes that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee has been formed of parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons serving on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency or represented on the Committee on Disarmament;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its preparation.

<sup>1</sup> A/C.1/1068, annex I.

## DOCUMENT A/33/424

### Report of the First Committee on agenda item 36

[Original: English]  
[7 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/76 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/76 of 12 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider separately items 125 and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 35 to 49. The general debate on these items took place at the 30th to 50th meetings, from 7 to 24 November.

4. On 17 November, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.28), which was subsequently also sponsored by Uruguay. The draft

resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 54th meeting, on 28 November.

5. When introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Mexico suggested some modification in the drafting.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by consensus (see para. 7 below).

#### *Recommendation of the First Committee*

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/76 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3473 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 and 32/76 of 12 December 1977 concerning the Treaty for the Prohibition

of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)<sup>2</sup> and its Additional Protocol I,

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

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

Recalling also with satisfaction that the United States of America signed Additional Protocol I in 1977 and that the Government of that country has decided to take the necessary steps for its ratification,

Taking note of the declaration made on 25 May 1978 by the President of the French Republic before the General Assembly at its tenth special session, devoted

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

to disarmament,<sup>3</sup> regarding the adherence of his country to Additional Protocol I,

1. Invites the United States of America to make every effort to ratify as soon as possible Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco);

2. Welcomes with satisfaction the declaration made by the President of the French Republic on 25 May 1978 regarding the adherence of his country to Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and invites the Government of that country to make every effort to adhere as soon as possible to that Protocol;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 33/58 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Special Session, Plenary Meetings*, 3rd meeting, paras. 3 to 72.

## DOCUMENT A/33/425

### Report of the First Committee on agenda item 37

[Original: English]  
[7 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/77, of 12 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider separately agenda items 125 and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 35 to 49. The general debate on these items took place at the 30th to 50th meetings, from 7 to 24 November.

4. In connexion with agenda item 37, the First Committee had before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/33/27).

5. On 22 November, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.39), which was subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Liberia, Mali, Mauritius, Pakistan, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic,

Togo, Uruguay and Zaire. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Poland at the 51st meeting, on 27 November.

6. On 22 November, Australia, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Italy, Mongolia, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.41) which was subsequently also sponsored by Bolivia, Denmark, Greece and Mauritius. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 49th meeting, on 24 November.

7. At its 58th meeting, on 30 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.39 by consensus (see para. 9 below, draft resolution A).

8. At the 59th meeting, on 1 December, a statement of financial implications of draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.41 was read out by the Committee Secretary. At the same meeting, the First Committee adopted the draft resolution by consensus (*ibid.*, draft resolution B).

### Recommendations of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

*Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons*

## A

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2827 A (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2933 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3077 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3256 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3465 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/65 of 10 December 1976, 32/77 of 12 December 1977 and S-10/2 of 30 June 1978,

*Recalling* that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly it affirmed that the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction represented one of the most urgent measures of disarmament, which should be accorded high priority in disarmament negotiations,<sup>4</sup>

*Regretting* that agreement on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons has not been reached, despite the numerous appeals of the General Assembly,

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

*Reaffirming* the necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,<sup>5</sup>

*Convinced* that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction<sup>6</sup> 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 the 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 (A/33/27),

*Noting* that drafts of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,<sup>7</sup> 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 agreement,

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

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

*Believing* that future agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons should meet the objective of complete, effective and verifiable prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, as well as providing adequate methods of verification for the destruction of the stockpiles of chemical weapons, and recognizing that arrangements for verification should be based on a combination of national and international arrangements,

*Having in mind* that agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction should not impede the utilization of science and technology for the economic development of States,

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

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

2. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to submit their joint initiative to the Committee on Disarmament in order to assist it in achieving early agreement on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to undertake, at the beginning of its 1979 session, negotiations with a view to elaborating an agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives;

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 Pro-

<sup>7</sup> See *Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1972*, document DC/235, annex B, document CCD/361; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/9627)*, annex II, document CCD/420; *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/10027)*, annex II, document CCD/452; and *ibid.*, *Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/31/27)*, annex III, document CCD/512.

<sup>4</sup> Resolution S-10/2, para. 75.

<sup>5</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

<sup>6</sup> General Assembly resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.



to 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 Committee on Disarmament all documents of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly relating to chemical weapons and to chemical means of warfare;

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

#### B

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1972, in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to that Convention,

*Noting* that article XII of the Convention provides as follows:

"Five years after the entry into force of this Con-

vention, or earlier if it is requested by a majority of Parties to the Convention by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary Governments, a Conference of States Parties to the Convention shall be held at Geneva, Switzerland, to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Convention, including the provisions concerning negotiations on chemical weapons, are being realized. Such review shall take into account any new scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention",

*Believing* that the availability of information as appropriate on any new scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention could contribute to the work of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

*Bearing in mind* that the Convention will have been in force for five years on 26 March 1980 and expecting that the Review Conference called for in the Convention will take place near that date,

1. *Notes* that, after appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee of parties to the Convention is to be arranged;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the Review Conference and its preparation.

## DOCUMENT A/33/426

### Report of the First Committee on agenda item 38

[Original: English]  
[7 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/78: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/78 of 12 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider separately agenda items 125 and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 35 to 49. The general debate on these items took place at the 30th to 50th meetings, from 7 to 24 November.

4. In connexion with item 38, the First Committee had before it a report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/33/27) and a letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (A/33/206).

5. On 30 October 1978, Australia, Austria, Ecuador, Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Sweden and

Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.7), which read as follows:

[Same text as draft resolution in paragraph 8 below, with the exception of operative paragraph 5 which read as follows:

"5. *Urges* those three States to expedite their negotiations with a view to bringing them to a positive conclusion as a matter of urgency and to use their utmost endeavours to transmit the results for full consideration by the multilateral negotiating body before the end of 1978;" ]

6. On 16 November, the sponsors together with Canada, Colombia, Congo, Denmark, Ghana, Japan, Mali, Qatar and Singapore submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.7/Rev.1) which was introduced by the representative of New Zealand at the 40th meeting, on the same day (for the text, see para. 8 below). Subsequently the Philippines also sponsored the revised draft resolution.

7. At the 57th meeting, on 30 November, the Committee proceeded to vote on the revised draft resolution. A statement of financial implications was read out by the Committee Secretary. The revised draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 122 to 1, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil,

Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* China.

*Abstaining:* Argentina, Cuba, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gambia.

### **Recommendation of the First Committee**

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/78*

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its conviction that the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing by all States in all environments would be in the interest of all mankind, both as a major step towards ending the qualitative improvement, development and proliferation of nuclear weapons and as a means of relieving the deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of radioactive contamination for the health of present and future generations,

*Recalling* the determination of the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water<sup>8</sup> and the

<sup>8</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>9</sup> expressed in those Treaties to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions for all time,

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 32/78 of 12 December 1977 and paragraph 51 of resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978,

*Recognizing* the importance to a treaty prohibiting nuclear testing of the study being carried out by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events on a global network of stations for the exchange of seismological data,

*Taking note* of that part of the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/33/27) relating to the question of a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

1. *Reiterates its grave concern* over the fact that nuclear-weapon testing has continued unabated against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty on the subject of the present resolution is a matter of the highest priority;

3. *Regrets* that a draft treaty has not been concluded during the past year;

4. *Notes* that the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States acknowledge the need to bring their negotiations to a speedy and successful conclusion;

5. *Urges* those three States to expedite their negotiations with a view to bringing them to a positive conclusion as a matter of urgency and to use their utmost endeavours to transmit the results to the Committee on Disarmament before the beginning of its 1979 session for full consideration;

6. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to take up immediately the agreed text resulting from the negotiations referred to in paragraph 5 above with a view to the submission as soon as possible of a draft treaty, which will attract the widest possible adherence, to a resumed thirty-third session of the General Assembly;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item relating to the implementation of the present resolution.

<sup>9</sup> General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

## **DOCUMENT A/33/427**

### **Report of the First Committee on agenda item 39**

[Original: English]  
[7 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/79 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin

America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/79 of 12 December 1977.



2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider separately items 125 and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 35 to 49. The general debate on these items took place at the 30th to 50th meetings, from 7 to 24 November.

4. On 17 November, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.27), which was subsequently also sponsored by Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 54th meeting, on 28 November. It read as follows:

*The General Assembly*

... [The preamble is the same as the preamble of the draft resolution in paragraph 7 below],

"1. Takes note with satisfaction that Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) was signed in 1978 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and that the Government of that country has decided to take the necessary steps for its ratification;

"2. Invites the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to take the steps it deems advisable in order that the deposit of the corresponding instrument of ratification may take place as soon as possible;

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

5. When introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised operative paragraph 1 to read as follows:

"1. Takes note with satisfaction that Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) was signed in 1978 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and that the Government of that country has officially announced that it intends to ratify the Protocol in the very near future."

The representative of Mexico also announced that operative paragraph 2 was to be deleted and operative paragraph 3 was to be renumbered accordingly.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution as revised, by consensus (see para. 7 below).

*Recommendation of the First Committee*

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/79 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 2456 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2666 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2830 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2935 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3079 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3258 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3467 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/67 of 10 December 1976 and 32/79 of 12 December 1977, ten 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 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. Takes note with satisfaction that Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) was signed in 1978 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and that the Government of that country has officially announced that it intends to ratify the Protocol in the very near future;

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

## DOCUMENT A/33/428

## Report of the First Committee on agenda item 40

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/80 of 12 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider separately items 125 and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 35 to 49. The general debate on those items took place at the 30th to 50th meetings, from 7 to 24 November.

4. In connexion with item 40, the First Committee had before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/33/27).

5. On 16 October, Ethiopia, India, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Sweden and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.23), which was subsequently also sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Ecuador, Egypt, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Mauritius, the Niger, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 46th meeting, on 21 November (for the text, see para. 8 below).

6. On 22 November, Cyprus submitted amendments (A/C.1/33/L.37) to the draft resolution which consisted of the insertion of a paragraph after the preambular paragraph as follows:

"Recalling further its decision that the Secretary-General, with the assistance of consultant experts appointed by him, continue the study of the inter-relationship between disarmament and international security",

and the addition of the following in continuation of operative paragraph 2: "and further that the final report of the Group of Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and International Security will be submitted to the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly and a progress report to the thirty-fourth session;". The amendments were not pressed to a vote.

7. At its 54th meeting, on 28 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by consensus.

#### Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 De-*

*cember 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s the Disarmament Decade,*

*Reaffirming the purposes and objectives of the Decade,*

*Recalling its assessment in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly that the objectives established for the Decade appeared to be as far away as they had been or even further because the arms race was not diminishing but increasing and outstripping efforts to curb it,<sup>10</sup>*

*Deeply concerned at the continued wastage of resources on armaments and the consequent detrimental effect on international security and the achievement of the new international economic order,*

*Recalling the decision taken at its tenth special session concerning a comprehensive programme of disarmament,<sup>11</sup>*

*Recalling also its decision that the Secretary-General should, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, initiate an expert study on the relationship between disarmament and development in view of the relationship between expenditure on armaments and economic and social development and the need to release real resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development in the world, particularly of the developing countries,<sup>12</sup>*

*Affirming the urgent need for the promotion of negotiations on effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, for the reduction of military expenditures and for general and complete disarmament,*

1. *Calls upon the Disarmament Commission to give priority consideration to the elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament in its session to be held in 1979 and to exert its best endeavours to transmit its recommendations thereon, through the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, to the Committee on Disarmament;*

2. *Expresses its satisfaction that the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development has been convened by the Secretary-General to commence its study and looks forward to receiving an interim report on the study at its thirty-fourth session;*

3. *Takes note of the preparations for the strategy for the third United Nations development decade and stresses the need to continue to promote the link between the strategy for disarmament and the strategy for development in view of the close relationship between disarmament and development affirmed by the General Assembly at its tenth special session;*

4. *Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Consideration of the declaration of the 1980s as a disarmament decade".*

<sup>10</sup> Resolution S/10/2, para. 4.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, sect. III.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 94.

## DOCUMENT A/33/429

## Report of the First Committee on agenda item 41

[Original: English]  
[7 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/81 of 12 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider separately items 125 and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely items 35 to 49. The general debate took place at the 30th to 50th meetings, from 7 to 24 November.

4. In connexion with item 41, the Committee had before it a letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal, addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151).

5. On 17 November, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.30), which was revised on 21 November (A/C.1/33/L.30/Rev.1), with the addition of Jordan and Lesotho as sponsors. It was subsequently sponsored also by Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Kenya, Mauritius and the Philippines. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 50th meeting, on 24 November.

6. At its 54th meeting, on 28 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.30/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 114 to none, with 3 abstentions<sup>13</sup> (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jama-

hiriya, 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, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Nonc.

*Abstaining:* France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

#### *Recommendation of the First Committee*

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### *Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa*

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 32/81 of 12 December 1977, in which it requested all States to refrain from such co-operation with South Africa in the nuclear field as would enable the aggressive and racist régime of that country to acquire nuclear weapons,

*Bearing in mind* the Declaration of the Denuclearization of Africa<sup>14</sup> adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Recalling* its resolutions 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 3261 E (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3471 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/69 of 10 December 1976 and 32/81 of 12 December 1977, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, comprising the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

*Taking note* of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that all States should refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons,

*Gravely concerned* that South Africa has not renounced the acquisition of nuclear weapons and therefore may still detonate a nuclear explosion and acquire nuclear-weapon capability in contravention of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by

<sup>13</sup> Subsequently the delegations of Costa Rica and Liberia advised the Secretariat that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour.

<sup>14</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

the Organization of African Unity and of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

*Convinced* that this situation constitutes a grave danger to international peace and security and a permanent challenge to the efforts of the international community to establish Africa as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

*Reiterating* its decision, taken at the tenth special session, that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa,<sup>15</sup>

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

2. *Vigorously condemns* any attempt by South Africa to introduce in any way whatsoever nuclear weapons into the African continent;

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

<sup>15</sup> Resolution S-10/2, para. 63 c.

4. *Requests* the Security Council to exercise a close watch on South Africa and to take appropriate effective steps to prevent South Africa from developing and acquiring nuclear weapons, thereby endangering international peace and security;

5. *Condemns* any nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime which could frustrate the objective of the Organization of African Unity to keep Africa a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

6. *Demands* that South Africa submit all its nuclear facilities for inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

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

8. *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;

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

## DOCUMENT A/33/430

### Report of the First Committee on agenda item 42

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/82 of 12 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider separately items 125 and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 35 to 49. The general debate on these items took place at the 30th to 50th meetings from 7 to 24 November.

4. In connexion with item 42, the First Committee had before it a letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151).

5. On 17 November, Egypt and Iran submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.31) (for the text, see para. 7 below) which was subsequently sponsored also by Bahrain, Jordan and Oman. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Iran at the 46th meeting, on 21 November.

6. At its 54th meeting, on 28 November, the Committee voted on the draft resolution as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 103 to none, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.



*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Algeria, Angola, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cape Verde, Cuba, France, Guyana, India, Israel, Mozambique, Spain, United Republic of Tanzania.

(b) Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by a recorded vote of 114 to none, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, 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, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Angola, Bhutan, Brazil, India, Israel, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania.

(c) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 119 to none, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, 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, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Israel.

### *Recommendation of the First Committee*

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### *Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East*

*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 enjoyed wide support in the region,

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

*Considering* its resolution 32/82 of 12 December 1977, in which it expressed the conviction that the development of nuclear capability would further complicate the situation and immensely damage the efforts to create an atmosphere of confidence in the Middle East,

*Guided by* its relevant recommendations in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, dealing with the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,<sup>16</sup>

*Recognizing* that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

1. *Urges* all parties directly concerned seriously to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

2. *Invites* these countries, pending the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East and during the process of its establishment, to declare solemnly that they will refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices;

3. *Calls upon* these countries to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, and to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

4. *Further invites* these countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and during the process of its establishment, to declare, consistent with paragraph 63(d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, their support for establishing such a zone in the region and to deposit these declarations with the Security Council;

5. *Reaffirms again* its recommendation to the nuclear-weapon States to refrain from any action contrary

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 63 d.

to the spirit and 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 these objectives;

6. *Renews* its invitation to the Secretary-General

to continue to explore the possibilities of making progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

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

## DOCUMENT A/33/431

### Report of the First Committee on agenda item 43

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/83 of 12 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider separately items 125 and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 35 to 49. The general debate on these items took place at the 30th to 50th meetings from 7 to 24 November.

4. In connexion with agenda item 43, the First Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/33/360) and a letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151).

5. On 17 November, *Pakistan* submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.25), which was introduced by its representative at the 50th meeting, on 24 November.

6. At its 55th meeting, on 29 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 93 to 2, with 31 abstentions.<sup>17</sup> The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Algeria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab

Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire.

*Against:* Bhutan, India.

*Abstaining:* Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Norway, Poland, Singapore, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

#### *Recommendation of the First Committee*

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the following draft resolution:

#### *Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976 and 32/83 of 12 December 1977 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

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

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

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

*Recalling* that in the above-mentioned resolutions it called upon the States of the South Asian region and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to this objective,

<sup>17</sup> The representative of Hungary subsequently stated that he had intended to abstain, but the abstention had not been recorded by the voting machine. The representative of Bangladesh stated that, had he been present, he would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

Further recalling that, in its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX), 31/73 and 32/83, it requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned therein and to render such assistance as might be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (A/33/360),

1. Reaffirms its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. Urges once again the States of South Asia and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as may be interested to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to this objective;

3. Calls upon those nuclear-weapon States which have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

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

5. Decides to consider this item at its thirty-fourth session.

## DOCUMENT A/33/432

### Report of the First Committee on agenda item 44

[Original: English]  
[9 December 1978]

1. 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" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 32/84 A and B of 12 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider separately items 125 and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 35 to 49. The general debate on these items took place at the 30th to 50th meetings, from 7 to 24 November.

4. In connexion with agenda item 44, the First Committee had before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/33/27).

5. On 16 November, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.22) which subsequently was also sponsored by Japan and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 49th meeting, on 24 November.

6. On 17 November, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.24) which was subsequently sponsored also by Mongolia and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 50th meeting, on 24 November. On 28 November, the sponsors

of the draft resolution as well as the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted a revised draft (A/C.1/33/L.24/Rev.1) which was subsequently sponsored by Czechoslovakia. It was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 55th meeting, on 29 November.

7. At the 55th meeting, on 29 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.22 by 94 votes to none, with 25 abstentions (see para. 9 below, draft resolution A).

8. At the same meeting, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.24/Rev.1 by 95 votes to none, with 27 abstentions (*ibid.*, draft resolution B).

### Recommendations of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

*Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons*

A

#### *The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 3479 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/74 of 10 December 1976 and 32/84 A and B of 12 December 1977 on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons.

Recalling also paragraph 77 of its resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, by which it decided that, in order to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements,

Concerned that the development of modern science and technology should not lead to the emergence of



new, still more destructive types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, comparable in effect to those particular weapons identified in the 1948 definition of weapons of mass destruction,<sup>16</sup>

*Restating* its view that specific agreements could be concluded on particular types of new weapons of mass destruction which may be identified, and that this question should be kept under continuing review,

*Taking into account* the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament with regard to this question (see A/33/27),

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

2. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament, while taking account of its existing priorities, to pursue its examination of the subject, with any appropriate expert assistance, with a view to reaching agreement on the prevention of the emergence of new weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements and to the speedy preparation of specific agreements on individual types of weapons which may be identified;

3. *Urges* all States to refrain from action which might adversely affect the efforts referred to in paragraph 2 above;

4. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to report on its consideration of the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

## B

### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3479 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/74 of 10 December 1976 and 32/84 A of 12 December 1977 on the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction,

*Bearing in mind* the provision contained in paragraph 39 of its resolution S-10/12 of 30 June 1978 to the effect that qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are both important for halting the arms race and that efforts to that end must include negotiations on the limitation and cessation of the qualitative improvement of armaments, especially weapons of mass destruction and the development of new means of warfare,

*Recalling* the decision contained in paragraph 77 of the same resolution to the effect that in order to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, effective measures

should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements, and that efforts should be appropriately pursued aiming at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction,

*Expressing once again*, in the light of the decisions adopted at its tenth special session, its firm belief in the importance of concluding an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

*Noting*, in this connexion, that in the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America the sides have made headway in reaching agreement on some basic provisions of the convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons which is being prepared,

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

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

1. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, actively to continue negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, with a view to agreeing on 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 expedite the preparation of specific agreements on particular types of such weapons;

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

3. *Once again urges* all States to refrain from any action which could adversely affect the talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

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

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth 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 Committee on Disarmament".

<sup>16</sup> See S/C.3/32/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1

## DOCUMENT A/33/433

### Report of the First Committee on agenda item 45

[Original: English]  
[7 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General As-

sembly resolution 32/85 of 12 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recom-

mendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider separately items 125 and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 35 to 49. The general debate on these items took place at the 30th to 50th meetings, from 7 to 24 November 1978.

4. On 13 November, Austria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, Senegal and Sweden submitted draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.18) which was subsequently sponsored also by Bolivia, Ireland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 49th meeting, on 24 November.

5. On 28 November, the Secretary-General submitted a statement (A/C.1/33/L.50) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

6. At its 55th meeting, on 29 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by 101 votes to none, with 18 abstentions (see para. 7 below).

#### *Recommendation of the First Committee*

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

#### *Reduction of military budgets*

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Noting* that, according to the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it should continue to consider what concrete steps should be taken to facilitate the reduction of military budgets, bearing in mind the relevant proposals and documents of the United Nations on this question,<sup>19</sup>

*Reaffirming* its conviction that there is an urgent need for the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States to carry out reductions in their military budgets and that this would increase the possibilities of reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

*Convinced* that a reduction of military budgets could be carried out without affecting the military balance to the detriment of the national security of any country,

*Conscious* that the attainment of the ultimate objectives will require the co-operation of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States,

*Convinced* that the systematic measurement and reporting of military expenditure is an important first objective in the move towards agreed and balanced reductions in military expenditure,

*Recognizing* the need for the availability of a satisfactory instrument for standardized reporting on the military expenditure of Member States,

*Recognizing also* the value of such an instrument as a means of increasing confidence between States by improving the information on military expenditure,

*Recalling* that in its resolution 32/85 of 12 December 1977 it requested the Secretary-General to ascertain those States which would be prepared to participate in a pilot test of the reporting instrument and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament,

*Noting with appreciation* the report of the Secretary-General<sup>20</sup> submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session in response to paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 32/85,

*Recognizing* that the work set in motion by the General Assembly on the reduction of military budgets has reached a decisive stage and that successive reports of groups of experts, in particular the latest report issued on 14 September 1977,<sup>21</sup> have moved the whole exercise to a position where practical steps for testing and refining the proposed reporting instrument could now be taken.

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an *ad hoc* panel of experienced practitioners in the field of military budgeting:

(a) To carry out a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument with the voluntary co-operation of States from different regions and representing different budgeting and accounting systems;

(b) To assess the results of the practical test;

(c) To develop recommendations for further refinement and implementation of the reporting instrument;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the *Ad Hoc* Panel on Military Budgeting with the assistance that may be deemed necessary;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

<sup>19</sup> A/S-10/6 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

<sup>21</sup> A/32/194 and Add.1.

## DOCUMENT A/33/434

### Report of the First Committee on agenda item 46

[Original: English]  
[8 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean" was

included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/86 of 12 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider separately items 125 and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 35 to 49. The general debate on those items took place at the 30th to 50th meetings from 7 to 24 November.

4. In connexion with agenda item 46, the First Committee had before it the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean containing *inter alia*, a draft resolution unanimously recommended by the *Ad Hoc* Committee for adoption by the General Assembly (A/33/29 and Corr.1), a letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151) and a letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (A/33/206).

5. At the 36th meeting, on 13 November, the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean, introduced the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee containing the draft resolution, as revised by the corrigendum. He further revised the draft resolution by deleting in operative paragraph 7 the words "or, as required, verbatim records".

6. On 29 November, the Secretary-General submitted a statement (A/C.1/33/L.52) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution. Following proposals made by the representatives of Sri Lanka and Democratic Yemen at its 58th meeting, on 30 November, the Committee decided to recommend that, in addition to Chinese, French and English, Arabic should be provided as a language for interpretation and summary records at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and for the Meeting's pre-session documentation, in addition to the provision for post-session documentation in six languages.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution as orally amended, by a recorded vote of 112 to none, with 14 abstentions (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico,

Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

### *Recommendations of the First Committee*

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977 and S-10/2 of 30 June 1978,

*Encouraged* by the continued support extended to the Declaration by the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978 (A/33/118), and by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (A/33/206),

*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,

*Deeply concerned* at the intensification of great Power military presence, conceived in the context of great Power rivalry, leading to an increase of tension in the area,

*Considering* that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean, conceived in the context of great Power rivalry, with the danger of a competitive escalation of such a military presence, gives greater urgency to the need to take practical steps for the early implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,

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

*Further considering* that, at its tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, it noted the proposal for

establishing the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, taking into account its deliberations and its relevant resolutions, as well as the need to ensure the maintenance of peace and security in the region.<sup>22</sup>

*Noting* that talks were initiated between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America regarding their military presence in the Indian Ocean, and that the two countries have kept the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean informed of the current situation concerning these talks,

*Regretting*, however, that the talks are suspended,

*Recalling* its resolution 32/86, in which it decided that a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean should be convened in New York on a suitable date,

1. *Urges* that the talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America regarding their military presence in the Indian Ocean be resumed without delay;

2. *Renews* its invitation to the great Powers and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean that have not so far seen their way to co-operating effectively with the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean to enter with the least possible delay into consultations with the Committee regarding the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee (A/33/29) and in particular section III concerning the steps taken towards making the necessary preparations for holding a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean;

4. *Decides* to convene a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in New York from 2 to 13 July 1979, as the next step towards the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace as contained in General Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI), such States being listed in the reports of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to the

General Assembly at its twenty-eighth,<sup>23</sup> thirtieth,<sup>24</sup> and thirty-third sessions (*ibid.*, para. 27), and decides that other States not falling within this category, but which have participated or have expressed their willingness to participate in the work of the Committee, could attend upon the invitation of the Committee;

5. *Decides* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee, performing the functions of a preparatory committee, will make the necessary preparations for convening the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and that the Committee will set up informal working groups for this purpose when necessary;

6. *Requests* the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to submit its report to the General Assembly at the thirty-fourth session;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary provision for the Meeting, including the essential background information, relevant documentation and summary records, and to continue to render all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the provision of summary records;

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

9. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a full report on its work.

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

"The General Assembly decides that, in addition to Chinese, English and French, Arabic should be provided as a language for interpretation and summary records at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and for the Meeting's pre-session documentation, in addition to the provision for post-session documentation in six languages."

<sup>23</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/9029)*, annex 1, para. 5.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/10029)*, para. 29.

<sup>22</sup> Resolution S-10/2, para. 64 b.

## DOCUMENT A/33/435

### Report of the First Committee on agenda item 47

[Original: English]  
[13 December 1978]

#### I. Introduction

1. The item entitled: "General and complete disarmament: (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament; (b) Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency; (c) Report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 32/87 A, D and F of 12 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to in-

clude the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider separately agenda items 125 and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 35 to 49. The general debate on these items took place at the 30th to 50th meetings, from 7 to 24 November.

4. In connexion with agenda item 47, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/33/27);



(b) The annual report for 1977 of the International Atomic Energy Agency circulated under a note by the Secretary-General (A/33/145);

(c) A report of the Disarmament Commission (A/33/42);

(d) A report of the Secretary-General (A/33/389);

(e) A note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978 (A/33/118);

(f) A letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151);

(g) A letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (A/33/206);

(h) A letter dated 16 October 1978 from the representative of Mongolia addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/319).

## II. Proposals

5. On 14 November, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Ghana, India, Madagascar, Mexico and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.19), subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, the Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Romania and Uruguay, which was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 49th meeting, on 24 November (for the text, see para. 24 below, draft resolution A). A statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was submitted by the Secretary-General on 28 November (A/C.1/33/L.51).

6. On 15 November, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Japan, Romania, Spain and Turkey submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.21), which was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 40th meeting, on 16 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

*The General Assembly,*

*"Concerned* at the fact that the arms race is accelerating and that the world figure for expenditures on armaments continues to increase,

*"Convinced* that it is possible to develop effective international methods and procedures to promote general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

*"Desiring* to eliminate the sources of tension by peaceful means and thereby to contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in the world,

*"Stressing* the importance of the statement in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly that it is necessary, in order to facilitate the process of disarmament, to take measures and to pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence

among States in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*"Aware* that there are situations peculiar to specific regions, which have a bearing on the nature of the confidence-building measures feasible in those regions,

*"Expressing* its conviction that commitment to confidence-building measures could contribute to strengthening the security of States,

*"Noting* the fact that at its tenth special session a number of proposals for such measures were submitted to that effect which deserve due consideration,

*"Recognizing* the need and urgency of first steps to diminish the danger of armed conflicts resulting from misunderstandings or from misinterpretations of military activities,

*"1. Recommends* to all States to consider in particular the confidence-building effects which may arise from:

*"(a)* Steps to improve communication between Governments by the establishment of "hot lines" and other methods of reducing the risk of conflict;

*"(b)* Supply of information on military expenditure;

*"(c)* Prior notification of manoeuvres;

*"(d)* Invitation of observers to manoeuvres;

*"(e)* Exchange of military personnel, including visits of military delegations;

*"(f)* Notification of military movements;

*"(g)* Establishment of internationally staffed observation posts and electronic monitoring stations under United Nations auspices or other arrangements as agreed upon between the parties in support of stabilization agreements;

*"2. Appeals* to all States to consider on a regional basis arrangements for some specific confidence-building measures defined in accordance with the specific conditions and requirements in the area;

*"3. Invites* all States to keep the Secretary-General informed on their experiences with the application of regional confidence-building measures;

*"4. Requests* the Secretary-General to gather the views of Member States on this question in order to transmit them to the General Assembly before its thirty-fourth session;

*"5. Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled 'Confidence-building measures'."

The draft resolution was subsequently revised (A/C.1/33/L.21/Rev.1) by the sponsors, who were joined by Belgium, Bolivia, El Salvador, France, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 49th meeting, on 24 November, and read as follows:

*The General Assembly,*

*... [The preamble is the same as the preamble of draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.21 above],*

"1. *Recommends* to all States to consider taking confidence-building measures;

"2. *Further recommends* to all States to consider on a regional basis arrangements for some specific confidence-building measures, taking into account the specific conditions and requirements of each region;

"3. *Invites* all States to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their views and experiences of those confidence-building measures they consider appropriate and feasible in their respective regions;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the views of Member States on this question to the General Assembly during its thirty-fourth session;

"5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled 'Confidence-building measures'."

On 24 November, Pakistan submitted amendments (A/C.1/33/L.45) to the revised draft resolution. They read as follows:

"1. Insert the following paragraphs after the present fourth preambular paragraph:

"*Considering* that strict compliance by all States to the principles of the United Nations Charter especially those relating to respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States and pacific settlement of disputes, is essential to ease international tensions and create mutual confidence among States,

"*Reiterating* the necessity of the full implementation by States of international agreements and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning international disputes and differences,

"*Emphasizing* the primary responsibility of the major military Powers followed by other military significant States to contribute to the creation of confidence among States about their security."

"2. Amend the last preambular paragraph to read as follows:

"*Recognizing* the need and urgency of steps to diminish the danger of armed conflicts."

Also on 24 November, Jordan submitted amendments (A/C.1/33/L.46) to the draft resolution, whereby the existing operative paragraph 1 was deleted and in operative paragraph 2 the word "Further" was omitted and the operative paragraphs were renumbered. On 28 November, the sponsors of the draft resolution, now joined by Zaire, submitted a further revision (A/C.1/33/L.21/Rev.2) (for the text, see para. 24 below, draft resolution B). Later, Austria and Sweden also became sponsors of the revised draft resolution. It was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 55th meeting, on 29 November.

7. On 17 November, Argentina, Australia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.29), subsequently also sponsored by Costa Rica, Egypt, Jordan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Zaire, which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 48th meeting, on 22 November (for the text, see para. 24 below, draft resolution C).

8. On 17 November, Australia, Austria, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.32), subsequently also sponsored by Jordan, Mauritius, Peru, Romania and Sri Lanka, which was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 57th meeting, on 30 November (for the text, see para. 24 below, draft resolution D). A statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was submitted by the Secretary-General on 28 November (A/C.1/33/L.48).

9. On 22 November, Belgium submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.35), subsequently also sponsored by Bahamas, Germany, Federal Republic of the Ivory Coast, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Venezuela and Zaire, which was introduced by the representative of Belgium at the 50th meeting, on 24 November. A statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was submitted by the Secretary-General on 30 November (A/C.1/33/L.55). The draft resolution read as follows:

[*Same text as draft resolution E in paragraph 24 below, with the exception of the last preambular paragraph which read as follows:*

"*Taking fully into account* the decisions and recommendations contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,".]

10. On 22 November, Afghanistan, Benin, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.38), subsequently also sponsored by Equatorial Guinea, the German Democratic Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, which was introduced by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 54th meeting, on 28 November (for the text, see para. 24 below, draft resolution F).

11. On 22 November, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Ghana, Greece, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, New Zealand, the Niger, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta and Zambia submitted draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.42) which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

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

"*Recognizing also* that, in accordance with its resolution A/S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, all States have the right to participate in disarmament negotiations,

"*Having established* as a deliberative body the Disarmament Commission, composed of all States Members of the United Nations,

"*Having also established* a programme of fellowships in order to promote expertise in disarmament and to deepen the knowledge and professional competence of Member States as a means of strengthening their contributions to the disarmament process,

"*Recalling* that the membership of the Committee on Disarmament is to be reviewed at regular in-



tervals in accordance with paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

"1. *Recommends* that the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament should be completed before the next special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

"2. *Agrees* that this review should include a study of a system of partial periodical rotation of the membership of the Committee, having regard to the need for balanced regional representation and adequate continuity within the Committee;

"3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item relating to a review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament."

On 28 November, the sponsors, now joined by the Bahamas, Cyprus, Guatemala, Guyana, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Oman, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.42/Rev.1) which was introduced by the representative of Tunisia at the 55th meeting, on 29 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

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

*"Recognizing also* that, in accordance with its resolution A/S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, all States have the right to participate in disarmament negotiations,

*"Having established* as a deliberative body the Disarmament Commission, composed of all States Members of the United Nations,

*"Recalling* that the membership of the Committee on Disarmament is to be reviewed at regular intervals in accordance with paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

"1. *Recommends* that the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament should be completed before the next special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

"2. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to consider during the elaboration of its rules of procedure, in accordance with paragraph 120 (subparagraph *b*) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the modalities of partial and periodical review of the membership of the Committee, having regard to the need for balanced regional representation and adequate continuity within the Committee;

"3. *Requests further* the Committee on Disarmament to report on this subject to the General Assembly during its thirty-fifth session;

"4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item relating to a review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament."

On 30 November, Argentina, Germany, Federal Republic of, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Sweden and Venezuela submitted amendments (A/C.1/33/L.54) to the revised draft resolution, which read as follows:

"Replace the third preambular paragraph with the following two paragraphs:

"*'Recalling* that, in the same resolution, the General Assembly declared that, in order to achieve maximum effectiveness in the sphere of disarmament, two kinds of bodies were required: deliberative, in which all Member States should be represented, and negotiating, which for the sake of convenience should have a relatively small membership,

"*'Recalling also* that, as a result of the decisions adopted in the special session, a Disarmament Commission composed of all Member States of the United Nations has been established as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly, and that it has been constituted, as a negotiating body, a Committee on Disarmament open to the participation of the nuclear-weapon States and of the following thirty-five States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire,'

"2. Amend operative paragraph 1 as follows:

"1. *Recommends* that the question of the review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament be included in the provisional agenda of the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

"3. Replace operative paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 with the following:

"2. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament, pending that review, to make arrangements for interested States not members of the Committee to submit to it written proposals or working documents on measures of disarmament that are the subject of negotiation in the Committee and to participate in the discussion of the subject-matter of such proposals or working documents;

"3. *Reaffirms* that States not members of the Committee, upon their request, should be invited by it to express views in the Committee when the particular concerns of those States are under discussion;."

On 30 November, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted an amendment (A/C.1/33/L.57) to amendments contained in document A/C.1/33/L.54, which consisted in replacing the proposed amendment to operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.42/Rev.1) by the following:

"1. *Recommends* that the results of the review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament envisaged in paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament be made available to the Member States of the United Nations during the next special session devoted to disarmament;."

On 1 December, the Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Chile, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, New Zealand, the Niger, Oman, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, the Sudan, the

Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Uruguay and Zambia submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.42/Rev.2), which was introduced by the representative of Tunisia at the 60th meeting, on the same day, and read as follows:

[Same text as draft resolution G in paragraph 24 below, with the exception of operative paragraphs 1 and 3 which read as follows:

"1. Recommends that the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament should be completed during the next special session devoted to disarmament;

"3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament, pending that review, to make arrangements for interested States not members of the Committee to submit to it written proposals or working documents on measures of disarmament that are the subject of negotiations in the Committee and to participate in the discussion of the subject-matter of such proposals or working documents;"]

12. On 22 November, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Romania and Sweden submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.43) which was subsequently also sponsored by Bolivia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 55th meeting, on 29 November (for the text, see para. 24 below, draft resolution H).

13. On 28 November, Cyprus submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.49) which was introduced by its representative at the 55th meeting, on 29 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

[Same text as draft resolution I in paragraph 24 below, with the exception of paragraph 1 which read as follows:

"1. Considers the question of international security through the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Charter as an essential objective of the Disarmament Decade;"]

14. At its 53rd, 54th, 56th and 58th meetings, the First Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General on the production of a United Nations film on wars and their consequences (A/33/389). At the 53rd meeting, on 28 November, the Under-Secretary-General for Public Information introduced the report of the Secretary-General and indicated that the cost of the film would be approximately \$200,000. At the 58th meeting, on 30 November, at the request of the Committee, the Legal Counsel made a statement on the question whether, under the terms of reference of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies established pursuant to paragraph 124 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General could seek the advice of the Board on the question of the film. At the same meeting, the United States of America proposed that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to invite the Advisory Board to express its opinion on the advisability of making such a film. The proposal was rejected by 62 votes to 33, with 22 abstentions. Thereupon, by 96 votes to none, with 26 abstentions, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the Secretary-General should proceed with the production of a United Nations film on wars

and their consequences at the cost of approximately \$200,000.

### III. Voting

15. At its 56th meeting, on 29 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.19 by consensus (see para. 24 below, draft resolution A).

16. At the same meeting, before the First Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.21/Rev.2, the delegation of Pakistan announced that its amendments (A/C.1/33/L.45) would not be pressed to the vote; similarly, the delegation of Jordan advised that its amendments (A/C.1/33/L.46) would not be pressed for further action. Thereupon, the revised draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 119 to none, with 6 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar.

17. At the same meeting, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.29 by 115 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions (*ibid.*, draft resolution C).

18. At its 57th meeting, on 30 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.32 by 89 votes to none, with 19 abstentions (*ibid.*, draft resolution D).

19. At its 59th meeting, on 1 December, before the First Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.35, Pakistan orally proposed an amendment to the last preambular paragraph of the draft resolution to add at the end of the paragraph the words "and the views expressed by Member States at its thirty-third session.". Thereupon, the draft resolution, as orally amended, was adopted by a recorded vote of 79 to none, with 40 abstentions (*ibid.*, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Oman, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

20. At the same meeting, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.38 by 87 votes to 19, with 11 abstentions (*ibid.*, draft resolution F).

21. At the 60th meeting, on 1 December, before proceeding to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.42/Rev.2, Nigeria orally proposed additional amendments to the revised operative paragraphs 1 and 3 of the draft resolution, which were accepted by its sponsors, as follows:

"(a) Operative paragraph 1 would read:

"*Recommends* that the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament should be completed, following appropriate consultations among Member States, during the next special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;"

"(b) In operative paragraph 3, delete the words 'pending that review'."

Thereafter, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland withdrew its amendment (A/C.1/33/L.57) to the amendments contained in document A/C.1/33/L.54. Subsequently, the second preambular paragraph contained in document A/C.1/33/L.54 beginning with the words "Recalling also" was put to a vote and was rejected by 41 to 32, with 43 abstentions. Thereupon, the sponsors agreed not to press the remaining amendments contained in document A/C.1/33/L.54 to the vote, and the revised draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted by 110 votes to 9, with 4 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution G).

22. At its 57th meeting, on 30 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.43 by 94 votes to 10, with 19 abstentions (*ibid.*, draft resolution H).

23. At its 55th meeting, on 29 November, before proceeding to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.49,

Nigeria proposed an oral amendment which was accepted by the sponsor, to replace in operative paragraph 1 the words "*Considers* the question of international security through the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Charter as . . ." by "*Considers* that the maintenance of international security through the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Charter is . . .". Thereupon, the draft resolution, as orally amended, was adopted by consensus (*ibid.*, draft resolution I).

### *Recommendations of the First Committee*

24. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### *General and complete disarmament*

##### A

#### REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Having resolved* to lay the foundations of an international disarmament strategy which aims at general and complete disarmament under effective international control, through co-ordinated and persevering efforts in which the United Nations should play a more effective role,

*Recalling* the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it decided to establish the Disarmament Commission,<sup>25</sup>

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

*Having considered* the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/33/42),

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

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set down in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, as well as the recommendations contained in its report and the decisions that the General Assembly has taken at its current session and which have a bearing on the Commission's programme of work in 1979;

3. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a report on the work of the Commission, including any recommendations and observations it may deem appropriate;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the Final Document, together with all the official records of the tenth special session, so that the views and proposals presented by States during the session will be available for the implementation of the Commission's programme of work;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render to the Disarmament Commission all the necessary assistance that it may require for implementing the present resolution;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him, by 31 March

<sup>25</sup> Resolution S-10/2, para. 118.



1979, their views and suggestions on the comprehensive programme of disarmament, for transmission to the Disarmament Commission;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

## B

### CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

#### *The General Assembly,*

*Concerned* at the fact that the arms race is accelerating and that the world figure for expenditures on armaments continues to increase,

*Convinced* that it is possible to develop effective international methods and procedures to promote general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

*Desiring* to eliminate the sources of tension by peaceful means and thereby to contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in the world,

*Stressing* the importance of the statement in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly that it is necessary, in order to facilitate the process of disarmament, to take measures and to pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States<sup>20</sup> in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Considering* that strict compliance by all States with the purposes and principles of the Charter is essential to ease international tensions and to create mutual confidence among States,

*Recognizing* the need and urgency of first steps to diminish the danger of armed conflicts resulting from misunderstandings or from misinterpretations of military activities,

*Aware* that there are situations peculiar to specific regions, which have a bearing on the nature of the confidence-building measures feasible in those regions,

*Expressing* its conviction that commitment to confidence-building measures could contribute to strengthening the security of States,

*Noting* the fact that at its tenth special session a number of proposals for such measures were submitted to that effect which deserve due consideration,

1. *Recommends* to all States to consider on a regional basis arrangements for specific confidence-building measures, taking into account the specific conditions and requirements of each region;

2. *Invites* all States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and experiences of those confidence-building measures they consider appropriate and feasible;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the views of Member States on this question to the General Assembly during its thirty-fourth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Confidence-building measures".

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 93.

## C

### STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TALKS

#### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2602 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2932 B (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3184 A and C (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3261 C (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3484 C (XXX) of 12 December 1975 and 31/189 A of 21 December 1976,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 32/87 G of 12 December 1977, in which, *inter alia*, it noted with satisfaction:

(a) The declaration made by the President of the United States of America on 4 October 1977 in these terms:

"The United States is willing to go as far as possible, consistent with our security interests, in limiting and reducing our nuclear weapons. On a reciprocal basis we are willing now to reduce them by 10 per cent, 20 per cent or even 50 per cent. Then we will work for further reductions with a view to a world truly free of nuclear weapons."<sup>21</sup>

(b) The declaration made by the President of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 2 November 1977 in these terms:

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

*Bearing in mind* that the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session included among those measures which deserve the highest priority the one which is set forth in these terms:

"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America should conclude at the earliest possible date the agreement they have been pursuing for several years in the second series of the strategic arms limitation talks. They are invited to transmit in good time the text of the agreement to the General Assembly. It should be followed promptly by further strategic arms limitation negotiations between the two parties, leading to agreed significant reductions of, and qualitative limitations on, strategic arms. It should constitute an important step in the direction of nuclear disarmament and, ultimately, of establishment of a world free of such weapons."<sup>22</sup>

*Noting* that in the Programme of Action it was established that in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility.<sup>23</sup>

1. *Deeply regrets* that, in spite of all that has been declared, resolved or reiterated over the last decade, it has not yet been possible for the talks on the limita-

<sup>21</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Plenary Meetings, 18th meeting, para. 15.*

<sup>22</sup> Resolution S-10/2, para. 52.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 48.

tion of strategic weapons, known as SALT, to achieve even the immediate results envisaged in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, the first devoted to disarmament;

2. *Stresses once again with the greatest emphasis* the necessity that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America strive to implement as soon as possible the declarations made in 1977 by their respective heads of State and reiterates its invitation to the Governments of both countries to adopt without delay all relevant measures to achieve that objective, which coincides in essence with the one defined in this regard in paragraph 52 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

3. *Trusts* that the two Governments will fulfil the invitation which the General Assembly addressed to them in paragraph 52 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, in order that they may transmit to it in good time the text of the agreement which over the last four years has been pursued in the second series of the strategic arms limitation talks.

#### D

##### STUDY ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

###### *The General Assembly,*

*Conscious* of its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for disarmament and the preservation of peace,

*Mindful* of the important task of the First Committee, to evaluate the state of the arms race and to deliberate on the issues of disarmament,

*Recalling* the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly in which it was underlined that the most immediate goal of disarmament is that of the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war,<sup>30</sup>

*Recalling also* that, in the same document, it was recommended that the United Nations should increase the dissemination of information concerning the arms race and disarmament with the full co-operation of its Member States,<sup>31</sup>

*Noting* that the only study on nuclear weapons carried out by the United Nations, entitled *Effects of the Possible Use of Nuclear Weapons and the Security and Economic Implications for States of the Acquisition and Further Development of These Weapons*, was published more than 10 years ago,<sup>32</sup>

*Noting also* that since then many important developments have taken place in the nuclear arms sector,

*Convinced* that a broad study on various aspects of nuclear weapons carried out by the United Nations would make a valuable contribution to the dissemination of factual information and to international understanding of the issues involved,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to carry out a comprehensive study providing factual information on present nuclear arsenals, trends in the technological development of nuclear-weapon systems, the effects of their use and the implications for international security as well as for negotiations on disarmament of:

(a) The doctrines of deterrence and other theories concerning nuclear weapons;

(b) The continued quantitative increase and qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;

2. *Recommends* that the study, while aiming at being as comprehensive as possible, should be based on open material and such further information that Member States may wish to make available for the purpose of the study;

3. *Invites* all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General so that the objectives of the study may be achieved;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

#### E

##### STUDY ON ALL THE ASPECTS OF REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

###### *The General Assembly,*

*Concerned* about the armaments race and the continued increase in expenditures on armaments,

*Recognizing* the importance of pursuing every effort which might contribute to progress towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

*Mindful* of the importance of the regional measures already adopted, of studies already carried out, notably in the field of nuclear-weapon-free zones, and of regional efforts undertaken at the nuclear and conventional levels, both in the field of measures designed to increase confidence and in that of disarmament and arms control,

*Recalling* its resolution 32/87 D of 12 December 1977, on the regional aspects of disarmament,

*Taking note* of national contributions made in accordance with the aforementioned resolution,

*Taking fully into account* the decisions and recommendations contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and the views expressed by Member States at its thirty-third session,

1. *Decides* to undertake a systematic study of all the aspects of regional disarmament;

2. *Specifies* in that connexion that the study shall cover, *inter alia*, the following subjects:

(a) Basic conditions governing the regional approach, particularly from the standpoint of security requirements;

(b) Definition of measures which, on the initiative of the States concerned, may lend themselves to a regional approach;

(c) The link between regional measures and the process of general and complete disarmament;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to carry out the study with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, appointed by him on a balanced geographical basis, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a pro-

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 18.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 99 and 100.

<sup>32</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.IX.1.

gress report on the work of the Group of Governmental Experts on Regional Disarmament.

## F

### NON-STATIONING OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS ON THE TERRITORIES OF STATES WHERE THERE ARE NO SUCH WEAPONS AT PRESENT

#### *The General Assembly,*

*Conscious* that a nuclear war would have devastating consequences for the whole of mankind,

*Desiring* to promote the halting of the nuclear arms race,

*Bearing in mind* the clearly expressed intention of many States to prevent the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territories,

*Considering* that the territorial limitation of the stationing of nuclear weapons is a measure closely related to the maintenance of peace and security in various regions and to the prevention of nuclear war,

*Considering* that the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present would constitute a step towards the larger objective of the subsequent complete withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the territories of other States,

*Bearing in mind* the desire to promote the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world, on the initiative of the States of the region,

1. *Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States to refrain from stationing nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present;

2. *Calls upon* all non-nuclear-weapon States which do not have nuclear weapons on their territory to refrain from any steps which would directly or indirectly result in the stationing of such weapons on their territories.

## G

### COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

#### *The General Assembly,*

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

*Recognizing also* that in accordance with paragraph 28 of its resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, all States have the right to participate in disarmament negotiations,

*Recalling* that in paragraph 113 of the same resolution it declared that, in order to achieve maximum effectiveness in the sphere of disarmament, two kinds of bodies were required: deliberative, in which all Member States should be represented, and negotiating, which for the sake of convenience should have a relatively small membership,

*Recalling* that the membership of the Committee on Disarmament is to be reviewed at regular intervals in accordance with paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

1. *Recommends* that the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament should be completed, following appropriate consultations among

Member States, during the next special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

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

3. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to make arrangements for interested States not members of the Committee to submit to it written proposals or working documents on measures of disarmament that are the subject of negotiation in the Committee and to participate in the discussion of the subject-matter of such proposals or working documents;

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

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

## H

### PROHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL FOR WEAPONS PURPOSES

#### *The General Assembly,*

*Conscious* that effective measures on a universal basis are necessary in order to facilitate the process of nuclear disarmament and the eventual complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

*Convinced* that the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices is closely linked to efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race,

*Considering* that the acceptance by all States of binding and verifiable controls in the form of full scope safeguards, on a non-discriminatory basis, on all production of fissionable material, so as to ensure that it is not used for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, would contribute towards the efforts to promote non-proliferation, limit further production of nuclear weapons and facilitate nuclear disarmament,

*Recalling with satisfaction* that, in paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it recognized that the achievement of nuclear disarmament would require, *inter alia*, the urgent negotiation of an agreement, at an appropriate stage and with adequate measures of verification satisfactory to the States concerned, on the cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes,

*Requests* the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its implementation of the proposals set forth in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, to consider urgently the question of an adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

## I

### DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

#### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s a Disarmament Decade,



*Reaffirming* the purposes and objectives of the Decade,

*Bearing in mind* the close relations between disarmament, international security and development,

*Recalling* its resolution 32/87 C of 12 December 1977, in which it requested the Secretary-General to initiate a study on the interrelationship between disarmament and international security, parallel with the study on the interrelationship between disarmament and development,

*Recalling also* that, in paragraph 97 of its resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of consultant experts appointed by him, to continue the study of the relationship between disarmament and international security,

1. *Considers* that the maintenance of international security through the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Charter is an essential objective of the Disarmament Decade;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to expedite action for the continuation of the study of the relationship between disarmament and international security, with a view to submitting a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and the final report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

25. The First Committee also recommends that the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General to proceed with the production of a United Nations film on wars and their consequences at the cost of approximately \$200,000.

## DOCUMENT A/33/436

### Report of the First Committee on agenda item 48

[Original: English]  
[7 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session on the basis of General Assembly resolution 32/89 of 12 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider separately agenda items 125 and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 35 to 49. The general debate on these items took place at the 30th to 50th meetings, from 7 to 24 November.

4. In connexion with agenda item 48, the First Committee had before it the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (A/33/28) and a letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (A/33/206).

5. On 21 November, Burundi, Iran, Peru, Poland, and Spain submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.34), which was subsequently also sponsored by Bolivia, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Jordan, Mongolia, Morocco, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Iran at the 48th meeting, on 22 November.

6. On 30 November, the Secretary-General submitted a statement (A/C.1/33/L.56) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

7. At its 59th meeting, on 1 December, the Com-

mittee adopted the draft resolution by consensus (see para. 8 below).

#### *Recommendation of the First Committee*

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### *World Disarmament Conference*

#### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2833 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2930 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3183 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3260 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3469 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/190 of 21 December 1976 and 32/89 of 12 December 1977,

*Reiterating* its conviction that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that all States should be in a position to contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

*Stressing anew* its belief that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could promote the realization of such an aim and that the co-operation of all nuclear-weapon Powers would considerably facilitate its attainment,

*Taking note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (A/33/28),

*Recalling* that, in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it decided that, at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

1. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference;

2. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States pos-

sessing nuclear weapons in order to remain currently informed of their attitudes, as well as with all other States, and to consider any relevant comments and observations which might be made to the Committee, especially having in mind paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

3. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

## DOCUMENT A/33/437

### Report of the First Committee on agenda item 49

[Original: English]  
[7 December 1978]

1. The item "United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Preparatory Conference" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/152 of 19 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider separately items 125 and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 35 to 49. The general debate on these items took place at the 30th to 50th meetings, from 7 to 24 November.

4. In connexion with agenda item 49, the First Committee had before it the report of the Preparatory Conference (A/33/44) and a letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (A/33/206).

5. On 17 November, Austria, Denmark, Egypt, India, Ireland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.26) which was subsequently sponsored also by Bangladesh, Cyprus, Honduras, Mauritius, Pakistan, Peru and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representatives of Sweden at the 57th meeting on 30 November.

6. On 29 November, the Secretary-General submitted a statement (A/C.1/33/L.53) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

7. At its 57th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by consensus (see para. 8 below).

#### *Recommendation of the First Committee*

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects*

#### *The General Assembly,*

*Convinced* that the suffering of civilian populations and combatants could be significantly reduced if general agreement could 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,

*Recalling* its resolution 32/152 of 19 December 1977, in which it decided to convene in 1979 a United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,

*Reiterating* the task entrusted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session to the Conference, namely, that it should consider specific categories of such weapons, including those which had been the subject-matter of previously conducted discussions, as well as the appeal addressed by the Assembly at its special session to all States to contribute towards carrying out this task,<sup>33</sup>

*Recalling* its decision to convene a Preparatory Conference for the United Nations Conference with the task of establishing the best possible substantive basis for the achievement at the United Nations Conference of agreements on prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons and of considering organizational matters relating to the holding of the United Nations Conference,<sup>34</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Preparatory Conference for the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (A/33/44) on its first session and of the progress made with regard to organizational aspects;

2. *Notes* that a number of proposals on the substantive work of the United Nations Conference were introduced and views exchanged on them;

3. *Reaffirms* its belief that the United Nations Conference should strive to reach agreement on specific instruments in the field of certain conventional weap-

<sup>33</sup> Resolution S-10/2, paras. 86 and 87.

<sup>34</sup> Resolution 32/152, paras. 3 and 4.

ons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects;

4. *Endorses* the decision of the Preparatory Conference to hold another session from 19 March to 12 April 1979 with a view to continuing its preparatory work in respect of both the organizational and the substantive aspects of the United Nations Conference;

5. *Reaffirms* its decision that the United Nations Conference should be held in 1979 and endorses the recommendation of the Preparatory Conference that it should be held at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979;

6. *Invites* States to participate actively in the further work of the Preparatory Conference and in

the United Nations Conference itself and to be represented, in so far as possible, by the required legal, military and medical expertise;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide continued assistance to the Preparatory Conference in its work and to undertake the necessary preparations for the holding of the United Nations Conference;

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

#### DOCUMENT A/33/L.33

**Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Romania and Sweden: amendment to draft resolution II submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/435**

[Original: English]  
[15 December 1978]

Replace the second preambular paragraph by the following:

"*Convinced* that efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race will facilitate the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices,".

#### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th and 86th plenary meetings, on 14 and 16 December 1978, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 35 to 49.

At its 84th meeting the Assembly adopted, by 122 votes to one, with 16 abstentions, the draft resolution submitted in the report on item 35 (A/33/423, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 33/57.<sup>35</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in the report on item 36 (A/33/424, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 33/58.<sup>35</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 37 (A/33/425, para. 9). For the final text, see resolutions 33/59 A and B.<sup>35</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted, by 134 votes to one, with 5 abstentions, the draft resolution submitted in the report on item 38 (A/33/426, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 33/60.<sup>35</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in the report on item 39 (A/33/427, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 33/61.<sup>35</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in the report on item 40 (A/33/428, para. 8). For the final text see resolution 33/62.<sup>35</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted, by 136 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, the draft resolution submitted in the report on item 41 (A/33/429, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 33/63.<sup>35</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted, by 138 votes to none, with one abstention, the draft resolution submitted in the report on item 42 (A/33/430, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 33/64.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>35</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted, by 97 votes to 2, with 37 abstentions, the draft resolution submitted in the report on item 43 (A/33/431, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 33/65.<sup>35</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft resolutions submitted in the report on item 44 (A/33/432, para. 9), as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 117 votes to none, with 24 abstentions, and draft resolution B was adopted by 118 votes to none, with 24 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 33/66 A and B.<sup>35</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted by 121 votes to none, with 18 abstentions, the draft resolution submitted in the report on item 45 (A/33/433, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 33/67.<sup>35</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in the report on item 46 (A/33/434, para. 8), by 130 votes to none, with 14 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 33/68.<sup>35</sup>

The Assembly also adopted the recommendation made by the First Committee in paragraph 9 of its report (see decision 33/418).<sup>35</sup>

At its 86th meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft resolutions submitted in the report on item 47 (A/33/435, para. 24), as follows: draft resolutions A and I were adopted without a vote; draft resolution B was adopted by 132 votes to none, with 2 abstentions; draft resolution C by 127 votes to one, with 10 abstentions; draft resolution D by 117 to none, with 21 abstentions; draft resolution E by 93 votes to none, with 40 abstentions; draft resolution F by 105 votes to 18, with 12 abstentions, and draft resolution G by 126 votes to 9, with one abstention; before voting on draft resolution H, the Assembly adopted the amendment contained in document A/33/L.33, by 86 votes to none, with 41 abstentions, then proceeded to adopt the amended draft resolution by 108 votes to 10, with 16 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 33/91 A to I.<sup>35</sup>

The Assembly also adopted the recommendation made by the First Committee in paragraph 25 of its report (see decision 33/422).<sup>35</sup>

At its 84th meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in the report on item 48 (A/33/436, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 33/69.<sup>35</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in the report on item 49 (A/33/437, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 33/70.<sup>35</sup>

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda items 35 to 49 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/33/27	Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament	37, 38, 40, 44, 47	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 27, vols. I and II</i>
A/33/28	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the World Disarmament Conference	48	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 28
A/33/29	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Indian Ocean	46	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 29
A/33/42	Report of the Disarmament Commission	47	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 42
A/33/44	Report of the Preparatory Conference for the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects	49	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 44
A/33/118	Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978	47	Mimeographed
A/33/145	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the General Assembly the twenty-second report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	47	Mimeographed. For the report, see: International Atomic Energy Agency, <i>Annual Report for 1977</i> (Vienna, July 1978)

Document No.	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978	41, 42, 43, 46, 47	Mimeographed
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978	38, 46, 47, 48, 49	Ditto
A/33/319	Letter dated 16 October 1978 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General, transmitting excerpts from the statement of Mr. Y. Tsedenbal, at the opening of the eighty-seventh session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on 27 September 1978 at Ulan Bator	47	Ditto
A/33/360	Report of the Secretary-General	43	Ditto
A/33/389	Production of a United Nations film on wars and their consequences: report of the Secretary-General	47	Ditto
A/33/392-S/12939	Letter dated 24 November 1978 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee held at Moscow on 23 November 1978	47	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1978, document S/12939</i>
A/33/497	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/426: report of the Fifth Committee	38	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 100</i>
A/33/502	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/436: report of the Fifth Committee	48	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/503	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/437: report of the Fifth Committee	49	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/505	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/434: report of the Fifth Committee	46	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/506	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/433: report of the Fifth Committee	45	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/507	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions A, D and E and the draft decision submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/435: report of the Fifth Committee	47	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/AC.159/...	Documents of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Indian Ocean		Documents in this series are mimeographed
A/AC.167/...	Documents of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the World Disarmament Conference		Ditto
A/C.1/33/5	Message dated 24 October 1978 from the representative of the Dominican Republic to the Chairman of the First Committee	35-49	Mimeographed
A/C.1/33/L.7	Draft resolution	38	See A/33/426, para. 5
A/C.1/33/L.7/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	38	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 6
A/C.1/33/L.18	Draft resolution	45	See A/33/433, paras. 4 and 7
A/C.1/33/L.19	Draft resolution	47	See A/33/435, para. 5
A/C.1/33/L.21	Draft resolution	47	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 6
A/C.1/33/L.21/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	47	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.1/33/L.21/Rev.2	Revised draft resolution	47	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.1/33/L.22	Draft resolution	44	See A/33/432, paras. 5 and 9
A/C.1/33/L.23	Draft resolution	40	See A/33/428, para. 5
A/C.1/33/L.24	Draft resolution	44	Replaced by A/C.1/33/L.24/Rev.1

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.1/33/L.24/ Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	44	See A/33/432, paras. 6 and 9
A/C.1/33/L.25	Draft resolution	43	See A/33/431, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/33/L.26	Draft resolution	49	See A/33/437, para. 5
A/C.1/33/L.27	Draft resolution	39	See A/33/427, para. 4
A/C.1/33/L.28	Draft resolution	36	See A/33/424, para. 4
A/C.1/33/L.29	Draft resolution	47	See A/33/435, para. 7
A/C.1/33/L.30	Draft resolution	41	Replaced by A/C.1/33/L.30/ Rev.1
A/C.1/33/L.30/ Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	41	See A/33/429, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/33/L.31	Draft resolution	42	See A/33/430, para. 5
A/C.1/33/L.32	Draft resolution	47	See A/33/435, para. 8
A/C.1/33/L.34	Draft resolution	48	See A/33/436, para. 5
A/C.1/33/L.35	Draft resolution	47	See A/33/435, para. 9
A/C.1/33/L.37	Amendments to document A/C.1/33/L.23	40	See A/33/428, para. 6
A/C.1/33/L.38	Draft resolution	47	See A/33/435, para. 10
A/C.1/33/L.39	Draft resolution	37	See A/33/425, paras. 5 and 9
A/C.1/33/L.40 and Corr.1	Draft resolution	35	See A/33/423, paras. 4 and 6
A/C.1/33/L.41	Draft resolution	37	See A/33/425, paras. 6 and 9
A/C.1/33/L.42	Draft resolution	47	See A/33/435, para. 11
A/C.1/33/L.42/ Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	47	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.1/33/L.42/ Rev.2	Revised draft resolution	47	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.1/33/L.43	Draft resolution	47	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 12
A/C.1/33/L.45	Amendments to document A/C.1/33/L.21/Rev.1	47	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 6
A/C.1/33/L.46	Amendments to document A/C.1/33/L.21/Rev.1	47	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.1/33/L.48	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/33/L.32: note by the Secretary-General	47	Mimeographed
A/C.1/33/L.49	Draft resolution	47	See A/33/435, para. 13
A/C.1/33/L.50	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/33/L.18: note by the Secretary-General	45	Mimeographed
A/C.1/33/L.51	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/33/L.19: note by the Secretary-General	47	Ditto
A/C.1/33/L.52	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 28 of document A/33/29: note by the Secretary-General	46	Ditto
A/C.1/33/L.53	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/33/L.26: note by the Secretary-General	49	Ditto
A/C.1/33/L.54	Amendments to document A/C.1/33/L.42/Rev.1	47	See A/33/435, para. 11
A/C.1/33/L.55	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/33/L.35: note by the Secretary-General	47	Mimeographed
A/C.1/33/L.56	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/33/L.34: note by the Secretary-General	48	Ditto
A/C.1/33/L.57	Amendment to document A/C.1/33/L.54	47	See A/33/435, para. 11
A/C.5/33/72	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/426: note by the Secretary-General	38	Mimeographed
A/C.5/33/79	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/433: note by the Secretary-General	45	Ditto



<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda Item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.5/33/80	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions A, D and E submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/435: note by the Secretary-General	47	Mimeographed
A/C.5/33/81	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/437: note by the Secretary-General	49	Ditto
A/C.5/33/83	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/436: note by the Secretary-General	48	Ditto
A/C.5/33/85	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/434: note by the Secretary-General	46	Ditto
A/C.5/33/89	Administrative and financial implications of the draft decision submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/435: note by the Secretary-General	47	Ditto
CCD/PV...	Verbatim records of the meetings of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament		Documents in this series are mimeographed



GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY

UN Doc. A/33/486

January 1978

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

UN/ISA COLLECTION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Official Records

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**Agenda item 50:\* Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: reports of the Secretary-General\*\***


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## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/486	Report of the First Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	9
	Check list of documents .....	9

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, First Committee*, 61st to 68th meetings, and *ibid.*, *First Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 84th and 85th meetings.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth (agenda item 39), twenty-ninth (item 36), thirtieth (item 49), thirty-first (item 33) and thirty-second (item 50).

## DOCUMENT A/33/486

## Report of the First Committee

[Original: English]  
[13 December 1978]

## I. Introduction

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: reports of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 32/153 and 32/154 of 19 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. The First Committee considered the item at its 61st to 68th meetings, from 4 to 8 December.

4. The First Committee had before it, in connexion with agenda item 50, the following documents:

(a) a report of the Secretary-General on non-interference in the internal affairs of States (A/33/216 and Add.1);

(b) a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (A/32/217 and Add.1 and 2);

(c) a letter dated 16 October 1978 from the representative of Mongolia addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/319);

(d) a letter dated 7 November 1978 from the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/362-S/12920);

(e) a letter dated 24 November 1978 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/392-S/12939);

(f) a draft declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace contained in the letter dated 28 September 1978 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/33/2);

(g) a letter dated 17 November 1978 from the representatives of Bulgaria and Democratic Yemen addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/33/6);

(h) a letter dated 21 November 1978 from the representatives of Angola and Bulgaria addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/33/8).

## II. Consideration of draft resolutions

## A. Draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.58

5. On 1 December, a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.58), was submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Bulgaria, the Congo, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Panama, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and the United Republic of Cameroon. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Poland at the 61st meeting, on 4 December.

6. At the 67th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Poland moved, upon consultation with the



sponsors, to add the following after the words "Further recalling" in the last preambular paragraph: "the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948 as well as". The draft resolution, as revised, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 100 to none, with 1 abstention<sup>1</sup> (see para. 13 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* United States of America.

#### B. Draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.59

7. On 7 December, a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.59) was submitted by Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bhutan, Botswana, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Kenya, Madagascar, Peru, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Afghanistan, Angola, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, the Congo, Egypt, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Panama, Qatar, Romania, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay and Viet Nam. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka at the 65th meeting, on the same day.

8. At the 67th meeting, the sponsors agreed to the following amendments to the draft resolution:

(a) In operative paragraph 1, after the word "internal" insert "or external"; after the words "all States" insert "in keeping with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations";

(b) In operative paragraph 2, replace the words "Expresses conviction" by "Reaffirms".

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by a recorded vote of 110 to none, with 13 abstentions<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Subsequently the delegations of Angola, Bangladesh, Cuba, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, the United Republic of Cameroon and the Upper Volta advised the Secretariat that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour.

<sup>2</sup> Subsequently the delegation of Saudi Arabia advised the Secretariat that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour. The delegation of Ireland advised the Secretariat that it would have abstained.

(see para. 13 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

#### C. Draft resolutions A/C.1/33/L.60 and A/C.1/33/L.60/Rev.1

9. On 5 December, a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.60) was submitted by Algeria, Botswana, Cyprus, Egypt, Guyana, India, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia and Zambia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka at the 65th meeting. The text read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

"Noting with satisfaction that the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security has played an important role in international life as confirmed by relevant resolutions on its implementation,

"Convinced that the Declaration continues to provide an important basis and incentive for further action by the international community towards strengthening and consolidating international peace and security as well as promoting co-operation among States on the basis of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

"Noting with concern that some of the important provisions of the Declaration have nevertheless not yet been implemented and that agreement concerning measures for their implementation has not been reached,

"*Deeply concerned* at the frequent acts of violation of the Charter of the United Nations, breaches of the peace and threats to international peace and security, recourse to the use of force and threats of force, failure to comply with the obligation of States to solve disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, disregard of the role of the United Nations and the erosion of confidence in the effectiveness of the Security Council,

"*Considering* that continuation of such a situation undermines the foundations on which the United Nations is based and threatens international peace and security,

"*Noting with profound concern* the continued existence of focal points of crises and tensions in various regions of the world endangering international peace and security, the continuation and escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the manifestations of tendencies to divide the world into spheres of influence and domination, continued interference in the internal affairs of States, including the use of mercenaries, and the continuing existence of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and *apartheid*, which remain the main obstacles to the strengthening of international peace and security,

"*Reaffirming* the close link between the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization and development and stressing the need for concerted action to achieve progress in those areas and the importance of the early implementation of the decisions adopted at the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly on the establishment of the new international economic order,

"*Recognizing* some encouraging signs and achievements with regard to the strengthening of international security as well as the necessity to exert further efforts towards consolidating and expanding the results achieved,

"*Welcoming* the successful struggle of people under colonial exploitation, foreign occupation and racial oppression and other forms of alien domination and their contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

"*Noting with approval* actions of the international community aimed at strengthening international security, in particular the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the ninth special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Khartoum from 18 to 22 July 1978, the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978, the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978, and the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977,

"1. *Calls upon* all States to adhere fully, in international relations, to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to contribute effectively to the implementation and further

elaboration of the provisions embodied in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;

"2. *Urges* all the members of the Security Council, especially its permanent members, to consider and to take, as a matter of urgency, all the necessary measures for ensuring respect for the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the implementation of the decisions of the United Nations on the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly those envisaged in Chapter VII of the Charter and provided in the above-mentioned Declaration for restoring the confidence of States in the United Nations and in the effectiveness of the Council as the organ bearing primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;

"3. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination to achieve self-determination and independence and urges Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to take urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of the other resolutions of the United Nations on the final elimination of colonialism, racism and *apartheid*;

"4. *Also calls* for the extension of the process of relaxation of international 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, territorial integrity and political independence of all States and the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own destiny freely and without outside interference, coercion or pressure;

"5. *Reaffirms* its opposition to any threats or use of force, intervention, aggression, foreign occupation and measures of political and economic coercion which attempts to violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of States or their right freely to dispose of their natural resources;

"6. *Commends* the holding of the tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, with the active participation of all Member States, particularly its decisions aimed at strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and establishing a new democratic machinery for the deliberation on, and negotiations of, disarmament measures, and, in this connexion, invites all Member States to take effective measures for halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and for disarmament, in accordance with the priorities agreed to during the tenth special session;

"7. *Considers* that the implementation of the new international economic order, assuring, through the settlement of urgent international economic problems, a speedy development of the developing countries, narrowing and overcoming the existing gap between the developed and the developing coun-



tries and the democratization of the process of decision-making, constitutes an inseparable part of the efforts for the strengthening of international peace and security;

"8. *Recalls* its ninth special session, on the question of Namibia, supports the efforts for achieving the independence of Namibia and invites all Member States to contribute towards the successful fulfilment of the mandate given to the Secretary-General with respect to this question by the Security Council;

"9. *Commends* the decision of the Belgrade meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe on the continuation of efforts aimed at implementing fully all the provisions of the Final Act of Helsinki, particularly the agreement on the implementation of the Declaration on the Mediterranean, and takes note of the meeting of experts being held in accordance with that decision; bearing in mind the close relationship between security in Europe and security in the Mediterranean, the Middle East and other regions of the World, endorses the proposal of the non-aligned countries for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation with a view to promoting good neighbourly relations, the settlement of all disputes between States by peaceful means, and concrete measures of co-operation among States of the region, in accordance with their mutual interest to concert their views and to seize opportunities to contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security;

"10. *Reaffirms once again* the provisions of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and calls upon the great Powers to co-operate in its implementation;

"11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General and, having in mind the forthcoming tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, requests him to prepare a report on the implementation of the Declaration and on the views communicated by the Governments of Member States concerning measures to be taken in order to implement those provisions of the Declaration which have not yet been put into effect, with a view to considering this problem at the thirty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly;

"12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of the thirty-fourth session the item entitled 'Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security'."

On 7 December, a revised version of the draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.60/Rev.1) was introduced by the sponsors to which were added Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Panama, Rumania, the United Republic of Cameroon and Zaire. The draft resolution was subsequently sponsored by Afghanistan and Bangladesh.

10. At the 67th meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution by 96 votes to 2, with 20 abstentions (see para. 13 below, draft resolution III).

**D. Draft resolutions A/C.1/33/L.61 and A/C.1/33/L.61/Rev.1**

11. On 6 December, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Panama and Venezuela in-

troduced a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.61) which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly.*

*"Reaffirming* its obligations with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security, respect for the principle of self-determination of peoples and the promotion of universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*"Recalling* that the Preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes the recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression in cases in which human rights are not protected by the rule of law,

*"Bearing in mind* the statement of the President of the Republic of Costa Rica at the current session of the General Assembly on the violation of his country's sovereignty by military aircraft of Nicaragua,

*"Noting also* the message sent to the President of the General Assembly concerning this matter by the President of the Republic of Colombia and the President of the Republic of Venezuela on 27 September 1978,

*"Considering* the extreme gravity of the events that have taken place and are continuing to occur in Nicaragua, which have caused the death of thousands of people, incalculable destruction of property and repeated massive violations of the most basic rights of Nicaragua's people by that country's Government,

"1. *Condemns* the repression of civilian population of Nicaragua and the violation of the sovereignty of Costa Rica by the Nicaraguan authorities;

"2. *Demands* that the Nicaraguan authorities stop other types of military activities that endanger the security of the region, in particular those that threaten the sovereignty and territorial inviolability of neighbouring countries;

"3. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from any action that may hinder or impede the full exercise by the Nicaraguan people of their right to full self-determination or the enjoyment of their rights;

"4. *Demands* that the Nicaraguan authorities cease all repressive actions against the people of Nicaragua and the massive and repeated violations of the human rights of the citizens of that country in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter;

"5. *Calls upon* all States to adopt the necessary measures to prevent and punish the recruitment and participation of their nationals as mercenaries in the internal conflict occurring in that country;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give any assistance he considers appropriate to guarantee the full exercise by the Nicaraguan people of their fundamental rights."

On 7 December, a revised version of the draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.61/Rev.1) was submitted by the sponsors, to which were added Afghanistan, Algeria and Viet Nam, and introduced by the representative of Venezuela at the 68th meeting, on 8 December. Later, Angola sponsored the revised draft resolution. Subsequently the sponsors agreed to revise the fourth

preambular paragraph by adding the words "which had led some countries of the American continent to attempt to reach a peaceful solution to the internal conflict in Nicaragua by means of a friendly committee of conciliation" after "basic rights".

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution as orally revised, by a roll call vote of 68 to 2, with 34 abstentions (see para. 13 below, draft resolution IV). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Nicaragua, Paraguay.

*Abstaining:* Bangladesh, Botswana, Burma, Central African Empire, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zaire, Zambia.

### *Recommendations of the First Committee*

13. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### *Draft Resolution I*

#### DECLARATION ON THE PREPARATION OF SOCIETIES FOR LIFE IN PEACE

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* that in the Charter the peoples of the United Nations proclaimed their determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and that one of the fundamental purposes of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

*Reaffirming* that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 95 (1) of 11 December 1946, planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression are crimes against peace and that, pursuant 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, of 24 October 1970,<sup>4</sup> and the Definition of

Aggression of 14 December 1974,<sup>4</sup> a war of aggression constitutes a crime against the peace,

*Reaffirming* the right of individuals, States and all mankind to life in peace,

*Aware* that, since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed,

*Recognizing* that peace among nations is mankind's paramount value, held in the highest esteem by all principal political, social and religious movements,

*Guided* by the lofty goal of preparing societies for and creating conditions of their common existence and co-operation in peace, equality, mutual confidence and understanding,

*Recognizing* the essential role of Governments, as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations, both national and international, the mass media, educational processes and teaching methods, in promoting the ideals of peace and understanding among nations,

*Convinced* that, in the era of modern scientific and technological progress, mankind's resources, energy and creative talents should be directed to the peaceful economic, social and cultural development of all countries, should promote the implementation of the new international economic order and should serve the raising of the living standards of all nations.

*Stressing with utmost concern* that the arms race, in particular in the nuclear field, and the development of new types and systems of weapons, based on modern scientific principles and achievements, threaten world peace,

*Recalling* that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>5</sup> the States Members of the United Nations solemnly reaffirmed their determination to make further collective efforts aimed at strengthening peace and international security and eliminating the threat of war, and agreed that, in order to facilitate the process of disarmament, it was necessary to take measures and pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States,

*Reaffirming* the principles contained in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of 14 December 1960,<sup>6</sup> the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, of 16 December 1970<sup>7</sup> and the Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente, of 19 December 1977,<sup>8</sup>

*Recalling* the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, of 7 December 1965,<sup>9</sup>

*Further recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of 10 December 1948,<sup>10</sup> as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, of 16 December 1966,<sup>11</sup> and bearing in mind that the latter states, *inter alia*, that any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law,

<sup>4</sup> General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex.

<sup>5</sup> Resolution S-10/2.

<sup>6</sup> General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

<sup>7</sup> General Assembly resolution 2714 (XXV).

<sup>8</sup> General Assembly resolution 32/155.

<sup>9</sup> General Assembly resolution 2077 (XX).

<sup>10</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

## I

*Solemnly invites* all States to guide themselves in their activities by the recognition of the supreme importance and necessity of establishing, maintaining and strengthening a just and durable peace for present and future generations and, in particular, to observe the following principles:

1. Every nation and every human being, regardless of race, conscience, language or sex, has the inherent right to life in peace. Respect for that right, as well as for the other human rights, is in the common interest of all mankind and an indispensable condition of advancement of all nations, large and small, in all fields.

2. A war of aggression, its planning, preparation or initiation are crimes against peace and are prohibited by international law.

3. In accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, States have the duty to refrain from propaganda for wars of aggression.

4. Every State, acting in the spirit of friendship and good-neighbourly relations, has the duty to promote all-round, mutually advantageous and equitable political, economic, social and cultural co-operation with other States, notwithstanding their socio-economic systems, with a view to securing their common existence and co-operation in peace, in conditions of mutual understanding of and respect for the identity and diversity of all peoples, and the duty to take up actions conducive to the furtherance of the ideals of peace, humanism and freedom.

5. Every State has the duty to respect the right of all peoples to self-determination, independence, equality, sovereignty, the territorial integrity of States and the inviolability of their frontiers, including the right to determine the road of their development, without interference or intervention in their internal affairs.

6. A basic instrument of the maintenance of peace is the elimination of the threat inherent in the arms race, as well as efforts towards general and complete disarmament, under effective international control, including partial measures with that end in view, in accordance with the principles agreed upon within the United Nations and relevant international agreements.

7. Every State has the duty to discourage all manifestations and practices of colonialism, as well as racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*, as contrary to the right of peoples to self-determination and to other human rights and fundamental freedoms.

8. Every State has the duty to discourage advocacy of hatred and prejudice against other peoples as contrary to the principles of peaceful coexistence and friendly co-operation.

## II

*Calls upon* all States, in order to implement the above principles:

(a) To act perseveringly and consistently, with due regard for the constitutional rights and the role of the family, the institutions and organizations concerned:

(i) To ensure that their policies relevant to the implementation of the present Declaration, including educational processes and teaching methods as well as media information activi-

ties, incorporate contents compatible with the task of the preparation for life in peace of entire societies and, in particular, the young generations;

(ii) Therefore, to discourage and eliminate incitement to racial hatred, national or other discrimination, injustice or advocacy of violence and war;

(b) To develop various forms of bilateral and multilateral co-operation, also in international governmental and non-governmental organizations, with a view to enhancing preparation of societies to live in peace and, in particular, exchanging experiences on projects pursued with that end in view;

## III

1. *Recommends* that the governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned should initiate appropriate action towards the implementation of the present Declaration;

2. *States* that a full implementation of the principles enshrined in the present Declaration calls for concerted action on the part of Governments, the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as other interested international and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the progress made in the implementation of the present Declaration and to submit periodic reports thereon to the General Assembly, the first such report to be submitted not later than at its thirty-sixth session.

*Draft resolution II*

## NON-INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF STATES

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 31/91 of 14 December 1976 and 32/153 of 19 December 1977 on non-interference in the internal affairs of States,

*Taking note* of the reports of the Secretary-General,<sup>12</sup> containing the views of Member States on ways by which greater respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States can be assured,

1. *Urges* all States to abide by the provisions of resolutions 31/91 and 32/153, in which the General Assembly denounced any form of interference in the internal or external affairs of States and called upon all States, in keeping with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to undertake measures to prevent any hostile or aggressive act or activity from taking place within their territory and directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of another State;

2. *Reaffirms* that a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States would be an important contribution to the further elaboration of the principles for strengthening equitable co-operation and friendly relations among States, based on sovereign equality and mutual respect;

<sup>12</sup> A/32/164 and Add.1, A/32/165 and Add.1 and 2, A/33/216 and Add.1.

3. *Notes* that a number of Member States have expressed support for the preparation of such a declaration;

4. *Considers* that the expression of further views would facilitate the elaboration of the principles and provisions of a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General once again to invite Member States, especially those which have not yet done so, to express their views on the question of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

### *Draft resolution III*

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

*Noting with satisfaction* that the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security has played an important role in international life as confirmed by relevant resolutions on its implementation,

*Convinced* that the Declaration continues to provide an important basis and incentive for further action by the international community towards strengthening and consolidating international peace and security as well as promoting co-operation among States on the basis of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

*Noting with concern* that some of the important provisions of the Declaration have nevertheless not yet been implemented and that agreement concerning measures for their implementation has not been reached,

*Deeply concerned* at the frequent acts of violation of the Charter of the United Nations, breaches of the peace and threats to international peace and security, recourse to the threat or use of force, non-compliance by States with their obligations to solve disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter, disregard of the role of the United Nations and the lessening of confidence in the effectiveness of the Security Council in ensuring compliance with the Charter,

*Considering* that continuation of such a situation is not conducive to the strengthening of the foundations on which the United Nations is based and threatens international peace and security,

*Noting with profound concern* the continued existence of focal points of crises and tensions in various regions of the world endangering international peace and security, the continuation and escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the manifestations of tendencies to divide the world into spheres of influence and domination, continued interference in the internal affairs of States, including the use of mercenaries, and the continuing existence of colonialism, racism and apartheid, which remain the main obstacles to the strengthening of international peace and security,

*Reaffirming* the close link between the strengthening

colonization and development and stressing the need for concerted action to achieve progress in those areas and the importance of the early implementation of the decisions adopted at the sixth<sup>13</sup> and seventh<sup>14</sup> special sessions of the General Assembly on the establishment of a new international economic order,

*Recognizing* some encouraging signs and achievements with regard to the strengthening of international security as well as the necessity to exert further efforts towards consolidating and expanding the results achieved,

*Welcoming* the struggle of people under colonial exploitation, foreign occupation and racial oppression and other forms of alien domination and their contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

*Taking note* of the actions of the international community aimed at strengthening international security, in particular the tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, the ninth special session of the Assembly, on the question of Namibia, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Khartoum from 18 to 22 July 1978, the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978, the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978, and the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977,

1. *Calls upon* all States to adhere fully, in international relations, to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to contribute effectively to the implementation and further elaboration of the provisions embodied in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;

2. *Urges* all the members of the Security Council, especially its permanent members, to consider and to take, as a matter of urgency, all the necessary measures for ensuring the implementation of the decisions of the United Nations on the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly the provisions contained in Chapter VII of the Charter and provided in the above-mentioned Declaration for strengthening the confidence of States in the United Nations and in the effectiveness of the Council as the organ bearing primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;

3. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination to achieve self-determination and independence and urges Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to take urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of the other resolutions of the United Nations on the final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid;

4. *Also calls* for the deepening and extension of the process of relaxation of international tensions, which is still limited in both scope and geographical extent, to all regions of the world in order to help

<sup>13</sup> See resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI)



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, territorial integrity and political independence of all States and the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own destiny freely and without outside interference, coercion or pressure;

5. *Reaffirms* its opposition to any threat or use of force, intervention, aggression, foreign occupation or measure of political and economic coercion which attempts to violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of States or their right freely to dispose of their natural resources;

6. *Commends* the holding of the tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, with the active participation of all Member States, particularly its decisions aimed at strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, including those relating to effective machinery for deliberation on, and negotiation of, disarmament measures, and, in this connexion, invites all Member States to take effective measures for halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and for disarmament, in accordance with the priorities agreed to during the tenth special session;

7. *Considers* that the implementation of the new international economic order, assuring, through the settlement of urgent international economic problems, a speedy development of the developing countries, narrowing and overcoming the existing gap between the developed and the developing countries and the democratization of the process of decision-making, constitutes an inseparable part of the efforts for the strengthening of international peace and security;

8. *Recalls* its ninth special session, on the question of Namibia, supports the efforts for achieving the independence of Namibia and invites all Member States to contribute towards the successful implementation of resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and facilitate, within this framework, the fulfilment of the mandate given to the Secretary-General with respect to this question by the Council;

9. *Expresses its concern* over the worsening of the critical situation in Zimbabwe, urges Member States to increase their support to the people of Zimbabwe in its legitimate struggle against the minority racist régime for its continuous attempts to impede the attainment of independence by Zimbabwe and for its acts of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring countries;

10. *Commends* the decision of the Belgrade meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe on the continuation of efforts aimed at implementing fully all the provisions of the Final Act of Helsinki, particularly the agreement on the implementation of the Declaration on the Mediterranean, supports, bearing in mind the close relationship between security in Europe and security in the Mediterranean, the Middle East and other regions of the world, the proposal of the non-aligned countries for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation with a view to promoting good neighbourly relations, the settlement of all disputes between States by peaceful means, and concrete measures of co-operation among States of the region, in accord-

ance with their mutual interest to concert their views and to seize opportunities to contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security, and, in this context, takes note of the meeting of experts being held in accordance with the decision referred to above;

11. *Reaffirms once again* the provisions of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace<sup>15</sup> and calls upon the great Powers to co-operate in its implementation;

12. *Considers* that the dismantling of foreign military bases would contribute to the strengthening of international security;

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/217 and Add.1 and 2) and, having in mind the forthcoming tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, requests him to prepare a report on the implementation of the Declaration and on the views communicated by the Governments of Member States concerning measures to be taken in order to implement those provisions of the Declaration which have not yet been put into effect, with a view to considering this problem at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly,

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

#### *Draft resolution IV*

#### SITUATION IN NICARAGUA

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its obligations with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Bearing in mind* the statement of the President of the Republic of Costa Rica at the current session of the General Assembly on the violation of his country's sovereignty by military aircraft of Nicaragua,<sup>16</sup>

*Noting* also the message sent to the President of the General Assembly concerning this matter by the President of the Republic of Colombia and the President of the Republic of Venezuela on 27 September 1978 (A/33/275, annex),

*Considering* the extreme gravity of the events that have taken place and are continuing to occur in Nicaragua, which have caused the death of thousands of people, incalculable destruction of property and repeated violations of the most basic rights and which have led some countries of the American continent to attempt to reach a peaceful solution to the internal conflict in Nicaragua by means of a friendly committee of conciliation,

1. *Censures* the repression of the civilian population of Nicaragua and the violation of the sovereignty of Costa Rica by Nicaraguan military aircraft;

2. *Expresses deep concern* over the serious turn taken by the domestic situation in Nicaragua and over its implications for peace and security in the region;

<sup>15</sup> General Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI).

<sup>16</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 11th meeting, paras. 75-126.

3. *Demands* that the Nicaraguan authorities stop military and other activities that endanger the security of the region, in particular those that threaten the sovereignty and territorial inviolability of neighbouring countries;

4. *Urges* the Nicaraguan authorities to ensure respect for the human rights of the citizens of Nicaragua, in accordance with their international commitments and the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Requests* all States to adopt the necessary measures, in accordance with their constitutional pro-

cedures, to discourage the recruitment and participation of their nationals as mercenaries in the conflict occurring in Nicaragua;

6. *Urges* the continuation of international efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the internal conflict in Nicaragua;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the appropriate channels, carefully to follow developments in the situation in Nicaragua and provide the assistance needed to achieve the purposes of the present resolution.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/C.1/33/486, para. 13). Draft resolution I was adopted by 138 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution II by 128 votes to none, with 14 abstentions, draft resolution III by 119 votes to 2, with 19 abstentions, and draft resolution IV by 85 votes to 2, with 45 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 33/73, 33/74, 33/75 and 33/76.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 50 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

A/33/51	Letter dated 21 December 1977, from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the joint communiqué issued on the occasion of the state visit of His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to the Sultanate of Oman	Mimeographed
A/33/56-S/12545	Letter dated 27 January 1978, from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978</i> , document S/12545
A/33/73	Letter dated 28 March 1978, from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/33/96	Letter dated 9 May 1978, from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/131-S/12732	Letter dated 8 June 1978, from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1978</i> , document S/12732
A/33/152	Letter dated 16 June 1978, from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, delivered on 15 June 1978 in Blagoevgrad	Mimeographed
A/33/169	Letter dated 3 July 1978, from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/174	Letter dated 7 July 1978, from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Treaty concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal, signed at Washington on 7 September 1977, the text of the Protocol to the Treaty with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States	Ditto
A/33/201	Letter dated 26 July 1978, from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, of 24 July 1978	Ditto
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978, from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978	Ditto
A/33/216 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto



Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/217 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/33/232 and Corr.1	Note verbale dated 5 September 1978, from the Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/234	Note verbale dated 5 September 1978, from the representatives of Benin and Guinea to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the joint declaration signed at Cotonou on 27 May 1978 by the President of the Republic of Guinea and the President of the People's Republic of Benin	Ditto
A/33/279-S/12875	Letter dated 2 October 1978, from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued at the Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries on 2 October 1978	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1978</i> , document S/12875
A/33/284	Letter dated 4 October 1978, from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the message of 2 October 1978 from His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, addressed to the President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	Mimeographed
A/33/319	Letter dated 16 October 1978, from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General, transmitting excerpts from the statement of Mr. Y. Tsendenbal, at the opening of the eighty-seventh session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on 27 September 1978 at Ulan Bator	Ditto
A/33/362-S/12920	Letter dated 7 November 1978, from the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1978</i> , document S/12920
A/33/392-S/12939	Letter dated 24 November 1978, from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee held at Moscow on 23 November 1978	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/12939
A/33/480	Letter dated 11 December 1978, from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Statement dated 7 December 1978 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea	Mimeographed
A/33/546	Letter dated 21 December 1978, from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration of 2 December 1978 of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation	Ditto
A/33/548	Letter dated 21 December 1978, from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement made by the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at the Joint Solemn Session of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front and the Grand National Assembly, held on 1 December 1978	Ditto
A/C.1/33/2	Letter dated 28 September 1978, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a draft declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace	Ditto
A/C.1/33/6	Letter dated 17 November 1978, from the representatives of Bulgaria and Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration for the Development of Friendship and Co-operation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	Ditto
A/C.1/33/8	Letter dated 21 November 1978, from the representatives of Bulgaria and Angola to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola	Ditto
A/C.1/33/L.58	Draft resolution	See A/33/486, para. 5
A/C.1/33/L.59	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 7
A/C.1/33/L.60	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 9
A/C.1/33/L.60/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.1/33/L.61	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 11
A/C.1/33/L.61/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i>



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Agenda item 51:\* International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:\*\*

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 52:\* Preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space\*\*

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/344	Report of the Special Political Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	3
	Check list of documents .....	3

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Special Political Committee*, 6th to 12th meetings; *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 24th meeting; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 51st meeting.

\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (see agenda items 30 and 31), twenty-ninth session (see items 32 and 33), thirtieth session (see items 32 and 33), thirty-first session (see items 31 and 32) and thirty-second session (see items 35 and 36).

## DOCUMENT A/33/344

### Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]  
[30 October 1978]

1. The items entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: (a) report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; (b) report of the Secretary-General" and "Preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" were included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/196 A of 20 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the two items in its agenda and to allocate them to the Special Political Committee.

3. At its 6th meeting, on 16 October, the Special Political Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on items 51 and 52. The general debate on those items took place at the 6th to 12th meetings, held between 16 and 20 October.

4. In connexion with items 51 and 52, the Committee had before it the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/33/20). At the 6th meeting, Mr. Moreira Garcia (Brazil), Rapporteur of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of

Outer Space, introduced the report. The Committee also had before it a report of the Secretary-General on item 51 (A/33/212 and Add.1).

5. At the 10th meeting, on 19 October, the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.3), which was sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, the Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burundi, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Pakistan, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon and Zaire joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (for the text, see para. 8 below).

6. A statement (A/SPC/33/L.4) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was submitted by the Secretary-General.

7. At its 12th meeting, on 20 October, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, without a vote.

**Recommendation of the Special  
Political Committee**

8. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL  
USES OF OUTER SPACE

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 32/196 A of 20 December 1977,

*Having considered* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-first session (A/33/20),

*Reaffirming* the common interest of mankind in furthering the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, as well as the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

*Welcoming* the successful completion of the three recent international outer space missions with participation for the first time in the peaceful exploration of outer space by the cosmonauts from Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland together with the cosmonauts from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics within the INTERCOSMOS programme of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space,

*Reaffirming* the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space,

*Recalling* its resolution 32/195 of 20 December 1977 concerning the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,<sup>1</sup>

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. *Invites* States which have not yet become parties to international treaties regulating the peaceful uses of outer space to give 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 at its seventeenth session continued:

(a) Its efforts to elaborate draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting;

(b) Its efforts to formulate draft principles relating to the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space;

(c) Its efforts to complete the draft treaty relating to the moon;

(d) Its discussion of matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind, *inter alia*, questions relating to the geostationary orbit;

4. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Legal Sub-Committee at its eighteenth session should:

(a) Continue, as matters of priority:

(i) Its efforts to complete the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting;

(ii) Its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles;

(iii) Its efforts to complete the draft treaty relating to the moon;

(b) Continue to discuss matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind, *inter alia*, questions relating to the geostationary orbit;

(c) Include in its agenda an item entitled "Other matters";

5. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its fifteenth session:

(a) Continued to consider in detail both the current pre-operational/experimental phase and a possible future global/international operational phase of remote sensing of the earth from space;

(b) Continued to consider the implementation of the United Nations programme on space applications;

(c) Achieved significant progress in its detailed consideration of questions relating to the convening of a United Nations conference on outer space matters;

(d) Examined the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit;

6. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its sixteenth session should continue its work on the matters before it, giving priority to the following four items:

(a) Questions relating to remote sensing of the earth by satellites;

(b) Consideration of the United Nations programme on space applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

(c) Question of convening a United Nations conference on outer space;

(d) Questions relating to space transportation systems;

7. *Approves* the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the co-ordination of activities between the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and the Legal Sub-Committee in the area of remote sensing and on the need to continue such co-ordination at their future sessions;

8. *Approves* the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to request the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee to include in its agenda consideration of technical aspects and safety measures relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, for which purpose the Committee recommended that the Sub-Committee should, unless it decides other-

<sup>1</sup> Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

wise, create a working group of experts<sup>2</sup> open to all its members to meet during its session in accordance with paragraph 76 of the report of the Committee;

9. *Requests* launching States to inform States concerned in the event that a space object with nuclear power sources on board is malfunctioning with a risk of re-entry of radio-active materials to the earth;

10. *Adopts* the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space relating to the convening of a second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as well as to the arrangements for its preparation, contained in paragraph 75 of the Committee's report;

11. *Endorses* the proposed United Nations programme on space applications for 1979, as proposed to the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee by the Expert on Space Applications;<sup>3</sup>

12. *Approves* a continuing sponsorship by the United Nations of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in India and the CELPA Mar del Plata Station in Argentina;

<sup>2</sup> Subsequently referred to as the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space.

<sup>3</sup> A/AC.105/211.

13. *Requests* the specialized agencies to continue to provide the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

14. *Welcomes* the report submitted by the World Meteorological Organization on its tropical cyclone project,<sup>4</sup> in response to General Assembly resolution 32/196 A, and requests the World Meteorological Organization to continue submitting annual status reports on the project;

15. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments which acted as hosts to, offered fellowships for, or otherwise assisted in the holding of, international training seminars and workshops on space applications, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

16. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work, in accordance with the present and previous resolutions of the General Assembly, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

<sup>4</sup> A/AC.105/225.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 10 November 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/33/344, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 33/16.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

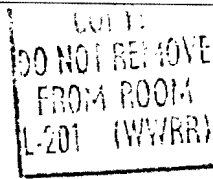
NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda items 51 and 52 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/20	Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 20</i>
A/33/162	Letter dated 28 June 1978 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/33/212 and Add.1	International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/SPC/33/L.3	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/344, paras. 5 and 8
A/SPC/33/L.4	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/33/L.3: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/33/344</i>	
A/33/357	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 100</i>
A/C.5/33/30	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 53:\* Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/103	Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation . . . .	1
A/33/334	Report of the Special Political Committee . . . . .	2
Action taken by the General Assembly . . . . .		3
Check list of documents . . . . .		3

\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Special Political Committee*, 4th and 5th meetings, and *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 43rd meeting.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 103), twenty-ninth session (item 41), thirtieth session (item 50), thirty-first session (item 51) and thirty-second session (item 54).

### DOCUMENT A/33/103

#### Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

[Original: English]  
[26 May 1978]

1. The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation<sup>1</sup> held its twenty-seventh session at the Redoutensaal, Hofburg, in Vienna from 17 to 21 April 1978. Mr. M. Klímek (Czechoslovakia), Mr. F. E. Stieve (Federal Republic of Germany) and Mr. K. Sundaram (India) served as Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur, respectively.

2. During the session the Committee, after taking note of General Assembly resolution 32/6 of 31 October 1977, reviewed on the basis of documents prepared by the Secretariat some subjects in the field of radiation sources and effects that merited reporting. As a result of that review, the Committee decided to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report reviewing the dose-response relation at low doses of radiation, the genetic effects of radiation, the synergism between radiation and other environmental agents, the non-stochastic effects of radiation,

the sources of radiation and the corresponding human exposures, and the analyses of the models for assessing radiation dose.

3. The Committee also expressed its intention to report annually to the General Assembly on its progress, and decided on the type of information from various sources that the Secretariat would seek to obtain in order to continue the Committee's assessment of radiation exposures.

4. The Committee continued the preparation of a contribution to the United Nations Environment Programme document relating to criteria on selected radionuclides, and reviewed, on the basis of drafts prepared by the Secretariat, the information available on strontium-90; the committee also made detailed decisions regarding the treatment of this subject for the continuation of the work.

5. The Committee elected Mr. F. E. Stieve (Federal Republic of Germany), Mr. J. R. Moroney (Australia) and Mr. Z. Jaworowski (Poland) to serve as Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur, respectively, at the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions of the Committee.

6. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the facilities provided by the Government of Austria for the holding of its twenty-seventh session.

7. The Committee discussed the time schedule for the preparation of the scientific working papers and drafts to be discussed at its twenty-eighth session. The

<sup>1</sup> The terms of reference of the Scientific Committee, which was established by the General Assembly at its tenth session in 1955, are set out in resolution 913 (X). It was originally composed of the following Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. By resolution 3154 C (XXVIII), the General Assembly decided to increase the Committee's membership by up to five additional members, and the following Member States were appointed members of the Committee by the President of the Assembly in consultation with the Chairmen of the regional groups: Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Peru, Poland and Sudan.

... necessary for the collection of information, evaluation of data, consultation with the scientific community and the interested international organizations, ... the additional need to avoid overlapping with scientific meetings in the field of radiation assessments ... effects would make it impossible to hold the twenty-eighth session before June 1979. In view of

the difficulty of providing appropriate facilities at Vienna at that time, and informed about the offered possibility to meet at the headquarters of the World Health Organization, for which the Committee expressed its appreciation, the Committee decided to hold its twenty-eighth session at Geneva from 11 to 15 June 1979.

## DOCUMENT A/33/334

## Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]  
[25 October 1978]

1. The item entitled "Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 32/6 of 31 October 1977.

2. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

3. The Special Political Committee examined the item at its 4th and 5th meetings, on 11 and 12 October 1978. It had before it the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/33/103).

4. At the 4th meeting, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.2), which was sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Mexico and New Zealand. Subsequently, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Peru and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

5. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution by adding the phrase "and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field" after the word "organizations".

6. At the 5th meeting, it was announced that Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Malaysia, Norway, Poland, the Sudan, Sweden, the United States of America and Uruguay had joined as sponsors of the revised draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.2/Rev.1) (see para. 8 below).

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution without a vote.

**Recommendation of the Special  
Political Committee**

8. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

**Effects of atomic radiation**

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 Radia-

tion, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 32/6 of 31 October 1977,

*Reaffirming* the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

*Concerned* about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

*Conscious* of the continued need for compiling information about atomic radiation and for analysing its effects on man and his environment,

*Noting* the intention of the Scientific Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report reviewing the dose-response relation at low doses of radiation, genetic effects of radiation, synergism between radiation and other environmental agents, non-stochastic effects of radiation, sources of radiation and the corresponding human exposures and analyses of the models for assessing radiation dose,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/33/103);

2. *Commends* the Scientific Committee for the valuable contribution it has made since its inception to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation;

3. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordination activities, to increase knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

6. *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, and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;

7. *Requests* all Member States and the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned to continue to supply to the Scientific Committee further data relevant to its work with a view to facilitating the preparation of its report.

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**ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 3 November 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/33/334, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 33/5.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

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**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to agenda item 53 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/SPC/33/L.2	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/334, paras. 4-6
A/SPC/33/L.2/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 6



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Agenda item 54:\* United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East:\*\*

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

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/276	Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine .....	1
A/33/285	Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip: report of the Secretary-General .....	2
A/33/286	Population and refugees displaced since 1967: report of the Secretary-General .....	4
A/33/287	Offers of scholarships and grants for higher education for Palestine refugees: report of the Secretary-General .....	5
A/33/320	Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East .....	6
A/33/374	Report of the Special Political Committee .....	8
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		12
Check list of documents .....		12

\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Special Political Committee*, 13th to 23rd meetings, and *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 46th meeting, and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 87th meeting.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 43), twenty-ninth session (item 38), thirtieth session (item 54), thirty-first session (item 53) and thirty-second session (item 55).

## DOCUMENT A/33/276

### Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

[Original: English]  
[29 September 1978]

#### Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report

The thirty-second report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 October 1977 to 30 September 1978, the text of which is attached to the present note, was transmitted by the Chairman of the Commission by letter of 28 September 1978 for communication to the States Members of the United Nations in accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 512 (VI) of 26 January 1952 and paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 32/90 A of 13 December 1977.

#### ANNEX

##### Thirty-second report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

1. In paragraph 4 of resolution 32/90 A of 13 December 1977, the General Assembly noted with regret that the United

Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) and requested the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report as appropriate, but no later than 1 October 1978. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request.

2. It should be recalled that in its twenty-fourth<sup>a</sup> and twenty-fifth<sup>b</sup> reports, covering the periods from 24 December 1965 to 30 September 1966 and from 1 October 1966 to 30 September 1967, the Commission responded to similar requests which the General Assembly had made in its resolutions 2052 (XX) of 15 December 1965 and 2154 (XXI) of 17 November 1966 regarding the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III). In those reports the Commission noted that examination of various ways in which it might be possible to intensify its efforts with

<sup>a</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 32, document A/6451.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 34, document A/6846.

any prospect of advancing matters towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had compelled the conclusion that all the ways envisaged presupposed substantial changes in the situation.

3. There is no need to emphasize that, as already stated in the preceding reports, the events which have occurred since then in the area concerned have further complicated an already very complex situation. As far as the Commission is concerned, the circumstances which unfortunately have limited

its possibilities of action have remained up to now essentially unchanged.

4. Noting, however, that the diplomatic activity directed towards the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East has been resumed, the Commission expresses the most sincere hope that the situation in the region will improve in the near future, thus enabling it to carry forward its work in accordance with its mandate as defined by General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948.

## DOCUMENT A/33/285

### Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip: report of the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]  
[11 October 1978]*

1. The present report is submitted to the General Assembly in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, concerning Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), to report to it at its thirty-third session on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 of the resolution. In paragraph 1 of that resolution, the 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 and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation and to desist from further removal of refugees and destruction of their shelters.

2. By a note verbale dated 15 March 1978, addressed to the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations, the Secretary-General drew attention to his reporting responsibility under paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 32/90 C and requested the Government of Israel to forward to him, as soon as possible, any relevant information on the implementation of the respective provisions of the resolution.

3. By a note verbale dated 15 September 1978, the Permanent Representative of Israel conveyed to the Secretary-General his Government's comments on that resolution which, as in previous reports on this matter, are reproduced verbatim below:

"The Government of Israel wishes to draw attention to the stable security situation prevailing in the Gaza District, and also to the vast amelioration in the economic and social condition of the refugees there.

"This situation continues as a direct result of the measures taken in 1971 by the Israel authorities against Arab terrorism, which had been rife in the Gaza District until then and which, for the most part, struck at and grievously harmed the local population.

"It is necessary to give some indication of the economic progress achieved since 1967 among refugees and non-refugees alike, since only against this background can the totally misguided nature of the resolution in question be fully evaluated.

"In the first five years after 1967, the GNP of the Gaza District rose at an annual average of 18 per cent in real terms. During the next five years,

the annual growth rate slackened somewhat to a still impressive average of 8 to 9 per cent. Hence, the aggregate advances in the GNP over the period have been considerable by any standards. This can be translated into simple day-to-day terms. For example, the area of private building-starts rose from 17,000 square metres in 1969 to 250,000 square metres in 1976. In 1972, only 6 per cent of the households possessed refrigerators; in 1977, 29 per cent had them. In 1972, 8 per cent of the households possessed television sets; by 1976 the number had jumped to 42 per cent. In 1972, only 2 per cent of the households possessed private cars, as compared with 5 per cent in 1976.

"Underpinning this encouraging economic climate is the fact that there continues to be virtually no unemployment in the Gaza District. Of the area's labour force, which numbers approximately 80,000, about one-third—both refugees and non-refugees—have sought and found work in Israel. A recent study shows that 85 per cent of these workers have been at their jobs for over four years, indicating a high degree of labour stability. The wages they earn, equal to those of Israeli workers, have consistently risen at a faster pace than the cost of living, enabling them to achieve a standard of living never before enjoyed by them.

"With the aim of alleviating the social condition of the refugees, the Israel authorities have over the last few years completed a number of housing projects outside the camps. These allow refugees to move out of their unsatisfactory shelters in the camps into relatively spacious and well-appointed homes of their own (between 750 and 850 square feet of floor space) at modest cost and on favourable terms. More recently, the authorities, in the light of their experience to date, have favoured projects designed to encourage the refugees to build their new homes by themselves. This is made possible by providing the refugees with plots of land prepared for building, together with a cash grant, so that the family can build a home to its own specifications.

"Having benefited from the economic progress described above, not insignificant numbers of refugees have chosen to take advantage of these opportunities. By the end of August of this year, 740 refugee families, mainly from the camp at Khan Yunis, had been accommodated in the housing project at el-Amal. One thousand families had found



new homes in the Sheikh Radwan "A" project, and 922 families from the Rafah camp had moved into the new housing project nearby.

"In addition, plans are well in hand for further housing schemes. The Sheikh Radwan "B" project will have room for 1,200 families, of whom 300 will move in within the current year. Similarly, 120 families have already paid the first instalment for the purchase of their building plots at another project near Rafah.

"In other words, for the first time since 1948, refugees in the Gaza District have been given the possibility of moving out of the squalid conditions of the camps into decent housing, equipped with all the amenities normally available in modern dwellings. Indeed, Israel has been the first country in the Middle East to lend a real hand to the refugees and assist them, through land and monetary grants, in rehabilitation and the improvement of their social standards.

"Israel can have no part in any attempt to perpetuate the untold misery which has prevailed in the refugee camps. It will abide by its policy of offering the refugees houses outside the camps. Moreover, it will not adopt the frivolous course advocated in resolution 32/90 C, and will not evict any refugees living in new homes, which have been purchased with their own money and, in a growing number of cases, have been built with their own hands.

"In the process of moving out of the camps, the formal status of the individuals concerned as refugees entitled to the services of UNRWA is not affected. Israel, therefore, rejects the mischievous suggestions reflected in the resolution in question, at a time when refugees are being enabled, without pressure or coercion, to move to far superior accommodations than they have ever known, and when the refugees themselves are eager to take advantage of this opportunity to better their lives.

"It is enough to see the economic and social progress attained by all the Arab population, including refugees, in the areas administered by Israel, in order to recognize resolution 32/90 C for what it is: namely, a hollow piece of Arab political warfare, stemming from a fear that Israel may go far towards solving the refugee problem in the Gaza District and in the other areas, and thus deprive the Arab States—which for thirty years have done little or nothing for the refugees—of a sordid propaganda tool to deploy against Israel."

4. The following information concerning Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 32/90 C is based on reports received from the Commissioner-General of UNRWA.

5. In the year under review there were no cases of punitive demolition of refugee shelters in the Gaza Strip. The Agency has, however, not yet secured any settlement in respect of its claim for compensation for refugee shelters demolished on punitive grounds in former years.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 53, document A/31/240, para. 6 and ibid., Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 55, documents A/32/264 and Add.1, para. 5.*

6. It will be recalled that in 1973 a survey was conducted jointly by the Agency and the Israeli occupying authorities in order to establish the facts regarding the condition of those families affected by the July-August 1971 demolitions.<sup>2</sup> The survey covered 942 families selected on the basis of preliminary surveys made by the Agency of the conditions at the time of the 2,554 families affected by the 1971 demolitions. The joint survey established that 706 of the 942 families were inadequately housed; of those 706 families, 266 were considered to be serious hardship cases, leaving 440 families recorded as inadequately housed.

7. In paragraph 12 of last year's report, reference was made to the offer made by the Israeli authorities of free housing in a housing project near Khan Yunis to refugee families still on the hardship list established by the joint survey of 1973. The offer was extended not only to the families on the hardship list which had still not acquired housing, but also to those 110 families which had already purchased houses at subsidized rates in another housing project. In all, a total of 20 families of those which had not acquired housing accepted the offer; of the others, a total of 178 families declined the offer.

8. The Agency has continued to bring to the notice of the Israeli authorities the need to provide satisfactory housing for those of the 2,554 families affected by the 1971 demolitions whose needs have not been met. The Israeli authorities, without commitment as to a possible solution, agreed that this matter would be discussed after the rehousing of the 266 families on the hardship list. The Field Director in the Gaza Strip wrote to the authorities asking that the matter be taken up, since the cases of the 266 families on the hardship list have been dealt with (see para. 7 above), and proposed that a joint survey be made of the accommodation of the families concerned. The Israeli authorities have replied orally indicating to the Agency's Field Office Director that they are not prepared to participate in a joint survey. As a next step the Agency will, therefore, make its own assessment of the condition of the 440 families referred to in paragraph 6.

9. Generally, the Israeli occupying authorities require that refugees who decide to purchase new housing demolish their camp shelters. In practice, in all but two cases the shelters were demolished by the refugee families. In those two cases, the vacated shelters were handed over by the Israeli authorities to refugees whose shelters had been demolished on the instructions of the authorities.

<sup>2</sup> In July-August 1971, the Israeli occupying authorities demolished a number of shelters in the Jabalia, Beach and Rafah camps, the stated purpose being to construct access roads within the camps. These demolitions affected 2,554 refugee families comprising 15,855 persons; a total of 7,729 shelter rooms were demolished. The developments in regard to the rehousing of those families are referred to in the Commissioner-General's report to the Secretary-General, which was transmitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session (A/8383 and Add.1), and in the Secretary-General's reports to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 40, document A/8814*), its twenty-eighth session (A/9155), its twenty-ninth session (*ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 38, document A/9740*), its thirtieth session (*ibid., Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 54, document A/10253*), its thirty-first session (*ibid., Thirty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 53, document A/31/240*) and its thirty-second session (*ibid., Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 55, documents A/32/264 and Add.1*).

10. In the period from 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978, a total of 565 families, comprising 3,470 persons, moved from their shelters in the Rafah, Khan Yunis, Deir El Balah, Jabalia and Beach camps to new housing (against payment) in one of the housing projects established by the Israeli authorities; 38 other refugee families, comprising 255 persons, purchased plots of land in a housing project on the terms that they would construct houses conforming to one of the several available standard designs. They have since constructed and moved into new housing. A total of about 200 plots of land have been purchased to date. A total of 984 shelter rooms were demolished in the camps in this connexion.

11. Two new housing projects are being developed. One (Beit Lahia) is near Jabalia and plots of land

are being offered for sale to Jabalia camp residents. Twenty-four families are now constructing their houses. The other project (Tel Al Sultan) is near Rafah camp and plots of land for housing construction are being offered for sale to Rafah camp residents and to Rafah local residents.

12. With reference to the comments of the Government of Israel as set out in paragraph 3 above, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA has noted that the references to "squalid conditions of the camps" and "untold misery prevailing in the refugee camps" were also included in the comments made by the Government of Israel last year (A/32/264, para. 3). The Commissioner-General has reiterated the observation he made in that report (A/32/264, para. 14 (b)) that such references are more generalized than is warranted by the facts.

## DOCUMENT A/33/286

### Population and refugees displaced since 1967: report of the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[12 October 1978]

1. The present report is submitted to the General Assembly in pursuance of paragraph 4 of its resolution 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, concerning population and refugees displaced since 1967, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), to report to it at its thirty-third session on Israel's compliance with paragraph 3 of the resolution. In paragraph 3 of that resolution, the Assembly reiterated its call upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants and to desist from all measures that obstructed the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories. In paragraphs 1 and 2, the Assembly reaffirmed the right of the displaced inhabitants to return to their homes and camps in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and deplored the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants.

2. By a note verbale dated 15 March 1978 addressed to the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations, the Secretary-General drew attention to his reporting responsibility under paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 32/90 E and requested the Government of Israel to forward to him, as soon as possible, any relevant information on the implementation of the respective provisions of the resolution.

3. By a note verbale dated 15 September 1978, the permanent representative of Israel conveyed to the Secretary-General his Government's comments on that resolution which, as in previous reports on this matter, are reproduced verbatim below:

"The Government of Israel has pursued a consistent policy vis-à-vis the persons who left the area of hostilities as a result of the war instigated by Arab Governments in 1967.

"Israel has been fully conscious of and has given due weight to the humanitarian aspects of the prob-

lem. It has accordingly made special arrangements for the reunification of families and the amelioration of hardship cases among residents of the areas administered by Israel since 1967 and refugees alike. It has also continued its liberal policy of 'open bridges' across the ceasefire lines, which has permitted in the past year the movement of about one million incoming and outgoing residents of those areas and visitors from the neighbouring Arab countries.

"At the same time, given its responsibility for the security of its own citizens, as well as for the safety and well-being of the population in Judea, Samaria and the District of Gaza, the Government of Israel has been guided by certain security considerations. In particular, it has been mindful of the undisguised attempts of the organization known as the Palestine Liberation Organization to exploit for its own nefarious purposes Israel's 'open bridges' policy.

"As is well known, the organization in question, which deals in indiscriminate terror against both Arabs and Jews, is committed to the destruction of the State of Israel. That objective was reaffirmed in 1977 by the central bodies of the said organization, and has been proclaimed openly by it since then, despite the efforts in progress to achieve a genuine and lasting peace between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

"Over the years, the situation has been exacerbated by the actions of certain Arab Governments which have also tried to abuse the freedom of movement into the administered areas and Israel proper with a view to assisting the infiltration of Arab terrorists, arms and explosives.

"These subversive activities have inevitably placed serious limitations on the return of persons displaced in 1967. Nonetheless, through a balanced policy based on both humanitarian and security considerations, the Government of Israel has facilitated the

family reunion of significant numbers of the persons concerned. In the decade from 1967 to 1977, 47,558 persons were permitted to rejoin their families in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District. Over the past year, the special arrangements for family reunion and hardship cases have been maintained, and the co-operation of the local Arab authorities in this respect has continued."

4. In connexion with paragraph 3 (a) of General Assembly resolution 32/90 E, the Secretary-General has obtained from the Commissioner-General of UNRWA the information available to him on the return of refugees registered with the Agency. As indicated in earlier reports of the Secretary-General,<sup>3</sup> the Agency is not involved in any arrangements for the return of refugees; nor is it involved in any arrangements for the return of displaced persons, none of whom are registered as refugees. Its information is based on requests by returning registered refugees for transfer of rations to the areas to which they have

<sup>3</sup> Document A/9156 of 18 September 1973, para. 5; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 38, document A/9740, para. 4; *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 54, document A/10253, para. 4; *ibid.*, *Thirty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 53, document A/31/240, para. 4; and *ibid.*, *Thirty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 55, document A/32/263, para. 4.

returned and subsequent correction of Agency records. The Agency would not necessarily be aware of the return of any registered refugees who did not request the provision of rations or services but believes they would be very few in number. So far as is known to the Agency, 204 displaced registered refugees returned from east Jordan to the West Bank and 29 from east Jordan to the Gaza Strip between 1 July 1977 and 30 June 1978. It should be noted that some of these may not be displaced registered refugees, but rather members of the family of a displaced registered refugee who accompanied him on his return or joined him there, but who were not themselves displaced in 1967. In the same period, 18 displaced registered refugees returned to the Gaza Strip from Egypt. Thus, taking into account the estimate given in paragraph 4 of last year's report,<sup>4</sup> the number of displaced registered refugees who are known by the Agency to have returned to the occupied territories since June 1967 is about 9,250. The Agency is unable to estimate the total number of displaced inhabitants who have returned. It keeps records only of registered refugees and, as pointed out above, even those records, particularly with respect to the location of registered refugees, may be incomplete.

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 55, document A/32/263.

#### DOCUMENT A/33/287\*

##### Offers of scholarships and grants for higher education for Palestine refugees: report of the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[18 October 1978]

1. The present report is submitted to the General Assembly in pursuance of its resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977. By that resolution the Assembly appealed to all States to make special allocations, scholarships and grants to Palestine refugees and invited relevant United Nations agencies to consider the inclusion, within their respective spheres of competence, of assistance for higher education for Palestine refugee students. The Assembly requested the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to act as recipient and trustee for such special allocations and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the resolution.

2. The resolution was transmitted to all States and to the specialized agencies on 23 March and 12 May 1978, respectively. In addition, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA addressed a special appeal to all States on 31 May 1978.

3. Eight Member States, namely, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Kuwait, Poland, the Sudan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and Yugoslavia, have informed the Commissioner-General of UNRWA that they are already providing scholarships for higher education to Pales-

tinians. Another, Denmark, has advised that it has scholarships available for foreign students and for which Palestine refugee students may apply.

4. Three specialized agencies, namely, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization and the International Telecommunication Union have informed the Commissioner-General of UNRWA that, independently of resolution 32/90 F, discussions have already been held with representatives of Palestinian organizations about the provision of assistance to Palestinians to pursue higher education and technical studies by means of fellowships within these agencies' technical assistance programmes. One agency, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), referred to its long-standing involvement with UNRWA projects, one of which is UNESCO's regular provision of fellowships to UNRWA Palestinian staff for specialized training of which, for 1978, 17 were approved and 11 granted. Two of the agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, indicated that the request for assistance had been noted for consideration. In addition, a communication was received through the Chairman of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA from the Universal Postal Union, advising that, in implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, UPU envisaged organizing courses for Palestine refugees at the Higher Arab Postal Insti-

\* Incorporating document A/33/287/Corr.1 of 27 October 1978.

tute in Damascus and offering one or two scholarships for this or a similar course of training in postal services.

5. The Commissioner-General has advised the Secretary-General that UNRWA will make available to prospective candidates whatever information it re-

ceives about scholarships offered by States and specialized agencies for which Palestine refugee students might be eligible. It also stands ready to carry out the functions assigned to it by the General Assembly of acting as the recipient and trustee of special allocations and scholarships whenever such funds and scholarships are made available to it.

## DOCUMENT A/33/320

### Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

[Original: English]  
[19 October 1978]

Letter, dated 19 October 1978, addressed to the President of the General Assembly

We have the honour to submit to you the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, which was adopted unanimously by the Working Group on 19 October 1978.

(Signed)

Orhan ERALP, Chairman (Turkey)  
Clarus Kobina SEKVI, Vice-Chairman (Ghana)  
Ole Peter KOLBY, Rapporteur (Norway)  
Bernadette LEFORT (France)  
Shin WATANABE (Japan)  
Fakhri SAGHIYAH (Lebanon)  
Philip R. A. SEALY (Trinidad and Tobago)  
Graham S. BURTON (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)  
Betty Jane JONES (United States of America)

#### INTRODUCTION

A. *Origin and background of the Working Group*  
[The text of paragraphs 1-6 is the same as that of paragraphs 1-6 of the previous report of the Working Group. See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Annexes, document A/32/278, paras. 1-6].

7. By resolution 31/15 C of 23 November 1976, the General Assembly again commended the Working Group, noted its report with appreciation and requested it 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 (UNRWA) for a further period of one year. On 19 October 1977, the Working Group reported to the General Assembly on its activities in 1977.<sup>5</sup>

B. *Consideration of the report of the Working Group at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly*

8. The report of the Working Group on its activities was considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session under agenda item 55. The Assembly referred the item to the Special Political Committee,

which considered it at its 8th to 11th, 16th to 22nd and 24th meetings, between 27 October and 15 November 1977.

9. At the 21st meeting of the Special Political Committee, on 10 November, the representative of Iran introduced a draft resolution sponsored by Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Zaire<sup>6</sup> in accordance with which the General Assembly would:

(a) Commend the Working Group for its efforts to assist in ensuring the Agency's financial security;

(b) Note with approval the report of the Working Group;

(c) Request the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

(d) Request the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

10. At the same meeting, the Special Political Committee adopted the draft resolution unanimously.

11. At its 101st plenary meeting, on 13 December 1977, the General Assembly considered the draft resolution together with other draft resolutions under this agenda item. The Assembly unanimously adopted the draft resolution as resolution 32/90 D.

#### C. *Terms of reference of the Working Group*

12. In its resolution 32/90 D, the General Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of UNRWA for a further period of one year.

#### ACTIVITIES OF THE WORKING GROUP AND DEVELOPMENTS DURING 1978

13. The year 1978 was again one of financial difficulty for UNRWA. Despite the generosity of some Governments and the ceaseless efforts of the Commissioner-General, Mr. Thomas W. McElhiney, income was not sufficient to enable the Agency to maintain its services to Palestine refugees at the budgeted levels. In particular, beginning in February 1978, the Agency was forced to reduce the content of the flour ration by one third. Moreover, the suspension of an important

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/32/278 and Corr.1.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/32/351, para. 19, draft resolution O.



element in the Agency's education programme, the three-year preparatory cycle, was avoided only by a contribution pledged late in the year. The Agency still faces a deficit of \$11.31 million on a revised budget of \$137.7 million. Consequently, the Agency will be forced to reduce services further before the end of the year, unless the Commissioner-General's current appeals for additional special contributions in 1978 receive substantial responses. Moreover, in the absence of such additional contributions, UNRWA will not be able to assist in the financing of the construction of a much needed new camp in Lebanon, nor will it be able to restore its working capital, which it has had to draw on in recent years, to a satisfactory level.

14. Throughout the year, the Commissioner-General kept the Working Group fully informed of the financial situation of the Agency and of his efforts to solicit income. The Working Group met with the Commissioner-General on two occasions, in May 1978 and again in October 1978. During these meetings, the Commissioner-General explained in detail the financial position of the Agency and outlined the measures he had taken to place the finances of UNRWA on a firmer and broader basis, as well as the results of his efforts to solicit increased contributions. In this connexion, the Commissioner-General reported that he had received no positive response to his special appeals to Governments which had not contributed in the past, and that, except in a few instances, his appeals to Governments which contribute regularly were not encouraging.

15. At the Working Group's meeting in October, the Commissioner-General drew attention to the Agency's critical financial position in 1978 and to the consequences that would follow if the deficit could not be met by additional contributions. He also drew particular attention to the serious situation that would develop in 1979 if the level of contributions did not increase to keep pace with rising costs. The comments of the Working Group on the situation described by the Commissioner-General are set out in "Concluding remarks", the final section of the present report.

16. At its 58th meeting, on 13 October 1978, the Working Group unanimously elected as its new Chairman Mr. Orhan Eralp of Turkey, as the previous Chairman, Mr. Ilter Turkmen, had left New York.

#### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF UNRWA

17. At the beginning of 1978, the Commissioner-General estimated that expenditures required in 1978 to maintain services to Palestine refugees at established levels, to provide satisfactory facilities for the services and to compensate staff for cost-of-living increases were of the order of \$139.8 million, while pledged and expected income for the year was \$113 million. This left a projected budgetary deficit of \$26.8 million. In addition, outside the regular budget, there was a need for \$3.6 million to finance the first stage of constructing a new camp in Lebanon, the total cost of which was estimated at \$7 million and of which \$3.4 million had already been pledged, mostly by the Government of Lebanon. Other extrabudgetary needs included \$3.5 million to replace working capital drawn down in 1977 and \$4.5 million to provide a modest addition to working capital in order to raise it to an adequate level.

18. At the same time, the Commissioner-General drew up a list of budgeted expenditures approximately

totalling the amount of the deficit and suspended approval of disbursements to meet them. The as yet unapproved items were listed by order of priority, with the three years of the preparatory education cycle heading the list. The flour component of the basic ration was reduced by one third beginning in February 1978 and the restoration of the reduction was placed well down the priority listing. The Commissioner-General then solicited special contributions to permit approval of the items on the list.

19. By mid-October 1978, there had been increases and decreases in specific budgeted expenditures leading to a decrease in the total estimated budgeted expenditures to \$137.7 million. Meanwhile, pledged or expected income had risen to \$126.4 million, leading to a reduction of the deficit to \$11.3 million. Because of generous additional contributions by some Governments (to be supplemented, if necessary, by the drawing down of some working capital), it became possible for the Commissioner-General to approve expenditure for the three-year preparatory education cycle as well as for some of the other suspended items. Unless further substantial contributions are received before the end of the year, expenditure on the remaining items on the list, including such items as the replacement of unsatisfactory school premises and health and sanitation service equipment, cannot be approved, nor will the Agency have funds available to meet the extrabudgetary expenditure needed for the new camp and the replenishment of and addition to its working capital. Indeed, if additional contributions are not received in 1978, the Agency may be forced once again to draw down working capital, thus reducing its assets to an even more dangerously low level. The Commissioner-General has pointed out that the Agency has no alternative but to meet its projected deficits by reducing budgeted expenditures. He has indicated that in 1979 the Agency intends to follow the practice adopted this year of establishing as early as possible a list of suspended budgeted expenditures equal to the deficit and moving them from the non-approved to the approved category only as pledges of additional income are received. According to present estimates, the budgeted expenditures of the Agency in 1979 are estimated at \$151.81 million with extrabudgetary needs of \$9.6 million. Income for 1979 cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy. However, it is clear that unless income increases substantially from the level reached so far in 1978, namely \$126.4 million, the Agency will be faced with having to institute a further reduction in the flour component of the basic ration, as well as reducing expenditures on education by eliminating the preparatory education cycle at the end of June 1979.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS

20. The Working Group continues to believe that as long as a just and lasting settlement of the problem of the Palestine refugees has not been achieved, the humanitarian services of UNRWA in the form of relief assistance, health care and education remain indispensable.

21. The financial situation of UNRWA continues to be very serious. Although contributions have risen, the increase has not been sufficient to offset the higher cost of maintaining the programme at the previous level. The new forward planning procedure on a voluntary basis for solicitation of contributions introduced in 1977 has facilitated the Commissioner-

General's forward planning of the Agency's activities. Thereby it has been possible in 1978 to avoid an immediate financial crisis and drastic cutback on programmes. The Working Group has noted with satisfaction that the new forward planning procedure will be continued. While expressing its hope that those Governments that have participated in the new procedure will continue to do so, the Working Group urges other Governments to join the procedure.

22. While the new forward planning procedure for solicitation of contributions has had a positive effect on the forward planning of UNRWA activities, it has not provided a solution to the longer-term problems of financial security for the operations of UNRWA. Substantial reductions and even suspension of the Agency's services to the refugees have been avoided only because of the continued generosity of relatively few donors. The Working Group continues to believe that any reduction in services provided by UNRWA would have very serious implications for the refugees themselves, for the countries they live in and for the prospects for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East as a whole. The continuation of the Agency's services remains an obligation of the United Nations, acting on behalf of the international community. The Working Group reiterates its view that the financing of UNRWA should be put on a firmer basis. The Group re-emphasizes that the situation where only a small group of countries bears the major burden of financing the Agency's budget no longer corresponds with the requirements of the situation.

23. General Assembly resolution 32/90 A of 13 December 1977, adopted without a dissenting vote, renewed the mandate of UNRWA for a further period of three years until 30 June 1981 and called upon non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions. The Working Group strongly supports the Commissioner-General's efforts to follow up the appeal.

24. It is clear that UNRWA faces a serious deficit in 1978 and that the financial crisis continues to remain chronic. The present trend, with costs increasing more than projected contributions, is expected to continue. The Agency's financial future is therefore very serious. In 1979, if income is no higher than presently projected, it is likely that a drastic reduction in the basic ration will be necessary and, what is more important, the Agency may well have to suspend the preparatory education cycle for refugee children at the end of the 1978-1979 school year. The basic financial problems of UNRWA cannot be solved without the establishment of a firmer and broader basis for its financing.

25. The Working Group urges those Governments which have not contributed in the past and those Governments which have so far made only relatively small contributions to participate in or contribute more generously to the financing of UNRWA. The Working Group also expresses the hope that those Governments which in the past have contributed so generously will continue to increase their contributions.

## DOCUMENT A/33/374

### Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]  
[16 November 1978]

#### Introduction

1. The item entitled "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: (a) Report of the Commissioner-General; (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine; (d) Reports of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 32/90 A to F of 13 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

3. The Special Political Committee examined the item at its 13th to 23rd meetings, held between 25 October and 6 November 1978. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the period from 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978 (A/33/13);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General (A/33/276) transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 512 (VI) of 26 January 1952 and 32/90 A of 13 December 1977;

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (A/33/276) on Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip, submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 32/90 C of 13 December 1977;

(d) Report of the Secretary-General (A/33/286) on population and refugees displaced since 1967, submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 32/90 E of 13 December 1977;

(e) Report of the Secretary-General (A/33/287 and Corr.1) on offers of scholarships and grants for higher education for Palestine refugees, submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977;

(f) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (A/33/320) submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/90 D of 13 December 1977.

4. At its 13th meeting, on 25 October, the Special Political Committee heard a statement by the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, who introduced his report. At the same meeting, the representative of



Norway, Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA, introduced the report of that Group.

### Consideration of draft resolutions

5. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered six draft resolutions, as set forth below.

#### A. Draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.6/Rev.1

6. At the 17th meeting, on 30 October, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.6) entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", a revised text of which (A/SPC/33/L.6/Rev.1) was subsequently submitted; it incorporated the insertion of a new operative paragraph 3 (for the text, see para. 21 below, draft resolution A).

7. At its 22nd meeting, on 3 November, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution by 108 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

#### B. Draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.7

8. At the 19th meeting, on 31 October, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.7) entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities", which was sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, subsequently joined by India (for the text, see para. 21 below, draft resolution B).

9. At its 22nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by consensus.

#### C. Draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.8/Rev.1

10. At the 21st meeting, on 2 November, the representative of Jordan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.8) entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for the Palestinian refugees", which was also sponsored by the United States of America.

11. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Japan proposed the following oral amendments to draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.8:

(a) In paragraph 3, the words "including the United Nations University" should be added after "United Nations agencies";

(b) In paragraph 4, the words "non-governmental organizations" should replace "the United Nations University".

The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya proposed an oral amendment whereby, in paragraph 4, the entire phrase following the words "to contribute generously" should be replaced by the following: "to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, as well as for scholarships to Palestinian students in those universities".

12. At the same meeting, the representative of Jordan accepted the oral amendments proposed by Japan and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, modifying the latter amendment to read "Palestinian refugee students" instead of "Palestinian students" at the end of para-

graph 4. All the amendments and revisions were subsequently reflected in the revised text of the draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.8/Rev.1), sponsored by Austria, Japan, Jordan and Yugoslavia (for the text, see para. 21 below, draft resolution C). The representative of the United States of America stated that, following the incorporation of the amendment submitted by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United States had withdrawn its previous sponsorship of the draft resolution.

13. At its 23rd meeting, on 6 November, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution by 111 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

#### D. Draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.9

14. At the 21st meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.9) entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East" which was sponsored by India, Indonesia, Iran, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia and Zaire, subsequently joined by Canada, Malaysia and Sweden (for the text, see para. 21 below, draft resolution D).

15. On 3 November, the Secretary-General, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, submitted a statement (A/SPC/33/L.12) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

16. At the 23rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by consensus.

#### E. Draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.10

17. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.10) entitled "Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip" on behalf of Afghanistan, Indonesia, Pakistan, Senegal and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Cuba, India, Malaysia and Mali (for the text, see para. 21 below, draft resolution E).

18. At the 23rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by 109 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

#### F. Draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.11

19. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Afghanistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.11) entitled "Population and refugees displaced since 1967", which was sponsored by Afghanistan, Madagascar and Pakistan, subsequently joined by Cuba, Cyprus, Mali, Senegal and Yugoslavia (for the text, see para. 21 below, draft resolution F).

20. At its 23rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by 95 votes to 4, with 18 abstentions.

### Recommendations of the Special Political Committee

21. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

##### A

##### Assistance to Palestine refugees

##### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/90 A of 13 December 1977 and all previous resolutions referred to therein,

including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

*Taking note* of 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 1977 to 30 June 1978 (A/33/13),

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 all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Notes with regret* that a part of the headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East has been relocated outside of the area of its activity and requests that the headquarters be reconsolidated within the area of its operations as soon as practicable;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) (A/33/276, annex) and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of the paragraph and to report as appropriate, but no later than 1 October 1979;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. *Notes with profound concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year, and that, at presently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions.

## B

*Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 32/90 B of 13 December 1977 and all previous resolutions referred to therein,

*Taking note* of 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 1977 to 30 June 1978 (A/33/13),

*Concerned* about the continued human suffering resulting from the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 32/90 B and all previous resolutions referred to therein;

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.

## C

*Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for the Palestine refugees*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

*Recalling also* its resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977,

*Cognizant of the fact* that the Palestine refugees have, for the last three decades, lost their lands and means of livelihood,

*Having examined with appreciation* the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978 (A/33/13),

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 32/90 F (A/33/287),

*Noting* that less than one per thousand of the Palestinian refugee students has the chance to continue higher education, including vocational training,

*Noting also* that over the past five years the number of scholarships offered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East has dwindled to half of what it was because of the Agency's regular budgetary difficulties,

1. *Expresses its regret* that the response to the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 32/90 F, as reported by the Secretary-General, has not been commensurate with the needs of the Palestine refugees for higher education and vocational training;

2. *Appeals* to all States to make special allocations, scholarships and grants to Palestinian refugees, in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. *Invites* relevant United Nations agencies, including the United Nations University, to consider the inclusion, within their respective spheres of competence, of assistance for higher education for the Palestinian refugee students;

4. *Appeals* to all States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, as well as to offer scholarships to Palestinian refugee students in those universities;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to act as recipient and trustee for such special allocations and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestinian refugee candidates;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### D

*Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2964 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3090 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3330 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 D (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 C of 23 November 1976 and 32/90 D of 13 December 1977,

*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 (A/33/320),

*Taking into account* 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 1977 to 30 June 1978 (A/33/13),

*Gravely concerned* at the critical financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, which has already reduced the essential minimum services being provided to the Palestine refugees and which threatens even greater reductions in the future,

*Emphasizing* the urgent need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present minimum level, the activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

1. *Commends* the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the Agency's financial security;

2. *Notes with approval* the report of the Working Group;

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for a further period of one year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

#### E

*Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976 and 32/90 C of 13 December 1977,

*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 1977 to 30 June 1978 (A/33/13) and the report of the Secretary-General of 11 October 1978 (A/33/285),

1. *Calls once more upon* Israel:

(a) To take effective steps immediately for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they were removed in the Gaza Strip and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation;

(b) To desist from further removal of refugees and destruction of their shelters;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly by the opening of its thirty-fourth session on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 of the present resolution.

#### F

*Population and refugees displaced since 1967*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976 and 32/90 E of 13 December 1977,

*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 1977 to 30 June 1978 (A/33/13) and the report of the Secretary-General of 12 October 1978 (A/33/286),

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all the displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declares that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right of return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible;

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 all 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-fourth session on Israel's compliance with paragraph 3 of the present resolution.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1978, the General Assembly voted on draft resolutions A to F submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/33/374, para. 21). Draft resolutions A and C were adopted by 136 votes to none, with 2 abstentions;\* draft resolutions B and D were adopted without objection; draft resolution E was adopted by 136 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions;\* and draft resolution F was adopted by 115 votes to 4, with 22 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 33/112 A to F.<sup>7</sup>

\* Recorded vote.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to agenda item 54 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/13	Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (1 July 1977-30 June 1978)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 13</i>
A/SPC/33/L.6	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/374, para. 6
A/SPC/33/L.6/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i>
A/SPC/33/L.7	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 8
A/SPC/33/L.8	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 10-12
A/SPC/33/L.8/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 12
A/SPC/33/L.9	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 14
A/SPC/33/L.10	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , para. 17
A/SPC/33/L.11	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , para. 19
A/SPC/33/L.12	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/33/L.9: note by the Secretary-General <i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution D submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/33/374</i>	Mimeographed
A/33/493	Report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100
A/C.5/33/58	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 8 1980

A COLLECTION

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 55:\* Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/439	Report of the Special Political Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	4
	Check list of documents .....	5

\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Special Political Committee, 29th to 34th and 37th meetings, and ibid., Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; ibid., Fifth Committee, 62nd meeting, and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 87th meeting.*

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 45), twenty-ninth session (item 40), thirtieth session (item 52), thirty-first session (item 55) and thirty-second session (item 57).

### DOCUMENT A/33/439

#### Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]  
[12 December 1978]

#### Introduction

1. The item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 32/91 C of 13 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 29th to 34th and 37th meetings, between 20 and 28 November 1978.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/33/356);

(b) A report of the Secretary-General (A/33/369) submitted in pursuance of resolution 32/91 C.

5. At the 29th meeting, on 20 November, the representative of Sri Lanka on the Special Committee, Mr. B. J. Fernando, introduced that Committee's report.

#### Consideration of draft resolutions

6. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered three draft resolutions, as set forth below.

##### A. Draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.15

7. At the 33rd meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Indonesia introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.15) sponsored by Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Pakistan and subsequently joined by Afghanistan, Mali, Nigeria and Yugoslavia (for the text, see para. 15 below, draft resolution A).

8. At its 37th meeting, on 28 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 104 to 1, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg,



Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.<sup>1</sup>

*Against:* Israel.

*Abstaining:* Guatemala.

**B. Draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.16**

9. At the 33rd meeting, the representative of Malaysia introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.16) sponsored by Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Pakistan, subsequently joined by Afghanistan, Mali, Turkey and Yugoslavia (for the text, see para. 15 below, draft resolution B).

10. At the 37th meeting, a separate vote was taken jointly on operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of the draft resolution, which were adopted by a roll-call vote of 105 to 1, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Israel.

*Abstaining:* Bahamas, Bolivia, Guatemala, United States of America, Venezuela.

11. At the same meeting, the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 110 to 1, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,

<sup>1</sup> The representatives of Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Ghana, Mauritania, the Philippines, Qatar, the United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay and Zaire subsequently stated that, had they been present when the vote was taken, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

lic, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.<sup>2</sup>

*Against:* Israel.

*Abstaining:* Bahamas, Guatemala, Venezuela.

**C. Draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.17/Rev.1**

12. At the 33rd meeting, the representative of Pakistan, in introducing a draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.17) on behalf also of Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and Malaysia, announced that it had been revised. The revised text was subsequently issued (A/SPC/33/L.17/Rev.1) and Afghanistan and Mali joined as sponsors (for the text, see para. 15 below, draft resolution C).

13. On 24 November, the Secretary-General, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, submitted a statement (A/SPC/33/L.18) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

14. At the 37th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 83 to 3, with 29 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> The representatives of Cuba, Ecuador and the United Republic of Cameroon subsequently stated that, had they been present when the vote was taken, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

<sup>3</sup> The representative of Ecuador subsequently stated that, had he been present when the vote was taken, he would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.



*Against:* Guatemala, Israel, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Suriname, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

### *Recommendations of the Special Political Committee*

15. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

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

#### A

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976 and 32/91 A of 13 December 1977,

*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,<sup>4</sup>

*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 I thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Strongly deplores* the failure of Israel to acknowledge the applicability of that Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967;

3. *Calls again upon* Israel to acknowledge and to comply with the provisions of that Convention in all the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. *Urges once more* all States parties to that Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with the provisions thereof in all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

#### B

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 32/5 of 28 October 1977,

*Expressing grave anxiety and concern* over the present serious situation in the occupied Arab territories as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, and designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

*Considering* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>4</sup> is applicable to all the Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967,

1. *Determines* that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstruction of efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

2. *Strongly deplores* the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

3. *Calls upon* Israel to comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. *Calls once more upon* the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, to desist forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. *Urges* all States parties to the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

#### C

*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,<sup>4</sup> as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

*Recalling* all its resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 32/91 B and C of 13 December 1977, as well as those adopted by the Security Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other United Nations organs concerned and by the specialized agencies,

*Having considered* the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/33/356), 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 and for its thoroughness and impartiality;

2. *Deplores* the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

3. *Calls again upon* Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

4. *Deplores* the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which that Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

5. *Condemns* the following Israeli policies and practices:

(a) Annexation of parts of the occupied territories;

(b) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing settlements on private and public Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;

(c) Evacuation, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories and denial of their right to return;

(d) Confiscation and expropriation of private and public 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) Destruction and demolition of Arab houses;

(f) Mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population;

(g) Ill-treatment and torture of persons under detention;

(h) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(i) Interference with religious freedoms and practices as well as family rights and customs;

(j) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;

6. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of

the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

7. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the present resolution;

8. *Reiterates* its call upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, and upon international organizations and the specialized agencies not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending the early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To render all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, with a view to investigating 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 Department 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-fourth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present paragraph;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1978, the General Assembly voted on draft resolutions A to C submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/33/439, para. 15). Draft resolution A was adopted by 140 votes to 1, with 1 abstention;\* draft resolution B was adopted by 139 votes to 1, with 1 abstention;\* and draft resolution C was adopted by 97 votes to 3, with 38 abstentions.\* For the final text, see resolutions 33/113 A to C.<sup>5</sup>

\* Recorded vote.

<sup>5</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to agenda item 55 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/60-S/12575	Note verbale dated 21 February 1978 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978</i> , document S/12575
A/33/78-S/12640	Letter dated 11 April 1978 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1978, document S/12640
A/33/88-S/12669	Note verbale dated 12 April 1978, from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/12669
A/33/116-S/12725	Letter dated 31 May 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/12725
A/33/153-S/12752	Letter dated 19 June 1978 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/12752
A/33/164-S/12762	Letter dated 22 June 1978 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/12762
A/33/175-S/12767	Note verbale dated 5 July 1978 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1978, document S/12767
A/33/184-S/12777	Letter dated 17 July 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/12777
A/33/203-S/12805	Letter dated 7 August 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/12805
A/33/204-S/12806	Letter dated 9 August 1978 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/12806
A/33/211-S/12816	Letter dated 18 August 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/12816
A/33/230-S/12838	Letter dated 30 August 1978 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/12838
A/33/233-S/12844	Letter dated 8 September 1978 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/12844
A/33/356	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories	Mimeographed
A/33/369	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/SPC/33/L.15	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/439, para. 7
A/SPC/33/L.16	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , para. 9
A/SPC/33/L.17	Ditto	Replaced by A/SPC/33/L.17/Rev.1
A/SPC/33/L.17/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/439, para. 12
A/SPC/33/L.18	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/33/L.17/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General <i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution C submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/33/439</i>	Mimeographed
A/33/520	Report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100
A/C.5/33/76	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 8 1980

ANNEXES

Official Records

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 56:\* Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/451	Report of the Special Political Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	3

\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Special Political Committee*, 37th and 39th to 41st meetings, and *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 87th meeting.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 44), twenty-ninth session (item 39), thirtieth session (item 51), thirty-first session (item 54) and thirty-second session (item 56).

### DOCUMENT A/33/451

#### Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]  
[9 December 1978]

1. The item "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/106 of 15 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 37th and 39th to 41st meetings, between 28 November and 4 December 1978. The Committee had before it a letter dated 14 September 1978 from the representatives of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, addressed to the Secretary-General (A/SPC/33/3).

4. At the 37th meeting, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.19) sponsored by Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, later joined by Australia, Lebanon, Panama, Suriname and the United Republic of Cameroon (for the text, see para. 6 below).

5. At its 41st meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 88 votes to 12, with 10 abstentions.<sup>1</sup> The voting was as follows:

<sup>1</sup> The representatives of Burundi, Colombia and Uruguay subsequently stated that, had they been present when the vote was taken, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolutions; the representative of Iraq stated that, had he been present, he would have abstained.

*In favour:* Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen.

#### Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

6. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249 (S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308 (XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457 (XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976 and 32/106 of 15 December 1977,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security as set out in the Charter of the United Nations,

Also reaffirming the primary responsibility of the Security Council in this respect,

Convinced that in this framework peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, conducted with the consent of the host country and respect for its sovereignty and territorial integrity, consistent with the Charter, are an essential function of the United Nations, though not a substitute for the peaceful settlement of disputes and therefore of a temporary nature,

Expressing its concern for the lack of progress during the last year in the completion of agreed guidelines for conducting peace-keeping operations of the United Nations as requested by its resolution 32/106,

Commending the Secretary-General for the way in which he is carrying out peace-keeping operations of the United Nations decided upon by the Security Council,

Paying a tribute to the memory of all those who have lost their lives in United Nations peace-keeping operations,

Affirming that the principle of equitable geographical representation should be reflected in the composition of peace-keeping forces of the United Nations,

Determined to pursue its efforts towards strengthening international peace and security,

1. *Appeals* to Member States to support peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, decided upon in accordance with the purposes, principles and

provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and conducted, within this framework, with the consent of the host countries;

2. *Stresses* the responsibility of Member States, in accordance with the Charter, to share equitably the financial burdens of such operations, which should continue to be conducted with maximum efficiency and economy;

3. *Appeals* to Member States further to strengthen the peace-keeping capabilities of the United Nations by supplementary assistance to peace-keeping operations, in particular through logistic support and through making available to the United Nations any other peace-keeping potential to the best of their means;

4. *Urges* the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to expedite its work for an early completion of agreed guidelines which will govern the conduct of peace-keeping operations of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter and to devote attention to specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations before the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

5. *Invites* all interested Member States to consider the possibility of training their personnel for peace-keeping operations of the United Nations and to share, *inter alia*, by means of reports to the Secretary-General for consideration by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, experience already gained in peace-keeping operations and in existing national programmes for peace-keeping training;

6. *Invites* all interested Member States to consider supplying the Secretary-General with up-to-date information relating to possible stand-by capacities, including logistics, which could, without prejudice to the sovereign decision of the Member State on each occasion, be made available if required;

7. *Urges* all concerned to extend their fullest co-operation to ensure the effective functioning of peace-keeping operations of the United Nations and, in particular, the safety of all persons involved therein;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted by a recorded vote of 106 to 11, with 19 abstentions, the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/33/451, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 33/114.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.



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**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to agenda item 56 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/SPC/33/3	Letter dated 14 September 1978 from the representatives of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden to the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/SPC/33/L.19	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/451, para. 4



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 9 1980

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Agenda item 57:\* Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations\*\*

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/510	Report of the Special Political Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	3
	Check list of documents .....	3

\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Special Political Committee*, 26th to 28th and 48th meetings, and *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 89th meeting.

\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at the thirty-second session (agenda item 128).

## DOCUMENT A/33/510\*

### Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]  
[15 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly decision 32/427 of 15 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 26th to 28th and 48th meetings, between 8 and 14 November and on 8 December 1978.

4. At its 26th meeting, on 8 November, the Special Political Committee heard a statement by the Chairman of the contact group which had been established in accordance with General Assembly decision 32/427.

5. At the same meeting, the representative of Iran introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.13), sponsored by Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Chile, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela and Yemen, which read:

[Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 14 below, with the exception of paragraph 4 of the annex which read:

"4. The seven Chairmen of the Main Committees shall be elected according to the following pattern:

"(a) One representative from African States;

"(b) One representative from Asian States;

"(c) One representative from Eastern European States;

"(d) One representative from Latin American States;

"(e) One representative from Western European or other States;

"(f) The sixth chairmanship shall rotate between representatives of States mentioned in subparagraph (a) twice every three years, and in subparagraph (b) once every three years;

"(g) The seventh chairmanship shall rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (d) and (e) above."]

6. At the 28th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Chad, on behalf of the African Group of States, introduced the following amendments (A/SPC/33/L.14) to draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.13 which provided for:

(a) The deletion of operative paragraph 3;

(b) In paragraph 4 of the annex:

(i) The replacement of subparagraph (a) by the following:

"Two representatives from African States;"

(ii) The deletion of subparagraph (f) and the renumbering of the following subparagraph accordingly;

\* Incorporating document A/33/510/Corr.1 of 18 December 1978.

- (iii) The amendment of the new subparagraph (f) to read:

"The seventh Chairmanship shall rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (b) and (d) above."

7. At the 48th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of the Congo, on behalf of the African Group of States, informed the Committee that the Group had decided to withdraw the first of its amendments contained in document A/SPC/33/L.14 (see para. 6 (a) above).

8. At the same meeting, the representative of Norway, on behalf of the Group of Western European and other States, introduced the following draft decision (A/SPC/33/L.24):

"1. The mandate of the contact group established by the decision of the General Assembly on 15 December 1977 shall be extended for one year.

"2. The next report of the contact group will serve as a basis for consideration and final decision on this item at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

"3. The contact group shall take into due consideration all proposals and statements made relating to this item during the thirty-third session of the General Assembly."

9. At the same meeting, draft decision A/SPC/33/L.24 was rejected by a roll-call vote of 85 to 31, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Against:* Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

*Abstaining:* Israel, Yugoslavia.

10. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Norway introduced orally a subamendment to the second amendment contained in document A/SPC/33/L.14 (see para. 6 (b) (iii) above) whereby the

new subparagraph (f) of paragraph 4 of the annex of draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.13 would be amended to read:

"The seventh chairmanship shall rotate twice every four years among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraph (b) and once every four years among representatives of States in subparagraphs (d) and (e) respectively."

11. At the same meeting, the subamendment was rejected by a roll-call vote of 68 to 22, with 30 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Against:* Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

*Abstaining:* Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

12. The amendments contained in document A/SPC/33/L.14, as orally revised, were adopted by 86 votes to 27, with 2 abstentions.

13. Draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.13, as amended, was adopted by 83 votes to 29, with 2 abstentions (see para. 14 below).

#### *Recommendation of the Special Political Committee*

14. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations: amendments to rules 31 and 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recognizing* that the composition of the various organs of the United Nations should be so constituted as to ensure their representative character,

*Taking into account* the considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 1990 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963,

Taking also into account that the General Committee of the General Assembly should be enlarged with a view to providing for a more adequate geographical representation,

Believing that it is desirable to distribute the vice-presidencies of the General Assembly and the chairmanships of the Main Committees separately between the African and Asian States,

Noting that the General Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly and the Chairmen of the Main Committees,

1. *Decides* to amend rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure as follows:

*"Rule 31*

"The General Assembly shall elect a President and twenty-one Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office until the close of the session at which they are elected. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected, after the election of the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees referred to in rule 98, in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee."

*"Rule 38*

"The General Committee shall comprise the President of the General Assembly, who shall preside, the twenty-one Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees. No two members of the General Committee shall be members of the same delegation, and it shall be so constituted as to ensure its representative character. Chairmen of other committees upon which all Members have the right to be represented and which are established by the General Assembly to meet during the session shall be entitled to attend meetings of the General Committee and may participate without vote in the discussions."

2. *Decides* to replace the annex to General Assembly resolution 1990 (XVIII) by the annex to the

present resolution concerning the election of the President of the General Assembly, the twenty-one Vice-Presidents of the Assembly and the seven Chairmen of the Main Committees;

3. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

ANNEX

1. In the election of the President of the General Assembly, regard shall be had for equitable geographical rotation of this office among the regions mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 below.

2. The twenty-one Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly shall be elected according to the following pattern, subject to paragraph 3 below:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European or other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

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

4. The seven Chairmen of the Main Committees shall be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Two representatives from African States;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The seventh chairmanship shall rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (b) and (d) above.

**ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted by a recorded vote of 105 to 29, with 3 abstentions, the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/33/510, para. 14). For the final text, see resolution 33/138.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to agenda item 57 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/SPC/33/L.13	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/510, para. 5
A/SPC/33/L.14	Amendments to document A/SPC/33/L.13	<i>Idem</i> , para. 6
A/SPC/33/L.24	Draft decision	<i>Idem</i> , para. 8





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 20 1978

ANNEXES

Official Records

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 58:\* Development and international economic co-operation:

- (a) Report of the Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174;
- (b) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) Economic co-operation among developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;
- (d) Effective mobilization of women in development: report of the Secretary-General;
- (e) Multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources: report of the Secretary-General

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/L.4	Report of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174: draft resolution proposed by the President of the General Assembly .....	1
A/33/527 and Add.1	Report of the Second Committee .....	2
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	19
	Check list of documents .....	20

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Second Committee, 46th, 51st to 53rd, 58th, 59th, 61st to 63rd and 65th to 67th meetings; ibid., Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; ibid., Fifth Committee, 18th, 60th and 74th meetings; ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 35th to 39th and 95th meetings.*

### DOCUMENT A/33/L.4

#### Report of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174: draft resolution proposed by the President of the General Assembly

[Original: English/French/Spanish]  
[17 October 1978]

##### *The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, as well as its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Viewing with concern that serious problems continue to affect the international economic situation and emphasizing the need for concerted effort to remedy this situation, taking fully into account in particular the views and interests of the developing countries,

Reaffirming that all negotiations of a global nature relating to the establishment of the new international economic order should take place within the framework of the United Nations system and emphasizing, in this context, the central role of the General Assembly,

Recalling that, by its resolution 32/174 of 19 December 1977, it established a committee to assist it by acting as its focal point for fulfilling the tasks set out in that resolution,

Noting the interim report of the Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174,<sup>1</sup> in particular part two thereof relating to its first substantive session,

1. *Regrets* that divergences of view on the interpretation of its mandate prevented the Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 from undertaking meaningful negotiations;

2. *Stresses* the necessity for the Committee to achieve, through a determined effort of its member States, real progress on the issues brought before it;

3. *Requests* all organs of the United Nations and urges all other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate fully with the Committee to enable it to accomplish its tasks successfully;

4. *Decides* that, in view of its importance, the Committee should receive priority for the provision of all necessary facilities to enable it to hold meetings as and when required, together with the provision of summary records of its proceedings;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Chairman of the Committee for his leadership in conducting the work of the Committee and for his valuable efforts to help overcome the difficulties encountered by it.

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 34.*

## DOCUMENTS A/33/527 AND ADD.1

## Report of the Second Committee

## DOCUMENT A/33/527

## PART I OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]  
[20 December 1978]

## Introduction

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled:

“Development and international economic co-operation:

“(a) Report of the Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174;

“(b) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;

“(c) Economic co-operation among developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;

“(d) Effective mobilization of women in development: report of the Secretary-General;

“(e) Multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources: report of the Secretary-General”

and to allocate subitems (b) to (e) to the Second Committee. It also decided that subitem (a) would be considered directly in plenary meetings.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 46th, 51st to 53rd, 58th, 59th and 61st to 63rd meetings, from 24 November to 18 December 1978. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/33/SR.46, 51-53, 58, 59 and 61-63).

3. An account of the further consideration by the Committee of item 58 (b) is given in part two of the present report.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978 (A/33/3, chap. IV, sect. B);

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its resumed second regular session of 1978 (A/33/3/Add.1);

(c) Letter dated 21 April 1978 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of an address given by the President of the United States before the Congress of Venezuela on 29 March 1978 (A/33/86);

(d) Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmit-

ting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978 (A/33/118);

(e) Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151);

(f) Letter dated 23 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development on 15 June 1978 (A/33/159);

(g) Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (A/33/206);

(h) Report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization of women in development (A/33/238 and Corr.1);

(i) Report of the Secretary-General on multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources (A/33/256);

(j) Note verbale dated 29 September 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration adopted that day by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77 (A/33/278);

(k) Letter dated 16 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting excerpts from the statement made by Y. Tsendenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic, at the opening of the eighty-seventh session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance at Ulan Bator on 27 September 1978 (A/33/319);

(l) Report of the Secretary-General on economic co-operation among developing countries (A/33/367);

(m) Report of the Secretary-General on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (A/33/410 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1);

(n) Progress reports submitted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination pursuant to paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 32/197 (E/1978/107 and E/1978/144);

(o) Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation by the United Nations Environment Programme of the relevant recommendations annexed to General Assembly resolution 32/197 (E/1978/110);

(p) Progress report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 32/197 (E/1978/111);

(q) Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation by the United Nations Development Programme of the relevant recommendations annexed to General Assembly resolution 32/197 (E/1978/112);

(r) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations annexed to General Assembly resolution 32/197 (E/1978/118);

(s) Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the General Assembly in the economic and social fields (E/1978/L.49).

### Consideration of draft resolutions

#### *Preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade*

5. At the 46th meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.38), entitled "Preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade", which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling its resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 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, 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 Declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of Seventy-seven at United Nations Headquarters on 29 September 1978 (A/33/278, annex),*

*"Taking note of the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977, approving the revised framework of principles for the implementation of the new international economic order in Africa, 1976-1986,*

*"Recalling particularly its decision 32/443 C of 20 December 1977, in which it was decided to transmit to the current session of the Assembly for consideration the draft resolution entitled 'Preparations for a new international development strategy',*

*"Deeply concerned by the fact that obvious inequities and extreme imbalances in international economic relations have resulted in an ever-widening gap between the developed and developing countries, and that they constitute fundamental obstacles to*

the development of the developing countries and adversely affect international relations and the promotion of world peace and security,

*"Recognizing the crucial and urgent need for national and international measures for the accelerated economic and social development of the developing countries,*

*"Recognizing further that trends in the world economy during the Second United Nations Development Decade which have adversely affected the situation of the developing countries have made all the more precarious the grave situation already facing the least developed among the developing countries, and that specific energetic and effective measures must be taken to ensure their accelerated development,*

*"Recognizing also the continuing necessity for specific measures and actions to meet the special and pressing problems of the land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries,*

*"Reiterating the conviction that, in order to achieve a just and equitable relationship between the developed and the developing countries, it is imperative to bring about fundamental changes in the structure of the present international economic system,*

*"Recognizing that the formulation of a new international development strategy should be an integral part of the continuing efforts of the international community to accelerate the development of the developing countries and to establish the new international economic order,*

*"Declaring that the new international development strategy should be a vast undertaking involving the entire international community for the promotion of international co-operation for development and should specify goals, objectives and policy measures addressed to both developed and developing countries for accelerating the development of the developing countries, and thereby contribute to the solution of international economic problems,*

*"Bearing in mind the results of major United Nations meetings and conferences on world economic and social development, held during the Second United Nations Development Decade,*

#### I

*"1. Affirms that the new international development strategy should be designed to promote the development of the developing countries;*

*"2. Affirms further that the new international development strategy should be formulated within the framework of the principles of the new international economic order and be directed towards the achievement of its objectives;*

*"3. Decides that the new international development strategy should contain a set of interrelated international measures in such areas as world production, industrial as well as agricultural, including infrastructural development, world trade, financial flows, international monetary relations, and the transfer of technology, in order to promote the economic and social development of the developing countries and to ensure their equal, active and effective participation in the formulation and application of all decisions that concern the international community;*

"4. Further decides that the new international development strategy should therefore address itself, *inter alia*, to:

"(a) Bringing about fundamental changes in the structure of world production in order to expand and diversify the production of the developing countries;

"(b) Increasing substantially agricultural production in the developing countries and ensuring the access of their agricultural exports to international markets on an assured basis and at fair remunerative prices;

"(c) Developing institutional and physical infrastructure in the developing countries in such areas as agriculture, industry, manpower development, transport and communications, water, health and education;

"(d) Promoting industrialization in the developing countries and, to that end, ensuring speedy and tangible progress towards the fulfilment of the target of locating 25 per cent of the world's industrial capacity in the developing countries by the end of the century;

"(e) Ensuring equity in the trade relations between developing and developed countries by, *inter alia*, improving the terms of trade of developing countries, liberalizing world trade in favour of those countries and ensuring them a fair share of the final price of their exports;

"(f) Increasing substantially the flow of resources in real terms to the developing countries on a predictable, continuous and increasingly assured basis;

"(g) Restructuring the international monetary system to make it more responsive to the needs and interests of the developing countries;

"(h) Ensuring the free and unhindered transfer of technology to the developing countries and the development of indigenous capacity in the field of science and technology in those countries and adopting measures for the elimination of reverse transfer of technology and the exodus of skilled personnel;

"5. Considers further that the new international development strategy should, in an appropriate manner, reflect the need for adequate policies for social development to be defined by each country within the framework of its development plans and priorities and in accordance with its socio-economic structure and stage of development;

"6. Emphasizes that the new international development strategy should contribute to the promotion of the objective of national and collective self-reliance of the developing countries, especially through the promotion and support of economic and technical co-operation among themselves;

"7. Emphasizes that the new international development strategy should give particular attention to the most pressing and deteriorating problems of the least developed countries and should contain specific energetic and effective measures to eliminate the basic constraints facing those countries and to ensure their accelerated development;

"8. Emphasizes further that the new international development strategy should also contain specific measures and actions to meet the special and

pressing problems of the land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries;

"9. Decides further that the results of the conferences relating to the establishment of the new international economic order already held should be considered in the preparation of the new international development strategy;

"10. Decides that, for the purpose of achieving the objectives set out in paragraphs 1 to 9 above, the new international development strategy should, within the framework of consistent, specific and quantified goals and objectives—both over-all and sectoral—define the role and contain the commitment of all countries, primarily the developed countries, as well as agreement on quantified and time-bound targets of means, including the volume of external resources required for the achievement of the above goals and objectives;

"11. Emphasizes that, in order to launch the new international development strategy on a sound footing, it is of fundamental importance that the current and projected negotiations and conferences on the major international economic issues relating to the establishment of the new international economic order be completed speedily and successfully;

"12. Stresses that the new international development strategy should take fully into account that colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, interference in internal affairs, *apartheid*, racial discrimination and all forms of foreign aggression and occupation constitute major obstacles to the economic emancipation and development of the developing countries and peoples and therefore must be eliminated without delay;

## II

"1. Decides to establish a Preparatory Committee for the preparation of the new international development strategy, which should be provided with the necessary conference facilities and should hold an organizational session early in 1979 at United Nations Headquarters;

"2. Decides that the Preparatory Committee shall be open to the participation of all States as full members and shall be responsible to the General Assembly and report to it through the Economic and Social Council;

"3. Requests the Preparatory Committee to establish its programme of work and calendar of meetings in such a manner as to be able to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979, a preliminary draft of the new international development strategy with a view to finalizing it in time for its adoption in 1980;

"4. Invites all States to participate actively in the work of the Preparatory Committee and to make an effective contribution to the formulation of the new international development strategy;

"5. Stresses that, in order to establish a solid basis for the preparations, all research and planning for development within the framework of the United Nations system should be geared towards the above-mentioned objectives;

"6. Requests the Committee for Development Planning to base its future work on the new inter-

national development strategy in accordance with the objectives set forth above;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation with the responsibility for providing over-all guidance, orientation and co-ordination for the contributions of the relevant secretariats of the United Nations system to the formulation of the new international development strategy;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the executive heads of the other organs, bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate fully with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in fulfilling his task in connexion with the formulation of the new international development strategy;

"9. *Requests* the executive secretaries of the regional commissions, as appropriate, to bring their respective regional experiences to bear on the preparation of their inputs to the formulation of the new international development strategy, taking fully into account the different levels of development and differing development situations of their respective regions;

"10. *Requests* the regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the specialized agencies, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency and other organizations in the United Nations system, to contribute effectively to the preparatory work for the new international development strategy by providing technical inputs in accordance with the objectives set forth above."

6. At the 63rd meeting, on 18 December, Mr. J. Kinsman, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.101), entitled "Preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations Development decade", submitted on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolutions A/C.2/33/L.10, submitted under agenda item 12,<sup>2</sup> and A/C.2/33/L.38.

7. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.10 on behalf of the sponsors, and the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the sponsors, withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.38.

8. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.101 (see para. 46 below, draft resolution I).

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), the German Democratic Republic (on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary,

Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Japan and Australia.

10. The representative of the Budget Division made a statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

*Multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources*

11. At the 53rd meeting, on 4 December, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.62), entitled "Multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources", which read as follows:

*The General Assembly,*

"... [preamble identical with that of draft resolution II in paragraph 46 below],

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources (A/33/256);

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to organize and undertake in co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme the missions to developing countries that so request to assist in the estimation of their specific financial requirements for natural resources exploration over the next 10 to 15 years as specified in paragraph 13 of his report and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the progress achieved in this undertaking;

"3. *Takes note* of the findings of the intergovernmental group of experts as transmitted by the Secretary-General in his report;

"4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, to consider the advisability of modifying the operating procedures of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration along the lines proposed in paragraphs 87 to 92 of the report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts, with a view to enhancing the role of the Revolving Fund in meeting the financing needs of developing countries in natural resources exploration;

"5. *Invites* the World Bank to assess the feasibility of establishing a special facility for financing natural resources exploration in developing countries taking into account the views set out by the Intergovernmental Expert Group in paragraphs 80 to 86 of its report, and bearing in mind the sovereignty of States over their natural resources;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue further the work begun under resolution 32/176, paragraph 1 (b), by preparing a report which would elaborate in some detail specific mechanisms of an innovative character for channelling capital, in particular, from the international financial institutions, the developed countries, and on the open market, into long-term investments in the developing countries, for exploration activities for natural resources of those countries;

"7. *Decides*, in the light of the importance for developing countries of the transfer of the technologies required for natural resources exploration

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/33/446/Add.2, para. 2.



and exploitation, that the Committee on Natural Resources and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should review the recommendations concerning the transfer of technology in the natural resources field;

"8. *Further decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General on this item at its thirty-fourth session."

12. The Committee had before it a statement of the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.71 and Corr.1), submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

13. At the 61st meeting, on 13 December, Mr. S. Zachmann, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.99), submitted on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.62.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.99 (see para. 46 below, draft resolution II).

15. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Spain, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Belgium, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany.

#### *Economic co-operation among developing countries*

16. At the 53rd meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.63), entitled "Economic co-operation among developing countries", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"... [preamble identical with that of draft resolution III in paragraph 46 below, except for the eighth paragraph, which read:

"Recognizing that the achievement of the goal of greater economic co-operation among developing countries will make an important contribution to the establishment of the new international economic order],

"... [operative part identical with that of draft resolution III in paragraph 46 below, except for paragraphs 2, 6 and 7, which read:

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, to ensure, through the existing machinery, effective co-ordination and implementation of activities within the United Nations system in support of measures of economic co-operation among developing countries by, *inter alia*:

"(a) A more effective evaluation of the relevance of the various activities being undertaken by organizations within the system to the achievement of the objectives of economic co-operation among developing countries as defined by the developing countries;

"(b) Adaptation of the organizational arrangements within the United Nations system to the requirements of economic co-operation among developing countries;

"...

"6. *Notes with satisfaction* the activities undertaken by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development secretariat in support of programmes of economic co-operation among developing countries and calls upon that organization to intensify further its efforts in this area;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue consultations with a view to organizing and convening during 1979 meetings, as appropriate, of governmental experts of developing countries and representatives of intergovernmental economic co-operation groupings of developing countries in order to promote the objectives of subregional, regional and interregional economic co-operation among developing countries]."

17. The Committee had before it a statement of the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.86), submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

18. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised text (A/C.2/33/L.63/Rev.1) of the draft resolution.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.63/Rev.1 (see para. 46 below, draft resolution III).

20. Statements were then made by the representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (on behalf also of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Canada, the United States of America and Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77).

#### *Protectionism*

21. At the 53rd meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.65 and Corr.1), entitled "Protectionism".

22. At its 62nd meeting, on 14 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.65 and Corr.1 by 61 votes to 1, with 16 abstentions (see para. 46 below, draft resolution IV).

23. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community) made a statement before the vote.

24. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand, Panama, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Spain, Greece, Madagascar, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community) and Oman after the vote.

#### *Transport and Communications Decade in Africa*

25. At the 58th meeting, on 7 December, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, proposed that the draft resolution re-



produced in document A/C.2/33/L.2, entitled "United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa", which had been submitted under agenda item 12, should be considered under agenda item 58.

26. At its 59th meeting, on 8 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.2 (see para. 46 below, draft resolution V).

27. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Bulgaria (on behalf also of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

*Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1980*

28. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.77), entitled "Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1980".

29. At the 63rd meeting, Mr. S. Zachmann, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that, as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.77, it had been agreed that a new fourth preambular paragraph would be added, reading as follows:

*"Bearing in mind the ongoing process of the preparation of the new international development strategy".*

30. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.77, as orally revised (see para. 46 below, draft resolution VI).

31. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community).

*Multilateral trade negotiations*

32. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.78), entitled "Multilateral trade negotiations".

33. The Committee considered the draft resolution at its 62nd meeting, on 14 December.

34. The representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

35. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.78 by 96 votes to 11, with 12 abstentions (see para. 46 below, draft resolution VII).

36. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Norway, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Canada, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Greece, Spain and Japan.

*Effective mobilization and integration of women in development*

37. At the 59th meeting, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador,

Egypt, Finland, France, Honduras, India, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, Sweden, the United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.72/Rev.1), entitled "Effective mobilization and integration of women in development". The sponsors were subsequently joined by Ghana, Malaysia, Panama and Senegal; Belgium later withdrew its sponsorship.

38. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution by deleting the words "with appreciation" from operative paragraph 2.

39. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

40. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.72/Rev.1, as orally revised (see para. 46 below, draft resolution VIII).

41. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Egypt.

*Comprehensive policy review of operational activities*

42. At the 59th meeting, the representative of Finland, on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.82), entitled "Comprehensive policy review of operational activities", which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"... [preamble identical with that of draft resolution IX in paragraph 46 below],*

*"1. Invites the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, under his authority, the preparation, after consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, of a report on policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development of the United Nations system for consideration by the Economic and Social Council and subsequently by the General Assembly;*

*"2. Decides that this report should concentrate on:*

*"(a) A review of the progress made in the application by the United Nations system of the relevant recommendations of resolution 32/197 in the light of the objectives contained in paragraph 28 of the annex to that resolution;*

*"(b) The application of General Assembly resolutions 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 and 3405 (XXX) of 25 November 1975 by the United Nations Development Programme and the participating and executing agencies;*

*"3. Decides further that the report should also:*

*"(a) Include information on issues addressed in Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/74, in so far as they relate to operational activities;*

*"(b) Include a detailed review of the operational programmes of the organizations of the United Nations system with a breakdown of their funding by source and utilization, as well as descriptions of the decision-making procedures for such programmes;*

“(c) Include an examination of the application by the United Nations system in its operational activities of the results of international negotiations and conferences relating to the establishment of the new international economic order;

“(d) Include an examination of the interaction between research and analysis of development problems carried out by the organizations of the United Nations system and the operational activities for development of the system;

“(e) State options and alternative courses of action, on the basis of a system-wide analysis, in order to facilitate the decision-making role of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other legislative bodies of the United Nations system in implementing the strategies and policies laid down by the Assembly and the Council for operational activities for development;

“4. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1980, should decide either to hold a subject-oriented session for the consideration of the report referred to in paragraph 1 above, or to allocate sufficient time for its consideration at one of the regular sessions in 1980;

“5. *Recommends further* that the Economic and Social Council, in considering the aforementioned report, should also elaborate guidelines for future comprehensive policy reviews of operational activities for development carried out according to Council resolution 1768 (LIV);

“6. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development to assist the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in the preparation of the report referred to in paragraph 1 above, and to participate, in accordance with paragraph 14 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197, in the consideration of the report in the Economic and Social Council.”

43. At the 62nd meeting, the representative of Finland, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised text (A/C.2/33/L.82/Rev.1) of the draft resolution.

44. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.82/Rev.1 (see para. 46 below, draft resolution IX).

45. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77).

#### *Recommendations of the Second Committee*

46. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to IX below.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION I

*Preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development

Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

*Recalling* the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the regional commissions and other organs and organizations of the United Nations system having a direct bearing on the formulation of the new international development strategy,

*Taking note* of the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977, approving the revised framework of principles for the implementation of the new international economic order in Africa, 1976-1986,

*Taking note also* of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its fourteenth session,<sup>3</sup>

*Noting* that there is a relationship between development and peace, security and disarmament,

*Deeply concerned* by the fact that inequities and imbalances in international economic relations have widened the gap between the developed and developing countries, and that they constitute major obstacles to the development of the developing countries and adversely affect international relations and the promotion of world peace and security,

*Recognizing* the crucial and urgent need for national and international measures for the accelerated economic and social development of the developing countries,

*Recognizing also* the continuing need to identify and meet development needs of developing countries,

*Recognizing further* that trends in the world economy during the Second United Nations Development Decade which have adversely affected the situation of the developing countries have made all the more precarious the grave situation already facing the least developed among the developing countries, and that special energetic and effective measures must be taken to ensure their accelerated development,

*Recognizing* the continuing necessity for special measures and specific action to meet the special and pressing problems of the land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries,

*Reiterating the conviction* that, in the context of the efforts required to achieve a just and equitable relationship between the developed and the developing countries, it is imperative to bring about far-reaching changes in the structure of the present international economic system,

*Recognizing* that the formulation of a new international development strategy should be an integral part of the continuing efforts of the international community to accelerate the development of the developing countries and to establish the new international economic order,

<sup>3</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 6 and corrigendum.*

*Bearing in mind* the results of major United Nations meetings and conferences on world economic and social development held during the Second United Nations Development Decade,

### I

1. *Affirms* that the new international development strategy should be designed to promote the development of the developing countries, should be formulated within the framework of the new international economic order and be directed towards the achievement of its objectives, should be a vast undertaking involving the entire international community for the promotion of international co-operation for development, and should specify goals, objectives and policy measures addressed to both developed and developing countries for accelerating the development of the developing countries and thereby contribute to the solution of international economic problems and sustained global economic development, and also be supported by such development on the basis of justice, equality and mutual benefit;

2. *Decides* that the new international development strategy should provide a set of interrelated and concerted measures in all sectors of development in order to promote the economic and social development of the developing countries and to ensure their equitable, full and effective participation in the formulation and application of all decisions in the field of development and international economic co-operation;

3. *Further decides* that the new international development strategy should therefore address itself, *inter alia*, to the following objectives:

(a) Bringing about, in the spirit of mutual benefit, far-reaching changes in the structure of world production, with a view to expanding and diversifying the production of, and providing for additional employment in, the developing countries;

(b) Increasing substantially food and agricultural production in the developing countries and facilitating effectively the access of their agricultural exports to international markets on a stable and more predictable basis and at fair remunerative prices;

(c) Developing institutional and physical infrastructure in the various development sectors in the developing countries;

(d) Promoting industrialization in the developing countries and, to that end, ensuring, *inter alia*, speedy and tangible progress towards the fulfilment of the target of increasing to the maximum possible extent and as far as possible the share of developing countries in total world industrial production to at least 25 per cent by the year 2000;

(e) Improving the terms of trade of developing countries, ensuring a substantial increase of their share in world exports, especially through the expansion and diversification of their production and trade, and extending to them special and preferential treatment, where feasible and appropriate, in the context of the general effort to liberalize world trade particularly in their favour, as steps towards promoting equity in trade relations between the developing and the developed countries;

(f) Increasing substantially the flow of resources in real terms to the developing countries on a predictable, continuous and increasingly assured basis;

(g) Enhancing the responsiveness of the international monetary system to the needs and interests of the developing countries in the context of further reform of the system for the benefit of the international community;

(h) Promoting the transfer of technology to developing countries by securing the removal to the fullest extent possible of obstacles to, and taking positive measures for, such transfer, as well as the development of indigenous capacity in the field of science and technology in these countries and formulation of national and international policies to avoid the reverse transfer of technology and the outflow of skilled personnel;

4. *Emphasizes* in this connexion that the new international development strategy should reflect, in an appropriate manner, the need for:

(a) Adequate policies for the promotion of social development, to be defined by each country within the framework of its development plans and priorities and in accordance with its socio-economic structure and stage of development, taking into account that the final aim of development must be the constant increase of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom;

(b) Full mobilization of national resources, both human and material, of developing countries;

(c) The mobilization and integration of women and youth in development;

(d) The protection of the environment and taking environmental considerations into account, in accordance with the development plans and priorities of developing countries;

5. *Also emphasizes* that the new international development strategy should contribute to the promotion of the objective of national and collective self-reliance of the developing countries, especially through the promotion and support of economic and technical co-operation among themselves;

6. *Further emphasizes* that the new international development strategy should give particular attention to the most pressing problems and deteriorating situations of the least developed countries and should contain special and effective measures towards the elimination of the basic constraints facing these countries and to ensure their accelerated development;

7. *Emphasizes further* that the new international development strategy should also contain specific measures and actions to meet the special and pressing problems of the land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries;

8. *Emphasizes* that, in order to launch the new international development strategy on a sound footing, it is of fundamental importance that the current and projected negotiations and conferences under the aegis of the United Nations system and on the major international development issues relating to the establishment of the new international economic order be completed speedily and successfully;

9. *Decides* that the results of the conferences and meetings relating to the establishment of the new international economic order should be given full consideration in the preparation of the new international development strategy;

10. *Also decides* that, for the purpose of achieving the objectives set out in paragraphs 1 to 9 above, the new international development strategy should, within the framework of viable, consistent, specific, quantitative and qualitative goals and objectives—both over-all and sectoral—define the role of, and where appropriate contain, agreed commitments of all countries, expressed in quantified terms or in a time framework, or in both, for the adoption and implementation of policy measures to achieve the above goals and objectives;

11. *Stresses* that the new international development strategy should take fully into account that colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, interference in internal affairs, *apartheid*, racial discrimination and all forms of foreign aggression and occupation constitute major obstacles to the economic emancipation and development of the developing countries and peoples and therefore must be eliminated without delay;

12. *Decides* that the new international development strategy should envisage appropriate arrangements for reviewing the progress in its implementation and its possible adaptation in the light of new needs or developments, while fully adhering to the ultimate achievement of the international development strategy within the decade;

## II

1. *Decides* to establish a Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, which should be provided with the necessary conference facilities and should hold an organizational session early in 1979 at United Nations Headquarters;

2. *Also decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall be open to the participation of all States as full members and shall be responsible to the General Assembly and report to it through the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to establish its programme of work and calendar of meetings in such a manner as to be able to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979, a preliminary draft of the new international development strategy, with a view to finalizing it in time for its adoption in 1980;

4. *Invites* all States to participate actively in the work of the Preparatory Committee and to make an effective contribution to the formulation of the new international development strategy;

5. *Stresses* that, in order to establish a solid basis for the preparations, research and planning for development within the framework of the United Nations system should be geared towards the above-mentioned objectives;

6. *Invites* the Committee for Development Planning to take fully into account in its future work the new international development strategy in accordance with the objectives set forth above;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation with the responsibility for providing over-all guidance, orientation and co-ordination for the contributions of the relevant secretariats of the United Nations system to the formulation of the new international development strategy and submit relevant documentation in this regard to the Preparatory Committee;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the executive heads of the other organs, bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate fully with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in fulfilling his task in connexion with the formulation of the new international development strategy;

9. *Requests* the executive secretaries of the regional commissions, as appropriate, to bring their respective regional experiences to bear on the preparation of their inputs to the formulation of the new international development strategy, taking fully into account the different levels of development and differing development situations of their respective regions;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Secretariat, in the light particularly of its responsibilities regarding interdisciplinary research and analysis as well as technical co-operation, the regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the specialized agencies, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency and other organizations in the United Nations system, to contribute effectively to the preparatory work for the new international development strategy by providing inputs, including relevant documentation, in accordance with the objectives set forth above.

## DRAFT RESOLUTION II

*Multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources*

*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 co-operation,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 3175 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3516 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and 31/186 of 21 December 1976 on the permanent sovereignty of States over natural resources,

*Emphasizing* the need for specific measures to support the efforts of developing countries in the exploration for and development of natural resources,

*Cognizant* of the importance of natural resources exploration and development to the economies of the developing countries,

*Recognizing* the need to ensure an adequate flow of investment into the natural resources sector in the developing countries, in particular from the developed countries,

*Noting* that several developing countries desiring to do so have been unable to undertake systematically the exploration for and survey of their natural resources,

Recalling its resolution 32/176 of 19 December 1977,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources (A/33/256);

2. Requests the Secretary-General to organize and undertake, in co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, missions to developing countries that so request to assist in the assessment of the needs of those countries in the field of natural resources exploration and development, including an estimate of the costs involved, taking into account the proposals made in paragraph 13 of his report, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the progress achieved in this undertaking;

3. Takes note of the findings of the intergovernmental Group of Experts on Mineral and Energy Exploration in Developing Countries as transmitted by the Secretary-General in his report (*ibid.*, sect. II);

4. Requests the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, to consider the advisability of adjusting the operating procedures of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, taking into account the views in paragraphs 87 to 92 of the report of the Group of Experts (A/33/256, annex) and the basic principles of the Fund;

5. Invites the World Bank to explore ways in which its activities in financing natural resources can be made increasingly responsive to the needs of developing countries, and to examine whether new approaches would be useful, taking into account the views set out by the Group of Experts in paragraphs 80 to 86 of its report (*ibid.*), and bearing in mind the sovereignty of States over their natural resources;

6. Decides, in the light of the importance for developing countries of the transfer of the technologies required for natural resources exploration and exploitation, that the Committee on Natural Resources and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should review the recommendations concerning the transfer of technology in the natural resources field;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to keep developments in the field of exploration and development of natural resources under review and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a report on the experience gained in the activities mentioned in the present resolution.

### DRAFT RESOLUTION III

#### *Economic co-operation among developing countries*

##### *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 resolutions 3177 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3241 (XXIX) of 29 November

1974, 3442 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/119 of 16 December 1976 and 32/180 of 19 December 1977 as well as resolution 92 (IV) of 30 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,<sup>4</sup>

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,<sup>5</sup>

Noting also the decisions taken by the non-aligned countries on economic co-operation among developing countries, in particular the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,<sup>6</sup> and also the relevant decisions of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (see A/33/206),

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,<sup>7</sup>

Bearing in mind the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,<sup>8</sup> adopted by the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,

Noting that economic co-operation among developing countries, based on the concept of individual and collective self-reliance, has been identified by the developing countries as a major strategy to promote their development and as an important means of consolidating their unity and solidarity,

Recognizing that, in the context of international economic co-operation, the achievement of the goal of greater economic co-operation among developing countries will make an important contribution to the establishment of the new international economic order,

Reaffirming that efforts by the developing countries to promote economic co-operation among themselves do not diminish the responsibilities of all other countries to establish just and equitable economic relations,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Economic co-operation among developing countries" (A/33/367);

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure, through the existing machinery, effective co-ordination and implementation of activities within the United Nations system in support of measures of economic co-operation among developing countries, by, *inter alia*:

(a) A more effective evaluation of the relevance of the various activities being undertaken by organizations within the United Nations system to the achievement of the objectives of economic co-operation among developing countries;

<sup>4</sup> See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, annex V, annex I, resolution 1.

<sup>6</sup> See A/31/197, annex III.

<sup>7</sup> See A/C.2/31/7, part one.

<sup>8</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.



(b) Adaptation, as appropriate, of the organizational arrangements within the United Nations system to the requirements of promoting economic co-operation among developing countries;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to include in the medium-term plan of the United Nations an intersectoral presentation of the activities envisaged to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on economic co-operation among developing countries and to promote 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. *Takes note* of Trade and Development Board decision 174 (XVIII) of 17 September 1978 on economic co-operation among developing countries;<sup>9</sup>

6. *Notes* the activities undertaken by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in pursuance of resolution 1 (I) of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries in support of programmes of economic co-operation among developing countries (see A/33/367, annex), and calls upon that organization to intensify further its efforts in this area;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue consultations with a view to submitting recommendations to the Trade and Development Board concerning the organizing and convening during 1979 of meetings, as appropriate, of governmental experts of developing countries and representatives of inter-governmental economic co-operation groupings of developing countries in order to promote the objectives of subregional, regional and interregional economic co-operation among developing countries;

8. *Urges* developed countries to provide appropriate support, as and when requested by the developing countries, for the implementation of measures of economic co-operation among developing countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

##### *Protectionism*

##### *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, and the relevant reso-

<sup>9</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15, vol. II, annex I.*

lutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fourth session, held at Nairobi from 5 to 31 May 1976,<sup>10</sup>

*Affirming* that the expansion of international trade on an equitable basis should be beneficial to all countries and that trade liberalization in favour of developing countries is an important means to achieve such expansion,

*Recognizing* the vital importance of export earnings to the economies of the developing countries,

*Believing* that expansion of the exports of developing countries is an important means of financing their self-sustained growth,

*Acknowledging* that the accelerated growth of the economies of the developing countries is a key element in the over-all improvement of the world economy,

*Noting* that increasing protectionist measures aggravate inflation in the developed countries, which is in turn transferred to the developing countries,

*Bearing in mind* the widespread and growing concern about the growth of protectionism in developed countries against the exports of the developing countries,

1. *Calls upon* the developed countries to adhere strictly to the commitment concerning the standstill on new tariff and non-tariff barriers or intensification of existing ones against the exports of developing countries;

2. *Urges* the developed countries to eliminate speedily all forms of protectionist measures and practices against the exports of developing countries, bearing in mind, *inter alia*, section I.3, paragraph (a) (x), of its resolution 3202 (S-VI) and section I, paragraph 8, of its resolution 3362 (S-VII);

3. *Calls upon* the developed countries to carry out structural changes with respect to less competitive sectors of their economies with a view to expansion of existing and creation of new production capacities in developing countries.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION V

##### *Transport and Communications Decade in Africa* *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

*Noting with satisfaction* the initiative taken by the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa to establish an integrated African road network and to rationalize Africa's railway systems and other transport systems in order to facilitate the promotion of multinational economic co-operation in Africa, inter-African trade and the political, social and economic integration of Africa, as well as the work carried out since June 1977,

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



Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2097 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, proclaimed a Transport and Communications Decade in Africa during the years 1978-1988 and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize all necessary resources to make the Decade a success,

Taking note of resolution ECO(XVIII)/Res.2 adopted by the Executive Committee of the Economic Commission for Africa at its eighteenth meeting, held at Khartoum from 2 to 4 May 1978,<sup>11</sup> in which measures were proposed for the implementation of the global strategy and comprehensive programme of work for the Decade,

Noting with appreciation the work carried out so far by the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity in preparation for the Decade,

1. *Endorses* resolution ECO(XVIII)/Res. 2 of the Executive Committee of the Economic Commission for Africa in which the Committee decided to convene early in 1979 a meeting of African Ministers concerned with matters relating to transport, communications, works and planning, in order to adopt Africa's global strategy and a comprehensive plan of action for the implementation of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Economic Commission for Africa, as the lead agency for the Decade, with the necessary financial and staff resources that will enable it to make all preparatory arrangements for the Decade, including the preparations for and the convening of the meeting of Ministers referred to in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Requests further* the Secretary-General to make all necessary arrangements, as appropriate, for the convening of a pledging conference of donor countries and institutions in the first half of 1979 on the basis of the global strategy and the comprehensive plan of action and of specific projects contained therein;

4. *Urges* the international community, in particular the developed countries, to give full support and to contribute substantially to the implementation of the programmes and projects for the attainment of the objectives of the Decade.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

##### *Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1980*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 32/174 of 19 December 1977, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to convene a special session of the General Assembly in 1980,

Bearing in mind 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,

*Considering* that the General Assembly is requested to assess at the special session the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation,

*Bearing in mind* the ongoing process of the preparation of the new international development strategy,

*Recognizing* the importance of various United Nations conferences held in recent years on major topics relating to economic and social development,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation with the task of co-ordinating all preparations for the special session and of preparing, after consultation with the executive heads of all the organs, organizations and bodies concerned within the United Nations system, an analytical report on developments in the field of international economic co-operation towards the establishment of the new international economic order since the sixth special session;

2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit the preliminary version of the report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979;

3. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organs and organizations concerned within the United Nations system to assess, within their respective areas of competence, the progress made towards the establishment of the new international economic order, as well as to indicate the obstacles that impede its establishment, and to present interim reports to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, with a view to submitting comprehensive reports to the Assembly at its special session in 1980.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

##### *Multilateral trade negotiations*

*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 3262 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also the Tokyo Declaration of 1973,<sup>12</sup> calling for the Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations and setting forth the framework and principles to govern the negotiations, including, *inter alia*, the principles of non-reciprocity in trade relations between developed and developing countries, special and differential treatment for developing countries, and securing additional benefits for the international trade of developing countries,

<sup>11</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 10, Addendum, chap. II.*

<sup>12</sup> See *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Twentieth Supplement (Sales No. GATT/1974-1), p. 19.*

Recalling also the modified Part IV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on co-operation and development, stipulating that developed countries should not expect reciprocity in their trade relations with developing countries,

Recalling also United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 82 (III) of 20 May 1972<sup>13</sup> and 91 (IV) of 30 May 1976,<sup>14</sup> in which the Conference recognized the importance of the multilateral trade negotiations for the developing countries,

Recalling further that the multilateral trade negotiations were aimed at the achievement of the expansion and liberalization of world trade in favour of developing countries,

Noting with concern the developments in the multilateral trade negotiations and the virtual exclusion of the interests of developing countries from the process of negotiation,

Concerned that developed countries are insisting on reciprocal concessions from developing countries in the field of trade and that the developing countries may emerge with a negative balance-sheet from the negotiations, both in substantive and normative areas,

Emphasizing that the vital interests of developing countries must be provided for in the outcome of the multilateral trade negotiations,

1. Calls upon the developed countries to abide by agreements arrived at in Tokyo, especially with regard to the principle of non-reciprocity and special and differential treatment for the developing countries;

2. Declares once again that the results of the negotiations must reflect the following elements:

(a) Substantial reduction and ultimate abolition of tariff and non-tariff restrictions against the trade of developing countries, in particular on products of special interest to developing countries;

(b) Removal of discriminatory and escalatory barriers against developing countries;

(c) Non-application of safeguard measures, on a selective basis, to the trade of developing countries;

(d) Improvement in the operation of the generalized system of preferences to provide wider coverage and deeper cuts in tariffs, bearing in mind the provision of section I.3, paragraph (a) (x), of its resolution 3202 (S-VI) and section I, paragraph 8, of its resolution 3362 (S-VII) on this subject, as well as the improvement of the system of information on the generalized system of preferences in order to enable all developing countries to make better use of the latter;

3. Reiterates the need for continued efforts aimed at the reform of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the international trade régime in accordance with the principle of special and differential treatment of developing countries;

4. Emphasizes that any new codes or rules in the normative areas of negotiations affecting the trade of

developing countries should not be adopted without the full participation of and acceptance by the developing countries;

5. Urges all participants in the multilateral trade negotiations, before the closure of the negotiations, to assess jointly the implementation or otherwise of the objectives of the Tokyo Declaration concerning additional benefits to the developing countries and to take corrective measures as necessary in the light of such a review;

6. Urges the developed countries to extend full co-operation to ensure the successful conclusion of the current multilateral trade negotiations, giving full regard to the special needs and circumstances of developing countries and bearing in mind their just demands for an equitable international trading system in line with the Tokyo Declaration;

7. Invites the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a comprehensive report on the results of the Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations;

8. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the evaluation of the multilateral trade negotiations carried out at the fifth session of the Conference, as well as the recommendations emerging therefrom.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

##### *Effective mobilization and integration of women in development*

##### *The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 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, 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 into consideration its resolution 3520 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the World Conference of the International Women's Year, in which, *inter alia*, it proclaimed the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Taking further into consideration its resolution 3505 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the integration of women in the development process and resolution 31/175 of 21 December 1976 on the effective mobilization of women in development,

Convinced of the substantial contribution of women to the over-all development of their countries,

Bearing in mind the preparations for the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade,

Bearing in mind also the preparations for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women to be held in 1980,

<sup>13</sup> See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, *Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

1. *Emphasizes* the vital importance of the effective mobilization and integration of women in all sectors of development for the economic and social development of their countries;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization of women in development (A/33/238 and Corr.1);

3. *Requests urgently* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the regional commissions, the United Nations Children's Fund, the specialized agencies, in particular 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 and the World Bank, and other bodies of the United Nations system to prepare development-oriented studies relevant to their programmes of work, focusing on the impact of policies aimed at the effective mobilization and integration of women in the development process, on the over-all development of their countries, with special emphasis on the developing countries, and on ways of promoting such policies, with a view to the early submission of these studies to the preparatory bodies referred to in paragraph 5 below and to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

4. *Invites* the Committee for Development Planning, in the framework of its further consideration of possible elements for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade, to take into account the mobilization and integration of women in development;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring these studies to the attention of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy<sup>15</sup> and to the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women;

6. *Requests further* the Secretary-General, on the basis of the studies requested in paragraph 3 above, to submit a comprehensive report on the matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

7. *Invites Governments:*

(a) To undertake measures with a view to enhancing the participation of women in all sectors of development at all levels;

(b) To include, when preparing and/or implementing development plans, policies and programmes aimed at facilitating the integration and participation of women in the development process of their countries;

(c) To include in their technical co-operation programmes, as appropriate, special programmes aimed at promoting the participation and integration of women in development.

## DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

### *Comprehensive policy review of operational activities*

*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 1976 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,

*Conscious* of its own responsibilities, including those under Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, and the role of the Economic and Social Council, especially under Article 63, paragraph 2, and Article 64 of the Charter,

*Recalling also* its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, in particular paragraph 5 (d) of section II and section V of the annex thereto, and noting the relevant progress reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/1978/107, E/1978/144),

*Mindful* of the importance of implementing fully and without undue delay the recommendations contained in its resolution 32/197,

*Bearing in mind* its resolution 32/114 of 15 December 1977, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2110 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977 and 1978/74 of 4 August 1978,

*Mindful also* of the need to further clarify the nature of the comprehensive policy review of operational activities to be undertaken by the Economic and Social Council under paragraph 7 of Council resolution 1768 (LIV) of 18 May 1973,

*Reaffirming* the full and continuing validity of the consensus of 1970, as set forth in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970,

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, under his authority, the preparation, after consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, taking into account the views of the organs, organizations and bodies concerned, of a report on policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development of the United Nations system for consideration by the Economic and Social Council, and subsequently by the General Assembly, in 1980;

2. *Decides* that this report should concentrate on:

(a) The application of General Assembly resolutions 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 and 3405 (XXX) of 25 November 1975 by the United Nations Development Programme and the participating and executing agencies;

(b) A review of the progress made in the application by the United Nations system of the relevant recommendations of resolution 32/197, in the light of the objectives contained in paragraph 28 of the annex to that resolution;

3. *Decides further* that the report should also:

(a) Include information on issues addressed in Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/74, in so far as they relate to operational activities;

(b) Include information on and analysis of issues relating to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system so as to enable the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to assess and promote progress in the attainment of the objectives contained in paragraph 28 of the annex to Assembly resolution 32/197;

<sup>15</sup> See draft resolution I above, sect. II, para. 1.



(c) Include an examination of the application by the United Nations system in its operational activities of the results of international conferences held under the aegis of the United Nations relating to the establishment of the new international economic order;

(d) State options and alternative courses of action, on the basis of a system-wide analysis, in order to facilitate the decision-making role of the appropriate legislative organs in implementing the strategies and policies laid down for operational activities for development;

4. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council, in considering the aforementioned report, should also elaborate guidelines for future comprehensive policy reviews of operational activities for development carried out according to Council resolution 1768 (LIV);

5. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development to assist the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in the preparation of the report referred to in paragraph 1 above, and to participate, in accordance with paragraph 14 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197, in the consideration of the report by the Economic and Social Council.

## DOCUMENT A/33/527/ADD.1

### PART II OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]  
[24 January 1979]

#### Introduction

1. The Second Committee continued its consideration of agenda item 58 (b) entitled "Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" at its 65th to 67th meetings, on 20 December 1978 and on 15 and 23 January 1979. An account of the Committee's discussion of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/33/SR.65-67).

2. At the 66th meeting, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation introduced the revised report of the Secretary-General on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (A/33/410/Rev.1). For its consideration of the subitem, the Committee also had before it the relevant part of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its resumed second regular session of 1978 (A/33/3/Add.1 (part IV)).

#### Consideration of proposals

3. At its 65th meeting, the Committee decided to recommend that the report of the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 should be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (see para. 10 below).

4. At the 66th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United

Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.103), entitled "Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system", which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

*"Recalling also* its resolutions 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 and 32/197 of 20 December 1977, by which it initiated the process of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system with a view to making it more fully capable of dealing with problems of development and international economic co-operation in a comprehensive and effective manner and to making it more responsive to the requirements of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

*"Recognizing* that the process of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system is an integral part of the efforts required to ensure equitable, full and effective participation of the developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions within the United Nations system in the field of development and international economic co-operation,

*"Considering* that progress in the implementation of the recommendations annexed to General Assembly resolution 32/197 has been slow in a number of areas,

*"... [sections I to III identical with those of the draft resolution in paragraph 9 below];*

#### IV

*"1. Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of those recommendations annexed to General Assembly resolution 32/197 that are addressed to him (E/1978/118), and the report of the Secretary-General on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (A/33/410/Rev.1), expresses deep regret at the late submission of the latter report to the General Assembly, and urges avoidance of such late submission in the future;

*"2. Takes note* of Economic and Social Council decisions 1978/70 of 4 August 1978 and 1978/94 of 19 December 1978;

*"3. Reaffirms* the authority and responsibility of the Secretary-General under the relevant articles of the Charter in respect of the United Nations, including its organs and services;

*"4. Decides* that:

*"(a) The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, under the direction of the Secretary-General, should be fully and effectively utilized as the executive official in charge of the responsibilities outlined in paragraphs 64 (a) and 64 (b) of the recommendations annexed to resolution 32/197;*

"(b) Resources should be provided to enable the Director-General, *inter alia*, to exercise effective leadership to the various components of the United Nations system envisaged in paragraph 64 (a) of the annex to resolution 32/197;

"(c) The Director-General should have full and effective authority over all the organizational entities of the United Nations Secretariat in the economic and social sectors, without prejudice to their respective spheres of competence or terms of reference as contained in their relevant legislative mandates, to permit him to undertake the efficient management of all activities as envisaged in paragraph 64 (b) of the annex to resolution 32/197 and to carry out, *inter alia*, the specific tasks assigned to him by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and to, *inter alia*, establish the guidelines for all activities undertaken by those entities;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake urgently all necessary steps to implement the above decision, including the consequent adjustments to the responsibilities and functions of the relevant organizational entities within the United Nations Secretariat;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue actively, in accordance with paragraphs 62 and 63 of the annex to resolution 32/197, the process of rationalizing and streamlining the capabilities of the concerned entities on the basis of their substantive, the redeployment of functions and staff resources, particularly to the regional commissions;

"7. Also requests the Secretary-General, in pursuing his requests for additional resources for those entities, to give priority to those relating to programme planning, co-ordination and evaluation as well as to intersectoral analyses and synthesis of development issues;

"8. Further requests the Secretary-General, taking fully into account the views expressed in the Economic and Social Council during 1978 as requested in paragraph (b) of Economic and Social Council decision 1978/70, to rename the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs in accordance with the functions outlined in section VIII of the annex to resolution 32/197;

## V

"1. Takes note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/74 of 4 August 1978;

"2. Notes the progress made in the implementation of section IV of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 concerning structures for regional and interregional co-operation;

"3. Decides to designate, in accordance with paragraph 23 of the annex to resolution 32/197, the regional commissions as executing agencies in their own right, for intersectoral subregional, regional and interregional projects and for other subregional, regional and interregional projects which do not fall within the purview of the sectoral responsibilities of specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in this regard;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to proceed expeditiously with the development and application of the measures contemplated in paragraph 93 of

document A/33/410/Rev.1, in particular, those related to the decentralization to the regional commissions of appropriate research and analysis activities and technical co-operation projects coming within the scope of paragraph 23 of the annex to resolution 32/197; strengthening co-operation arrangements with the commissions in regard to programme planning as well as research and analysis; the involvement of the executive secretaries in the machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; and enabling the regional commissions effectively to exercise their responsibilities for co-ordination at the regional level, as envisaged in paragraph 20 of the annex to resolution 32/197, and to undertake measures to enhance interregional co-operation;

## VI

"1. Requests all organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to take further action to give full effect to the recommendations annexed to General Assembly resolution 32/197 within their respective spheres of competence, availing themselves as appropriate of the assistance of the Secretary-General;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, after appropriate consultations and, as relevant, with the co-operation of the executive heads of the agencies concerned, to prepare periodic consolidated reports, for submission to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, synthesizing information on actions taken by the various organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation of resolution 32/197 and the present resolution."

5. At the 67th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.104), entitled "Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system", submitted on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.103.

6. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.104 (see para. 9 below).

7. Draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.103 was subsequently withdrawn by its sponsors.

8. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

## Recommendations of the Second Committee

9. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

### *Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a

New International Economic Order and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

*Recalling* its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, by which it initiated the process of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system with a view to making it more fully capable of dealing with problems of development and international economic co-operation in a comprehensive and effective manner and to making it more responsive to the requirements of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

*Recalling also* its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, by which it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System,

*Recognizing* that the process of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system is an integral part of the efforts required to ensure the equitable, full and effective participation of the developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions within the United Nations system in the field of development and international economic co-operation,

*Noting* that, within the framework of the objectives outlined in paragraph 60 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197, the United Nations Secretariat should ensure maximum cost-effectiveness in the utilization of the administrative mechanism and resources,

*Considering* that progress in the implementation of the recommendations annexed to resolution 32/197 has been slow in certain areas,

#### I

1. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council decisions 1978/71 of 4 August 1978 and 1978/97 of 19 December 1978;

2. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to intensify its efforts to complete the implementation of the specific measures outlined in section II and section VII, paragraph 57, of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 in time to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

#### II

1. *Takes note* of the progress reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination outlining its response to General Assembly resolution 32/197 and, in particular, the progress it has made in streamlining its continuing subsidiary machinery (E/1978/107, E/1978/144);

2. *Requests* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to keep its *ad hoc* subsidiary machinery to the absolute minimum necessary to meet specific intergovernmental requirements and to support the work of its continuing machinery;

3. *Further requests* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to give the highest priority in its work to substantive questions of central importance to the development of developing countries and to international economic co-operation, and to keep its

functioning and reporting systems geared to the concerns, directives and programmes of work of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

4. *Welcomes*, in light of paragraph 64 (a) of the annex to resolution 32/197, the intention of the Secretary-General to designate, when he is unable to preside over meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to chair, on his behalf, those meetings or subject-oriented sessions devoted, for instance, to general development issues or other questions in respect of which the United Nations has a specific leadership function;

#### III

1. *Takes note* of the relevant sections of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its eighteenth session;<sup>10</sup>

2. *Requests* the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to continue pursuing the implementation of the recommendations addressed to it in section VI of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination with the necessary technical and substantive services in order that the Committee may be able to fulfil its increased responsibilities under resolution 32/197, and requests him to ensure the timely submission of the necessary documents to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

#### IV

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of those recommendations annexed to General Assembly resolution 32/197 that are addressed to him (E/1978/118) and of the report of the Secretary-General on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (A/33/410/Rev.1), regrets the late submission of the latter report to the Assembly and urges avoidance of such late submission in the future;

2. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council decisions 1978/70 of 4 August 1978 and 1978/94 of 19 December 1978;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the efforts made by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation with a view to exercising his functions as outlined in paragraph 2 of resolution 32/197;

4. *Reaffirms* the authority and responsibility of the Secretary-General under the relevant Articles of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Affirms* that, in conformity with resolution 32/197:

(a) The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, under the direction of the Secretary-General, should be fully and effectively utilized as the official in charge of executing the functions outlined in paragraphs 64 (a) and (b) of the recommendations annexed to resolution 32/197;

(b) The necessary resources should be provided to enable the Director-General, *inter alia*, to discharge

<sup>10</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 38.



effectively the functions envisaged in paragraphs 64 (a) and (b) of the annex to resolution 32/197;

(c) The Director-General, under the direction of the Secretary-General, should have, fully and effectively, authority over all services and organs within the United Nations at the level of the secretariats in the economic and social sectors, without prejudice to their respective spheres of competence or the terms of reference as contained in their relevant legislative mandates, in discharging the functions envisaged in paragraph 64 (b) of the annex to resolution 32/197, and in carrying out, *inter alia*, the specific tasks assigned to him by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and, *inter alia*, in establishing the policy-related guidelines for all activities undertaken by those services and organs in order to ensure their coherence, co-ordination and efficient management;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake urgently all necessary steps to implement the above provisions, taking fully into account the views expressed by Member States in the Economic and Social Council during 1978, including the appropriate adjustment in the functioning and the administrative arrangements, and a possible renaming, of the relevant organizational entities;

7. *Urges* the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to offer their full and effective co-operation and assistance to the Director-General in discharging the functions as defined in paragraph 64 (a) of the annex to resolution 32/197;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to pursue actively, in accordance with paragraphs 62 and 63 of the annex to resolution 32/197, the process of rationalizing and streamlining the capabilities of the concerned entities, including, if necessary, the transfer of elements of their functions and the redeployment of staff resources, particularly to the regional commissions;

## V

1. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/74 of 4 August 1978;

2. *Notes* the progress made in the implementation of section IV of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 concerning structures for regional and interregional co-operation;

3. *Decides* that the regional commissions shall have the status of executing agencies, in their own right, in respect of the categories of projects described in and in conformity with paragraph 23 of the annex

to resolution 32/197 and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in this regard;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed expeditiously with the development and application of the measures contemplated in paragraph 93 of his report (A/33/410/Rev.1), in particular, those related to the decentralization to the regional commissions of appropriate research and analysis activities and technical co-operation projects coming within the scope of paragraph 23 of the annex to resolution 32/197, the strengthening of co-operation arrangements with the regional commissions in regard to programme planning as well as research and analysis, and the involvement of the executive secretaries of the regional commissions in the machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and those that might enable the regional commissions effectively to exercise their responsibilities for co-ordination at the regional level, as envisaged in paragraph 20 of the annex to resolution 32/197, and to undertake measures to enhance interregional co-operation;

## VI

1. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to take further action to give full effect to the recommendations annexed to General Assembly resolution 32/197 within their respective spheres of competence, availing themselves as appropriate of the assistance of the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after appropriate consultations and, as relevant, with the co-operation of the executive heads of the agencies concerned, to prepare a consolidated report, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council, synthesizing information on actions taken by the various organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation of resolution 32/197 and the present resolution.

\* \* \*

10. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

*Report of the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/197*

The General Assembly decides that the report of the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 should be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 October 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/33/L.4, as orally revised by the President. The revision consisted of the deletion of the words "priority for the provision of" in operative paragraph 4. For the final text, see resolution 33/2.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 45.

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 29 January 1979, the General Assembly considered draft resolutions I to IX submitted by the Second Committee in part one of its report (A/33/527, para. 46). Draft resolutions I to III, V, VI, VIII and IX were adopted without a vote. Draft resolutions IV and VII were adopted by recorded votes of 109 to 1, with 21 abstentions, and 110 to 11, with 11 abstentions, respectively. For the final texts, see resolutions 33/193 to 33/201.<sup>17</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in part two of its report (A/33/527/Add.1, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 33/202.<sup>17</sup>

Also at the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft decision recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 10 of part two of its report (A/33/527/Add.1) (see decision 33/448<sup>17</sup>).

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 58 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle. Unless otherwise indicated, the documents were issued in mimeographed form only.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council on its organizational session for 1978 and on its first and second regular sessions of 1978	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
A/33/3/Add.1	Addendum to the report of the Economic and Social Council (resumed second regular session of 1978)	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 3A</i>
A/33/34	Report of the Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 34</i>
A/33/86	Letter dated 21 April 1978 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of an address given by the President of the United States before the Congress of Venezuela on 29 March 1978	
A/33/118	Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries	
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers	
A/33/159	Letter dated 23 June 1978 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development on 15 June 1978	
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries	
A/33/238 and Corr.1	Effective mobilization of women in development: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/256	Multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/278	Note verbale dated 29 September 1978 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration adopted that day by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77	
A/33/319	Letter dated 16 October 1978 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General, transmitting excerpts from the statement made by Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic, at the opening of the eighty-seventh session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	
A/33/367	Economic co-operation among developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/410 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1	Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General	Replaced by A/33/410/Rev.1

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/410/Rev.1	Ditto	
A/C.2/33/L.38	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/527, para. 5
A/C.2/33/L.62	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , para. 11
A/C.2/33/L.63	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , para. 16
A/C.2/33/L.63/ Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 18 and para. 46, draft resolution III
A/C.2/33/L.65 and Corr.1	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 21 and para. 46, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/33/L.71 and Corr.1	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/33/L.62: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/33/L.72	Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Lebanon, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, United States of America and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.2/33/L.72/Rev.1
A/C.2/33/L.72/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/527, paras. 37 and 38 and para. 46, draft resolution VIII
A/C.2/33/L.77	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 28 and 29 and para. 46, draft resolution VI
A/C.2/33/L.78	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , para. 32 and para. 46, draft resolution VII
A/C.2/33/L.82	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , para. 42
A/C.2/33/L.82 Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 43 and para. 46, draft resolution IX
A/C.2/33/L.86	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/33/L.63: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/33/L.99	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 13 and para. 46, draft resolution II
A/C.2/33/L.101	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , para. 6 and para. 46, draft resolution I
A/C.2/33/L.103	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , A/33/527/Add.1, para. 4
A/C.2/33/L.104	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 5 and 9
E/1978/107	Progress report submitted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination pursuant to paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 32/197	
E/1978/110	Implementation by the United Nations Environment Programme of the relevant recommendations annexed to General Assembly resolution 32/197: note by the Secretary-General	
E/1978/111	Progress report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 32/197	
E/1978/112	Implementation by the United Nations Development Programme of the relevant recommendations annexed to General Assembly resolution 32/197: note by the Secretary-General	
E/1978/118	Implementation of the conclusions and recommendations annexed to General Assembly resolution 32/197: report of the Secretary-General	
E/1978/144	Progress report submitted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination pursuant to paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 32/197	
E/1978/L.49	Organization of the work of the General Assembly in the economic and social fields: note by the Secretariat	
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution proposed by the President of the General Assembly in document A/33/L.4</i>	
A/C.5/33/27	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/33/327	Report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions I, III and V submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/527</i>	
A/C.5/33/73	Note by the Secretary-General (draft resolution V)	
A/C.5/33/105 and Corr.1	Ditto (draft resolution III)	
A/C.5/33/111	Ditto (draft resolution I)	
A/33/537	Report of the Fifth Committee (draft resolution V)	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/537/Add.1	Ditto (draft resolutions I and III)	<i>Ibid.</i>



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



UN 199127

SEP 9 1978

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

UN/DA CONF

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 59:\* United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:\*\*

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/526	Report of the Second Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	13
	Check list of documents .....	14

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Second Committee*, 54th to 63rd meetings; *ibid.*, *Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 66th and 67th meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 90th meeting.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 51), twenty-ninth session (item 42), thirtieth session (item 55), thirty-first session (item 56) and thirty-second session (item 58).

## DOCUMENT A/33/526

### Report of the Second Committee

[Original: English]  
[19 December 1978]

#### Introduction

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session and to allocate to the Second Committee the item entitled:

"United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

"(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board;

"(b) Report of the Secretary-General."

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 54th to 63rd meetings, from 4 to 18 December 1978. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/33/SR.54-63).

3. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978 (A/33/3, chap. IV, sect. B);

(b) Report of the Trade and Development Board on the second and third parts of its ninth special session, the second part of its seventeenth session and its eighteenth session (A/33/15 and Corr.1);

(c) Letter dated 13 April 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations

addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement presented by Fiji at the joint African, Caribbean and Pacific and European Economic Community Ministerial Meeting, held at Brussels on 13 and 14 March 1978 (A/33/83);

(d) Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978 (A/33/118);

(e) Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151);

(f) Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (A/33/206);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General concerning a study of the effects of the world inflationary phenomenon on the development process and the comments of the Trade and Development Board thereon (A/33/302);



(h) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/C.2/33/L.4);

(i) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of progress in the implementation of special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries (E/1978/86 (parts I and II));

(j) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of progress in the implementation of special measures and specific action related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries (E/1978/87 (parts I and II)).

4. At the 54th meeting, on 4 December, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development made an introductory statement.

5. The Committee considered 12 draft resolutions and one draft decision, as set out below.

### Consideration of proposals

#### SPECIAL MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED AMONG THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

6. At the 55th meeting, on 5 December, the representative of Nepal, on behalf of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Empire, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mali, Nepal, the Niger and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.60), entitled "Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries". The sponsors were subsequently joined by Rwanda. The draft resolution read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"... [text identical with that of draft resolution I in paragraph 63 below, except for operative paragraphs 3 and 4, which read:*

*"3. Affirms the decision of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation with respect to the allocation of \$1 billion for the developing as well as the least developed countries;*

*"4. Welcomes Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978 (A/33/15 and Corr.1, vol. I, part two, annex I) on debt and development problems of developing countries, adopted by the Board at the third part of its ninth special session, at the ministerial level, and urges prompt implementation of the measures envisaged therein]."*

7. At the 59th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Nepal, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.60 by replacing operative paragraphs 3 and 4 by the following:

*"3. Affirms the decision of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation with respect to the allocation of \$1 billion for the least developed countries and other developing countries most in need;*

*"4. Welcomes Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978 (A/33/15 and Corr.1, vol. I, part two, annex I) on debt and development problems of developing countries,*

*adopted by the Board at the third part of its ninth special session, at the ministerial level, and urges implementation, as soon as possible, of the measures envisaged therein and also welcomes the implementation measures already adopted"*.

He announced that Viet Nam had withdrawn from the list of sponsors. The sponsors were subsequently joined by Cape Verde and the United States of America.

8. At the 60th meeting, on 12 December, the representative of Nepal, on behalf of the sponsors, joined by Uganda, further orally revised draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.60 by replacing operative paragraph 3 by the following:

*"3. Affirms the decision of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation with respect to the allocation of \$1 billion in the context of the special action programme"*.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.60, as orally revised (see para. 63 below, draft resolution I).

10. After the adoption of the revised draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Federal Republic of Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community) and Japan.

#### SPECIFIC ACTION RELATED TO THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF THE LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

11. At the 57th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Mali, on behalf of Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Empire, Chad, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nepal, the Niger, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda and the Upper Volta, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.69), entitled "Specific action related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries", which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"... [text identical with that of draft resolution II in paragraph 63 below, except for the fifth preambular paragraph and operative paragraphs 1 and 4, which read:*

*"Bearing in mind the provisions of its resolutions 31/167 and 32/191 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations with respect to the exercise of the inalienable right of the land-locked developing countries to free access to and from the sea and their right to freedom of transit,*

*"1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of land-locked developing countries to free access to and from the sea and their right to freedom of transit;*

*"..."*

*"4. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the financial institutions of the United Nations system to take appropriate, effective measures in order to provide additional resources within their competence to meet the additional costs and technical assistance needs of the land-locked developing countries]."*

12. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Mali, on behalf of the sponsors, now

joined by Lesotho, orally revised operative paragraph 4 to read as follows:

"4. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme and the financial institutions of the United Nations system to take appropriate and effective measures in order to provide additional resources within their competence to meet the additional costs and technical assistance needs of the land-locked developing countries."

13. At the 58th meeting, on 7 December, the representative of Mali, on behalf of the sponsors, further revised draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.69 by deleting the word "inalienable" in the fifth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 1, and by replacing the words "additional costs and technical assistance needs" in operative paragraph 4 by the words "particular needs".

14. At the same meeting, the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, on which a separate vote had been requested by the representative of Pakistan, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 49 to 1, with 60 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

*Against:* Pakistan.

*Abstaining:* Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Burma, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen.

15. Operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, on which a separate vote had been requested by the representative of the United Republic of Cameroon, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 48 to 2, with 60 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union

of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* India, Pakistan.

*Abstaining:* Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Burma, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.69 as a whole. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 104 to none, with 4 abstentions (see para. 63 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Burma, India, Madagascar, Pakistan.

17. At the 59th meeting, statements on draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.69 were made by the representatives of Bangladesh, Ecuador, Chile, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Jamaica, Brazil, China, Chad, Uruguay, Morocco, Ghana, the Federal Republic of Germany, Viet Nam, Colombia, Tunisia, Indonesia, Burundi, Democratic Yemen, Argentina, Thailand, Mozambique, India, the Ivory Coast, Peru, Egypt, Yemen, Japan, Nigeria, Malaysia, Turkey, the United Republic of Cameroon, Swaziland and the Philippines.

#### REVERSE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

18. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Jordan, on behalf of Bangladesh, Cuba, Cyprus, Demo-

cratic Yemen, Ecuador, Kenya, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Morocco, Oman, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.79 and Corr.1) entitled "Reverse transfer of technology". The sponsors were subsequently joined by Uruguay. The draft resolution read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling its resolution 32/192 of 19 December 1977 entitled 'Reverse transfer of technology',*

*"Noting the agreed conclusions and recommendations adopted by Group of Governmental Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which met at Geneva from 27 February to 7 March 1978,*

*"Emphasizing that the establishment of a new international economic order should ensure that the migration of skilled manpower from developing countries constitutes an exchange in which the interests of countries exporting skilled manpower are adequately protected,*

*"Emphasizing further the important contribution that co-operation in the exchange of skilled manpower among the developing countries can make to their collective self-reliance,*

*"Regretting that no concrete steps have yet been taken to examine national and international measures, including the possibility and feasibility of the proposals made by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal of Jordan concerning the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility,*

*"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'The brain drain problem: outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries';<sup>1</sup>*

*"2. Notes that the above report sought to bring together in a summary form the key elements of a number of studies on the subject of the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries;*

*"3. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session the in-depth study of the 'brain drain' problem requested in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 32/192, covering international, regional, and interregional aspects of the problem;*

*"4. Welcomes the inclusion in the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of an item entitled 'Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology';*

*"5. Urges all Member States to give at the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development urgent consideration to the elaboration of national, regional and international measures on the development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology;*

*"6. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the results achieved by the Conference*

at its fifth session on the item entitled 'Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology' and in particular on the work referred to in paragraph 5 above."

19. At the 59th meeting, the representative of Jordan, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Colombia and Ethiopia, introduced a revised text (A/C.2/33/L.79/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, which incorporated the corrections circulated in document A/C.2/33/L.79/Corr.1 but was otherwise identical with the original text. In introducing the revised draft resolution, the representative of Jordan orally revised it by replacing the fifth preambular paragraph by the following:

*"Noting that no concrete steps have yet been taken to examine national and international measures, including the possibility and feasibility of the proposals made by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal of Jordan concerning the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility"*

20. At the 60th and 61st meetings, on 12 and 13 December, the representative of Jordan, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Jamaica, made the following revisions:

(a) The third preambular paragraph was replaced by the following:

*"Emphasizing that the establishment of a new international economic order should ensure that the migration of skilled manpower from developing countries constitutes an exchange in which the interests of all countries negatively affected by reverse transfer of technology are adequately protected";*

(b) The fifth preambular paragraph was replaced by the following:

*"Noting the need to examine further national and international measures, including the possibility and feasibility of the proposals made by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal of Jordan concerning the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility";*

(c) Operative paragraph 3 was replaced by the following:

*"3. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session the in-depth study of the 'brain drain' problem requested in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 32/192, covering international, regional, interregional and national aspects of the problem";*

(d) Operative paragraph 5 was replaced by the following:

*"5. Urges all Member States to give at the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development urgent consideration to the elaboration of measures on the development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology"*

21. At its 61st meeting, the Committee proceeded to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.79/Rev.1, as orally revised. At the request of the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 5, which was adopted by 105 votes to none, with 18 abstentions.

<sup>1</sup> E/1978/92.

22. Draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.79/Rev.1 as a whole, as orally revised, was adopted by 123 votes to none (see para. 63 below, draft resolution III).

23. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement.

ASSISTANCE TO ANTIGUA, ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA,  
ST. LUCIA AND ST. VINCENT

24. At the 59th meeting, the representative of Barbados, on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Cyprus, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.85), entitled "Assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent", which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"... [text identical with that of draft resolution IV in paragraph 63 below, except for the fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs, which read:*

*"Aware of the fact that a conference of Governments and agencies interested in economic development in the Caribbean was held at Washington, D.C., on 14 and 15 December 1977, with the purpose of reviewing the economic development needs of the Caribbean region,*

*"Further aware of the establishment by the above-mentioned conference of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development]."*

25. At the 60th meeting, the representative of Barbados, on behalf of the sponsors, joined by Bangladesh and Nigeria, introduced a revised text (A/C.2/33/L.85/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, incorporating the following changes:

(a) The fourth preambular paragraph was revised by the addition of the word "several" between the words "conference of" and "Governments" and of the phrase "and that, as a consequence, a Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development was established" at the end of the paragraph;

(b) The fifth preambular paragraph was replaced by the following:

*"Recalling also its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, entitled 'Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples', and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to these Territories and peoples".*

26. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.85/Rev.1 (see para. 63 below, draft resolution IV).

27. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON RESTRICTIVE  
BUSINESS PRACTICES

28. At the 59th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.87), entitled "United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices".

29. At the 62nd meeting, on 14 December, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the first preambular paragraph, the words "in which, in paragraph 37," were replaced by the words "particularly paragraph 37, in which";

(b) In operative paragraph 1, the words "*inter alia*" between the words "the Group" and "to complete" were deleted and the words "and to make further progress on a model law, or laws, on restrictive business practices" were added at the end of the paragraph.

The Committee had before it a statement of the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.98), submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

30. At the same meeting, following a proposal by the representative of the United States of America, the sponsors accepted an amendment to the draft resolution, whereby a new operative paragraph 5 would be added, which read:

*"5. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to endeavour to find ways to facilitate the effective participation of representatives of the least developed countries in the Conference by seeking extrabudgetary funds to finance travel expenses of two representatives from each least developed country",*

and the words "two representatives of each least developed country, as well as" before the words "representatives of the organizations referred to" in operative paragraph 6 (former paragraph 5) would be deleted.

31. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.87, as orally revised and amended (see para. 63 below, draft resolution V).

32. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

FIFTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE  
ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

33. At the 59th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.88), entitled "Fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development", which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"... [text identical with that of draft resolution VI in paragraph 63 below, except for operative paragraphs 3 and 5, which read:*

*"3. Considers that the fifth session of the Conference will provide an important and timely occasion to:*

*"(a) Review progress and developments relating to the major ongoing negotiations and agree on appropriate follow-up action;*

*"(b) Examine current economic developments, particularly those having an adverse effect on the*

developing countries, and take the necessary actions and urgent corrective measures;

“(c) Consider the longer-term issues in the field of international trade and related areas of international economic co-operation taking into account the need for the restructuring of the world economy and for evolution of new rules of economic relations and bearing in mind, *inter alia*, the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the special session of the General Assembly in 1980 and the preparation of an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade;

“... ”

“5. *Further urges* all Member States to work towards the adoption of action-oriented decisions at the fifth session of the Conference that would make a major contribution to the establishment of the new international economic order]”.

34. At the 62nd meeting, Mr. J. Kinsman, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.100), entitled “Fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development”, submitted on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.88, which was subsequently withdrawn.

35. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.100 (see para. 63 below, draft resolution VI).

36. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

#### EFFECTS OF THE WORLD INFLATIONARY PHENOMENON ON THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

37. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.89), entitled “Effects of the world inflationary phenomenon on the development process”.

38. At its 62nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.89 by 105 votes to none, with 19 abstentions (see para. 63 below, draft resolution VII).

39. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), the German Democratic Republic (on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Japan and the United States of America.

#### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TO NEGOTIATE AN INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENT TO REPLACE THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT OF 1971, AS EXTENDED

40. At the 60th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.92), entitled “United Nations Conference to Negotiate an Inter-

national Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement of 1971, as Extended”.

41. The Secretary of the Committee made a statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

42. At the 61st meeting, it was announced that the sponsors had revised the fifth preambular paragraph, replacing the words “wheat agreement” by the words “arrangement to replace the International Wheat Agreement of 1971, as extended”.

43. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.92, as orally revised (see para. 63 below, draft resolution VIII).

44. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement.

#### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON AN INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT ON THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

45. At the 60th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.93), entitled “United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology”. The Committee also had before it a statement of the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.97), submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

46. At the 61st meeting, after informal consultations, a revised text of operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution was submitted orally on behalf of the Vice-Chairman of the Committee. In the revised text, the words “*Urges* all countries, in particular the developed countries, to intensify their” were replaced by the words “*Strongly urges* intensified”.

47. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.93, as orally revised (see para. 63 below, draft resolution IX).

48. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement.

#### UNITED NATIONS NEGOTIATING CONFERENCE ON A COMMON FUND UNDER THE INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR COMMODITIES

49. At the 60th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.94), entitled “United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities”. In introducing the draft resolution, he orally revised operative paragraph 1 by replacing the words “from 26 February to 2 March” by the words “from 12 to 16 March 1979”.

50. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

51. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the sponsors, made a further oral revision to paragraph 1, replacing the words “from 12 to 16 March 1979” by the words “before



the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development”.

52. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.94, as orally revised (see para. 63 below, draft resolution X).

53. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement after the adoption of the draft resolution.

#### DEBT PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

54. At the 60th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.96), entitled “Debt problems of the developing countries”.

55. At its 62nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.96 by 100 votes to none, with 22 abstentions (see para. 63 below, draft resolution XI).

56. Statements were made after the vote by the representatives of Uruguay, Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Canada, the German Democratic Republic (on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Japan, the United States of America, Norway and Mexico.

#### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON A CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT

57. At the 61st meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.95), entitled “United Nations Conference on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport”, which read as follows:

*“The General Assembly,*

*“... [preamble identical with that of draft resolution XII in paragraph 63 below],*

*“1. Requests the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group to make recommendations at its sixth session concerning the appropriate dates for convening a conference of plenipotentiaries on a convention on international multimodal transport;*

*“2. Requests further the Trade and Development Board at its tenth special session in March 1979 to consider this question on the basis of the recommendation from the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group.”*

58. At the 63rd meeting, on 18 December, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced a revised text (A/C.2/33/L.95/Rev.1) of the draft resolution.

59. The Secretary of the Committee made a statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

60. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.95/Rev.1 (see para. 63 below, draft resolution XII).

61. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement.

#### REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIAL MEASURES AND SPECIFIC ACTION RELATED TO THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF THE LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

62. At its 63rd meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the review of progress in the implementation of special measures and specific action related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries (E/1978/87 (parts I and II)) submitted pursuant to Assembly resolution 32/191 of 19 December 1977 (see para. 64 below).

#### *Recommendations of the Second Committee*

63. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to XII below.

#### *Draft resolution I*

#### SPECIAL MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED AMONG THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling the special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in its resolutions 62 (III) of 19 May 1972<sup>2</sup> and 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,<sup>3</sup>*

*Taking into consideration its resolutions 3214 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974 and 32/190 of 19 December 1977,*

*Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Review of progress in the implementation of special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries” (E/1978/86 (parts I and II)),*

*1. Invites the developed countries, as well as the international financial institutions, to increase the flow of financial and technical assistance to the least developed among the developing countries;*

*2. Urges the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other financial institutions to provide additional resources in order to meet the particular needs of the least developed among the developing countries;*

*3. Affirms the decision of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation with respect to the allocation of \$1 billion in the context of the special action programme;*

*4. Welcomes Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978 (A/33/15 and Corr.1, vol. I, part two, annex I) on debt and development problems of developing countries, adopted by the Board at the third part of its ninth special session, at the ministerial level, and urges implementation, as*

<sup>2</sup> See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, *Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.



soon as possible, of the measures envisaged therein and also welcomes the implementation measures already adopted;

5. *Also welcomes* Trade and Development Board resolution 171 (XVIII) of 17 September 1978 (*ibid.*, vol. II, annex I) on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries;

6. *Recommends* that the developed countries, as well as the appropriate international organizations and financial institutions within the United Nations system, implement the special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, as recommended by the General Assembly and other related organizations of the United Nations;

7. *Welcomes further* the request in paragraph 6 of resolution 4 (II) of 28 July 1978<sup>4</sup> adopted by the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that the Secretary-General of the Conference prepare an outline, to be given full consideration at the fifth session of the Conference, for launching a substantial new programme of action for the 1980s on behalf of the least developed countries.

#### *Draft resolution II*

##### SPECIFIC ACTION RELATED TO THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF THE LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

###### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2971 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972, 3169 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3311 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, 31/157 of 21 December 1976 and 32/191 of 19 December 1977,

*Taking into consideration* Trade and Development Board resolution 109 (XIV) of 12 September 1974,<sup>5</sup> and resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972<sup>6</sup> and 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976<sup>7</sup> of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

*Bearing in mind* the other resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations and its related agencies envisaging special action in favour of the land-locked developing countries,

*Taking into consideration also* Economic and Social Council resolutions 2127 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977 and 1978/57 of 2 August 1978,

*Bearing in mind* the provisions of its resolutions 31/157 and 32/191 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations with respect to the exercise of the right of the land-locked developing countries to free access to and from the sea and their right to freedom of transit,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of land-locked developing countries to free access to and from the sea and their right to freedom of transit;

<sup>4</sup> TD/B/719, annex I.

<sup>5</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15, annex I.*

<sup>6</sup> See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.H.D.4), annex I.A.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.H.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

2. *Invites* the members of the international community as well as the international organizations and financial institutions of the United Nations system to implement the provisions of the decisions recommended in favour of such countries;

3. *Urges* all members of the world community as well as the international organizations concerned to provide land-locked developing countries with appropriate financial aid and assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, improvement and maintenance of their transport and transit infrastructures and facilities;

4. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme and the financial institutions of the United Nations system to take appropriate and effective measures in order to provide additional resources within their competence to meet the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries.

#### *Draft resolution III*

##### REVERSE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

###### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 32/192 of 19 December 1977 entitled "Reverse transfer of technology",

*Noting* the agreed conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Group of Governmental Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which met at Geneva from 27 February to 7 March 1978,<sup>8</sup>

*Emphasizing* that the establishment of a new international economic order should ensure that the migration of skilled manpower from developing countries constitutes an exchange in which the interests of all countries negatively affected by reverse transfer of technology are adequately protected,

*Emphasizing further* the important contribution that co-operation in the exchange of skilled manpower among the developing countries can make to their collective self-reliance,

*Noting* the need to examine further national and international measures, including the possibility and feasibility of the proposals made by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal of Jordan concerning the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility,<sup>9</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "The brain drain problem: outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries";<sup>10</sup>

2. *Notes* that the above report sought to bring together in a summary form the key elements of a number of studies on the subject of the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session the in-depth study of the "brain drain" problem requested in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 32/192, covering international, regional, inter-regional and national aspects of the problem;

<sup>8</sup> E/1978/92, paras. 24-27.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 100-104.

<sup>10</sup> E/1978/92.

4. *Welcomes* the inclusion in the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of an item entitled "Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology" (A/33/15, vol. II, annex II);

5. *Urges* all Member States to give at the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development urgent consideration to the elaboration of measures on the development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the results achieved by the Conference at its fifth session on the item entitled "Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology" and in particular on the work referred to in paragraph 5 above.

#### *Draft resolution IV*

ASSISTANCE TO ANTIGUA, ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA,  
ST. LUCIA AND ST. VINCENT

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 32/186 of 19 December 1977, in which it, *inter alia*, stressed the urgency of rendering all necessary assistance to the peoples of Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent in their efforts to strengthen their national economies,

*Emphasizing* the special problems faced by Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent with regard to territorial size, geographical location and limited economic resources, as well as the serious adverse effects of recent world-wide economic and financial problems,

*Mindful* that these Territories require the continued attention and assistance of the United Nations in the achievement by their peoples of their development objectives,

*Aware* of the fact that a conference of several Governments and agencies interested in economic development in the Caribbean was held at Washington, D.C., on 14 and 15 December 1977, with the purpose of reviewing the economic development needs of the Caribbean region, and that, as a consequence, a Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development was established,

*Recalling also* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, entitled "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to these Territories and peoples,

*Noting with appreciation* the recent attainment of independence by Dominica,

*Recalling* that the question of the Territories of Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent is currently under consideration in the relevant and competent organs of the United Nations,

1. *Emphasizes* the urgency of rendering all necessary assistance to the peoples of Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent in their efforts to strengthen their national economies and calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in consultation with the

freely elected representatives of the peoples of Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, to take adequate steps to establish and finance an appropriate programme of development of those Territories;

2. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme, international financial institutions and aid donors, to intensify their assistance within their respective spheres of competence to the peoples of those Territories;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### *Draft resolution V*

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON RESTRICTIVE  
BUSINESS PRACTICES

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, particularly paragraph 37, in which 31 December 1972 was the date set for attaining concrete and significant results in the control of restrictive business practices,

*Recalling further* section I, paragraph 10, of its resolution 3326 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

*Taking into account* the significant progress made in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the formulation of a set of principles and rules pursuant to section III of Conference resolution 96 (IV) of 31 May 1976,<sup>11</sup>

1. *Takes note* of Trade and Development Board resolution 178 (XVIII) of 17 September 1978 (see A/33/15, vol. II, annex I), in which it was decided to convene a further session of the Third *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, in order to enable the Group to complete its work on the set of principles and rules and to make further progress on a model law, or laws, on restrictive business practices;

2. *Decides* to convene, in the period between September 1979 and April 1980, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices to negotiate, on the basis of the work of the Third *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts, and to take all decisions necessary for the adoption of, a set of multilaterally agreed equitable principles and rules for the control of restrictive business practices having adverse effects on international trade, particularly that of developing countries, and on the economic development of those countries, including a decision on the legal character of the principles and rules;

3. *Authorizes* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its fifth session, to take appropriate action for the United Nations Conference

<sup>11</sup> See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

on Restrictive Business Practices, including decisions on relevant issues and, in particular, the determination of the precise dates for the Conference within the period referred to in paragraph 2 above;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite:

(a) All States to participate in the Conference;

(b) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in the capacity of observers, to participate in the Conference in that capacity in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(c) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(d) The United Nations Council for Namibia to participate in the Conference in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 32/9 E of 4 November 1977;

(e) The specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as interested organs of the United Nations, to be represented at the Conference;

(f) Intergovernmental bodies in consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(g) Directly concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be represented by observers at the Conference;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to endeavour to find ways to facilitate the effective participation of representatives of the least developed countries in the Conference by seeking extrabudgetary funds to finance travel expenses of two representatives from each least developed country;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary arrangements are made for the effective participation in the Conference of representatives of the organizations referred to in paragraph 4 (b) and (c) above, including the requisite financial provisions for their travel expenses and per diem;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for holding the Conference at Geneva, to submit to the Conference all relevant documentation and to arrange for the necessary staff, facilities and services that it will require;

8. *Decides* that the languages of the Conference shall be those used in the General Assembly and its Main Committees.

#### *Draft resolution VI*

#### FIFTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202

(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, 31/159 of 21 December 1976, 32/174 of 19 December 1977 and 32/197 of 20 December 1977,

*Recalling also* its resolution 32/189 of 19 December 1977, whereby it accepted with appreciation the invitation of the Government of the Philippines to hold the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Manila and decided that the fifth session of the Conference should be held from 7 May to 1 June 1979, with a pre-Conference meeting of senior officials at Manila on 3 and 4 May 1979,

*Considering* that a number of important issues relating to the establishment of the new international economic order are under negotiation or consideration in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, notably the Integrated Programme for Commodities, including the establishment of the common fund, economic co-operation among developing countries, the debt problem of developing countries, the transfer of real resources to developing countries, access to markets, interrelationships between trade, development, money and finance, the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology and equitable principles and rules for restrictive business practices, and a convention on international multimodal transport,

*Reaffirming* the major role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as envisaged in resolution 90 (IV) of 30 May 1976 of the Conference,<sup>12</sup> as an organ of the General Assembly for deliberation, negotiation, review and implementation in the field of international trade and related areas of international economic co-operation,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second and third parts of its ninth special session and the second part of its seventeenth session (A/33/15 and Corr.1, vol. I) and on its eighteenth session (*ibid.*, vol. II);

2. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Trade and Development Board at its eighteenth session of the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as of the arrangements for the organization of the session (*ibid.*, annexes II and III);

3. *Considers* that the fifth session of the Conference will provide an important and timely occasion for:

(a) Review of progress and developments relating to the major ongoing negotiations and agreement on appropriate further action;

(b) Examination of current economic developments, particularly those having an adverse effect on the developing countries, and consideration of appropriate action including corrective measures;

(c) Evaluation of the world trade and economic situation and consideration of issues, policies and appropriate measures to facilitate structural changes in the international economy, taking into account the interrelationships of problems in the areas of trade, development, money and finance with a view to attaining the establishment of a new international economic order and bearing in mind the further evolution

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*



that may be needed in the rules and principles governing international economic relations and the necessary contribution of the Conference to an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade;

4. *Urges* all Member States to take the necessary steps with a view to ensuring satisfactory results from the fifth session of the Conference through adequate preparations at the regional and interregional levels and through the full utilization of the permanent machinery of the Conference for the purpose of facilitating negotiations on the agenda items of the fifth session;

5. *Further urges* all Member States to work towards agreement on action-oriented and other decisions at the fifth session of the Conference that would contribute effectively to the establishment of the new international economic order.

#### *Draft resolution VII*

#### EFFECTS OF THE WORLD INFLATIONARY PHENOMENON ON THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VI) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

*Bearing in mind* that the effects of the inflationary phenomenon have spread universally, and deeply concerned about the high rates of world inflation which affect negatively the economies of all countries, especially those of the developing countries,

*Recognizing*, in particular, that the world inflationary phenomenon distorts international trade and the international monetary system,

*Recognizing further* that no country or group of countries alone can solve the problems caused by world inflation and that isolated measures that have been adopted so far are not in themselves sufficient to combat this world-wide phenomenon,

*Bearing in mind* that the measures within the scope of the developing countries cannot in themselves control internationally transmitted inflation,

*Recalling* its resolution 32/175 of 9 December 1977, in which the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was requested to establish a governmental group of high-level experts to study the world inflationary phenomenon and to transmit that study together with the comments of the Trade and Development Board to the General Assembly, in order to enable it to decide on measures to be taken, including the possibility of convening a world conference on inflation,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Group of High-Level Governmental Experts on the Effects of the World Inflationary Phenomenon on the Development Process established by the United Nations Conference

on Trade and Development,<sup>13</sup> as well as of the comments of the Trade and Development Board at its eighteenth session (A/33/15, vol. II, paras. 392-404);

2. *Takes note*, in particular, of the general conclusions arrived at by the Group of Experts on the analysis of the effects of the world inflationary phenomenon on the developing countries;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its fifth session, to recommend international policy measures to combat the world inflationary phenomenon, as apparent in the decline of some of the major currencies, and to eliminate the economic and social effects of internationally transmitted inflation on developing countries, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Experts;

4. *Requests further* the international community to pay special attention to the international inflation problem during the negotiations for the establishment of the new international economic order and during the elaboration of the new international development strategy.

#### *Draft resolution VIII*

#### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TO NEGOTIATE AN INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENT TO REPLACE THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT OF 1971, AS EXTENDED

##### *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,

*Taking note* of the report of the World Food Council on the work of its fourth session, held at Mexico City from 12 to 15 June 1978,<sup>14</sup>

*Taking note* of the resolution adopted on 24 November 1978 by the United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement of 1971, as Extended,<sup>15</sup>

*Having considered* the statement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the results of the above Conference (see A/C.2/33/SR.54),

*Being conscious* of the great importance of concluding an international arrangement to replace the International Wheat Agreement of 1971, as extended,

1. *Expresses its deep regret and great concern* at the suspension of the negotiations to replace the International Wheat Agreement of 1971, as extended;

2. *Calls upon* the Chairman of the United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement of 1971, as Extended to carry out as early as feasible the consultations envisaged in the resolution of 24 November 1978 of the Conference;

<sup>13</sup> TD/B/704.

<sup>14</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 19.*

<sup>15</sup> TD/WHEAT.6/9.

3. *Urges* all countries to participate constructively in the consultations referred to above;

4. *Calls upon* the Interim Committee of the United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement of 1971, as Extended to consider, as a matter of urgency, addressing a recommendation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with a view to the resumption of the Conference;

5. *Urges* all Governments to intensify their efforts towards an early and successful conclusion of an international arrangement to replace the International Wheat Agreement of 1971, as extended.

#### *Draft resolution IX*

#### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON AN INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT ON THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 32/188 of 19 December 1977,

*Taking note* of the resolution of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology adopted on 11 November 1978<sup>16</sup> and of the progress achieved at the Conference towards the negotiation and adoption of an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology,

1. *Strongly urges* intensified efforts towards a successful conclusion of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to take the necessary measures for convening a resumed session of the above-mentioned Conference in the first quarter of 1979, as well as a subsequent session if requested.

#### *Draft resolution X*

#### UNITED NATIONS NEGOTIATING CONFERENCE ON A COMMON FUND UNDER THE INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR COMMODITIES

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

*Recalling* resolution 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the Integrated Programme for Commodities,<sup>17</sup>

*Having considered* the statement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the progress achieved at the resumed second session of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the

Integrated Programme for Commodities (see A/C.2/33/SR.54),

1. *Takes note* of the decision adopted on 30 November 1978,<sup>18</sup> at its resumed second session, by the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, for the convening of its third session before the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. *Endorses* the decision referred to in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Requests* all participating countries at the third session of the Conference to exert all the necessary efforts so as to reach agreement at that session on the basic aspects of the Common Fund so as to provide the necessary basis for work on the articles of agreement on the Common Fund;

4. *Stresses* the need for reaching such agreement before the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

#### *Draft resolution XI*

#### DEBT PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

*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 the Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

*Recalling* its resolution 32/187 of 19 December 1977 on the debt problems of developing countries,

*Recalling also* resolution 94 (IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,<sup>19</sup>

*Recalling further* Trade and Development Board resolutions 132 (XV) of 15 August 1975<sup>20</sup> on the increasing burden of debt servicing in developing countries, adopted by the Board at the first part of its fifteenth session, and 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978 (A/33/15 and Corr.1, vol. I, part two, annex I) on debt and development problems of developing countries, adopted at the third part of its ninth special session, at the ministerial level,

*Taking note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board on its eighteenth session (*ibid.*, vol. II) and of the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (*ibid.*, annex II),

*Having considered* the statement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with regard to work on the elaboration of detailed features for future operations concerning debt problems undertaken within the Conference,

<sup>18</sup> TD/IPC/CF/CONF/14 (part II), annex I.

<sup>19</sup> See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

<sup>20</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 15*, part three, annex I.

<sup>16</sup> See TD/CODE TOT/10.

<sup>17</sup> See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

*Concerned* that many developing countries are experiencing great difficulties in servicing their external debt and are unable to pursue or initiate important development projects,

*Noting with concern* that official development assistance flows are stagnating and that balance-of-payment support facilities to developing countries have been inadequate,

*Convinced* that net capital inflows, especially those relating to development assistance to developing countries and in particular to the most seriously affected, least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, must be increased substantially and rapidly,

*Aware* that the majority of developing countries do not enjoy proper access to international capital markets and that, in any event, loans in such markets are available at high interest rates and on short maturities,

1. *Welcomes* the decision of some developed countries, which have adopted measures for the adjustment of past bilateral official development assistance in respect of the least developed countries;

2. *Notes*, however, that such measures have not been made applicable to many of the developing countries specified in paragraph 2 of Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX), which are facing serious problems;

3. *Calls upon* all developed countries to implement in full the agreement on debt problems contained in Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) in respect of the most seriously affected, least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, particularly the least developed among them;

4. *Further calls upon* all developed countries and competent international institutions to implement the provisions of Trade and Development Board resolution 132 (XV) on the increasing burden of debt servicing in developing countries;

5. *Welcomes* the inclusion in the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of the following items:

(a) Review of implementation and further action that may be required pursuant to Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX);

(b) Detailed features for future operations relating to the debt problems of interested developing countries;

6. *Recommends* that additional financial resources should be committed by multilateral development finance institutions to the developing countries experiencing debt servicing difficulties;

7. *Urges* all developed countries to work towards the adoption at the fifth session of the United Nations

Conference on Trade and Development of action-oriented decisions on the debt problems faced by the developing countries.

### *Draft resolution XII*

#### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON A CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* that the Trade and Development Board at its eighteenth session authorized the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on Multimodal Transport, should it complete its work at its fifth session, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, its recommendations concerning the convening of a conference of plenipotentiaries on a convention on international multimodal transport (A/33/15, vol. II, annex I, decision (h)),

*Noting* that the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group did not complete its work and consequently has not submitted any recommendations concerning a conference,

*Noting further* that the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group will now hold a sixth session from 26 February to 9 March 1979 at Geneva,

1. *Decides* that a conference of plenipotentiaries on a convention on international multimodal transport be convened;

2. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group at its sixth session to make recommendations concerning the appropriate dates, either in 1979 or 1980, for the convening of the United Nations Conference on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport;

3. *Requests further* the Trade and Development Board at its tenth special session, in March 1979, to consider this question on the basis of the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group.

\* \* \*

64. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

#### REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIAL MEASURES AND SPECIFIC ACTION RELATED TO THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF THE LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the review of progress in the implementation of special measures and specific action related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries (E/1978/87 (parts I and II)) submitted pursuant to Assembly resolution 32/191 of 19 December 1977.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1978, the General Assembly considered draft resolutions I to XII submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/526, para. 63). Draft resolutions I, IV to VI, VIII to X and XII were adopted without a vote. Separate votes having been requested on the fifth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution II, those



paragraphs were adopted by recorded votes of 61 to 1, with 72 abstentions, and 58 to 1, with 76 abstentions, respectively; draft resolution II, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 134 to none, with 4 abstentions. A separate vote having been requested on operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution III, that paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to none, with 20 abstentions; draft resolution III, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 141 to none. Draft resolutions VII and XI were adopted by recorded votes of 120 to none, with 19 abstentions, and 119 to none, with 22 abstentions, respectively. For the final texts, see resolutions 33/149 to 33/160.<sup>21</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft decision recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 64 of its report (A/33/526) (see decision 33/438<sup>21</sup>).

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 59 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle. Unless otherwise indicated, the documents were issued in mimeographed form only.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. .</i>
A/33/7/Add.28	Administrative and financial implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its eighteenth session: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 7, document A/33/7/Add.28
A/33/15 and Corr.1	Report of the Trade and Development Board on the second and third parts of its ninth special session, the second part of its seventeenth session and its eighteenth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 15 and corrigendum
A/33/83	Letter dated 13 April 1978 from the representative of Fiji to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement presented by Fiji at the joint African, Caribbean and Pacific and European Economic Community Ministerial Meeting	
A/33/118	Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries	
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers	
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries	
A/33/302	Study of the effects of the world inflationary phenomenon on the development process: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/33/L.4	Note by the Secretariat transmitting the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	
A/C.2/33/L.46	Note by the Secretariat reproducing the text of a resolution adopted on 11 November 1978 by the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology	
A/C.2/33/L.60	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/526, paras. 6, 7 and 8
A/C.2/33/L.69	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 11 and 12
A/C.2/33/L.73	Note by the Secretariat reproducing the text of a resolution adopted on 24 November 1978 by the United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as Extended	
A/C.2/33/L.74	Note by the Secretariat reproducing the text of a decision adopted on 30 November 1978 by the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities	

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.2/33/L.79 and Corr.1	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 18
A/C.2/33/L.79/ Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 19 and 20
A/C.2/33/L.85	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 24
A/C.2/33/L.85/ Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 25 and para. 63, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/33/L.87	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 28-30 and para. 63, draft resolution V
A/C.2/33/L.88	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , para. 33
A/C.2/33/L.89	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , para. 37 and para. 63, draft resolution VII
A/C.2/33/L.92	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 40 and 42 and para. 63, draft resolution VIII
A/C.2/33/L.93	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 45 and 46 and para. 63, draft resolution IX
A/C.2/33/L.94	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , para. 49 and para. 63, draft resolution X
A/C.2/33/L.95	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , para. 57
A/C.2/33/L.95/ Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 58 and para. 63, draft resolution XII
A/C.2/33/L.96	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 54 and para. 63, draft resolution XI
A/C.2/33/L.97	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/33/L.93: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/33/L.98	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/33/L.87: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/33/L.100	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 34 and para. 63, draft resolution VI
E/1978/86 (parts I and II)	Review of progress in the implementation of special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
E/1978/87 (parts I and II)	Review of progress in the implementation of special measures and specific action related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries: report of the Secretary-General  <i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions V, IX and XII submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/526</i>	
A/C.5/33/99	Note by the Secretary-General (draft resolution IX)	
A/C.5/33/106	Ditto (draft resolution V)	
A/C.5/33/112	Ditto (draft resolution XII)	
A/33/532	Report of the Fifth Committee (draft resolution V)	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty- third Session, Annexes, agenda item 100</i>
A/33/532/Add.1	Ditto (draft resolutions IX and XII)	<i>Ibid.</i>



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 8 1978

ANNEXES

Official Records

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 60:\* United Nations Industrial Development Organization:\*\*

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board;
- (b) Strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development in the least developed among the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency: report of the Secretary-General;
- (d) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/399 and Add.1	Report of the Second Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	8
	Check list of documents .....	8

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Second Committee*, 18th, 21st to 24th, 40th, 42nd and 61st meetings; *ibid.*, *Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 50th and 66th meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 85th and 90th meetings.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 48), twenty-ninth session (item 43), thirtieth session (items 18 and 56), thirty-first session (item 57) and thirty-second session (item 59).

## DOCUMENTS A/33/399 AND ADD.1

### Report of the Second Committee

#### DOCUMENT A/33/399

#### PART I OF THE REPORT

[Original English]  
[4 December 1978]

#### Introduction

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled:

"United Nations Industrial Development Organization:

"(a) Report of the Industrial Development Board;

"(b) Strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development in the least developed among the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;

"(c) United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency: report of the Secretary-General;

"(d) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director",

and to allocate subitems (a) to (c) to the Second Committee. It also decided that subitem (d) would be considered directly in plenary meetings.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 18th meeting, on 26 October, at its 21st to 24th meetings, from 31 October to 2 November, and at its 40th and 42nd meetings, on 17 and 21 November 1978. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/33/SR.18, 21-24, 40 and 42).

3. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978 (A/33/3, chap. IV, sect. E);

(b) Report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its twelfth session (A/33/16);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development in the least developed among the developing countries (A/33/138);

(d) Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Na-

tions addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151);

(e) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial redeployment in favour of developing countries (A/33/182);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency (A/33/239).

4. At the 18th meeting, on 26 October, the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization made an introductory statement.

### Consideration of draft resolutions

#### THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

5. At the 22nd meeting, on 1 November, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.6), entitled "Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization", which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"... [first five preambular paragraphs identical with those of draft resolution I in paragraph 17 below],*

*"Stressing that the Conference should promote the realization of policies and measures for international co-operation in the field of industrial development and the acceleration of industrialization of developing countries set forth in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,<sup>1</sup> adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975,*

*"... [operative part identical with that of draft resolution I in paragraph 17 below, except in having seven paragraphs, the last two of which read:*

*"6. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary financial provisions in terms of paragraph 108 of the report of the Industrial Development Board (A/33/16) regarding the balance of the estimated costs of the Conference;*

*"7. Requests the Industrial Development Board and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress of the preparatory work for the Conference.]*

#### "ANNEX

*"... [text identical with the annex to draft resolution I in paragraph 17 below, except for an additional subparagraph 5 (b) (v) which read:*

*"(v) Measures for effective utilization of foreign investment for industrial growth in accordance with national objectives of economic and social development and for the supervision and regulation of such investment channelled through transnational corporations]."*

6. At the 40th meeting, on 17 November, Mr. J. Kinsman, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.19 and Corr.1), submitted on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.6, which was in consequence withdrawn by the sponsors.

7. The Committee had before it a statement of the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.6, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.2/33/L.16), which was also applicable to draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.19 and Corr.1.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.19 and Corr.1 without a vote (see para. 17 below, draft resolution I).

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Poland (on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), France and the Federal Republic of Germany.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

10. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.7), entitled "Industrial development co-operation", which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"... [first six preambular paragraphs identical with those of draft resolution II in paragraph 17 below],*

*"Having considered the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its twelfth session (A/33/16),*

*"Aware of the need for additional resources and expanded programmes to accelerate the pace of industrialization of developing countries,*

*"Convinced of the importance of measures for the development and strengthening of the industrial technological capabilities of developing countries through, *inter alia*, the transfer and acquisition of technology and access to information on industrial technology, including advanced technology,*

*"Taking note of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial redeployment from developed to developing countries (A/33/182), submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 31/163 of 21 December 1976,*

*"Recalling also its resolution 32/163 of 19 December 1977 on the strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development in the least developed among the developing countries,*

<sup>1</sup> See A/10112, chap. IV.

"Noting with appreciation the statement made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (see A/C.2/33/SR.18),

"I

"1. *Reaffirms* that the desirable annual funding level for the Industrial Development Fund is \$US 50 million and that this level should be achieved during 1979;

"2. *Urges* those countries, especially the developed countries, which have not so far contributed to the Fund to do so;

"3. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the developed countries, to take appropriate action to increase their voluntary contributions to the Fund;

"4. *Requests* the countries currently making special-purpose contributions to make the utilization of such contributions more flexible;

"5. *Stresses* the need to optimize utilization of the Fund for financing operational activities, including pilot projects, in priority areas, *inter alia*, strengthening the technological capability of the developing countries; co-operation among the developing countries; training programmes; and special measures for the least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected countries;

"6. *Recommends* an increase in the annual volume of financial resources under the Special Industrial Services Programme from \$US 3.5 million to at least \$US 5 million;

"II

"1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 3086 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 31/162 of 21 December 1976 and 32/165 of 19 December 1977 calling for strengthening of the industrial development field advisers network;

"2. *Requests* that, pending the completion of the appraisal of ways of increasing the effectiveness of the system of industrial development field advisers, the momentum of recruitment of industrial development field advisers be maintained in order to attain the recommended level of country coverage at the earliest possible date;

"III

"*Decides* that the system of consultations in the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should be strengthened and made action-oriented in order to contribute effectively to the achievement of the objectives and targets set out in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action<sup>2</sup> and that the system should be established on a permanent basis and that the participation in the consultations should be at the governmental level;

"IV

"1. *Requests* that suitable measures be carried out to establish within the secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization an appropriate institutional mechanism to handle activities relating to the development of the technological capability of and the transfer of technology to the developing countries;

"2. *Reaffirms* its support for the co-operative programme of action on appropriate industrial technology being undertaken by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

"3. *Requests* the Industrial Development Board at its thirteenth session to examine and suggest ways to strengthen and increase the effectiveness of the pilot operation of the Industrial and Technological Information Bank;

"V

"1. *Stresses* the need to initiate new actions in the field of industrial manpower training in developing countries;

"2. *Emphasizes*, in that context, the need for the full integration of women and youth in the industrial development process;

"VI

"*Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Industrial Development Board, a more comprehensive and analytical report on industrial redeployment in accordance with the guidelines contained in Assembly resolution 31/163;

"VII

"1. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his report (A/33/138) on the implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/163;

"2. *Reaffirms* the need to implement the provisions of paragraph 3 of resolution 32/163;

"3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to prepare a report on the implementation of resolution 32/163 for consideration by the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization."

11. At the 40th meeting, Mr. J. Kinsman, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.24), submitted on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.7, which was in consequence withdrawn by the sponsors.

12. In introducing the draft resolution, the Vice-Chairman orally revised it by replacing the ninth preambular paragraph, which read:

"*Convinced* of the need for the United Nations system to use effectively all resources available to it for industrial development"

by the following text:

"*Convinced* of the need for the United Nations system to use the resources available to it for industrial development in an effective manner".

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.24, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 17 below, draft resolution II).

14. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Poland (on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and France.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*



15. At the 42nd meeting, on 21 November, the Chairman of the Committee stated that draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.24 had no financial implications. The statement of the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.7, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.2/33/L.17), therefore no longer applied.

#### REVISION OF THE LISTS OF STATES ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

16. At its 40th meeting, the Committee considered and adopted a draft resolution submitted by the Chairman (A/C.2/33/L.12) entitled "Revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board" (see para. 17 below, draft resolution III).

#### *Recommendations of the Second Committee*

17. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below.

#### *Draft resolution I*

#### THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

##### *The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, as well as resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolutions 31/164 of 21 December 1976 and 32/164 of 19 December 1977 by which it decided that the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should be convened in 1980,

Accepting with appreciation the offer of the Government of India to act as host to the Conference,<sup>3</sup>

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/65 of 4 August 1978 on industrial development co-operation,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its twelfth session (A/33/16), in particular the recommendations of the Board contained in chapter V of that report on the preparatory arrangements for the Conference,

Stressing that the Conference should promote the realization of policies and measures for national action and international co-operation in the field of industrial development and the acceleration of industrialization of developing countries set forth in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,<sup>4</sup> adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Develop-

ment Organization, held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975,

1. *Decides* to convene the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at New Delhi from 21 January to 8 February 1980;

2. *Endorses* the provisional agenda for the Conference as contained in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite:

(a) All States to participate in the Conference;

(b) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in the capacity of observers to participate in the Conference in that capacity, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(c) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(d) The United Nations Council for Namibia to participate in the Conference in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 32/9 E of 4 November 1977;

(e) The specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the regional commissions and the interested organs of the United Nations to be represented at the Conference;

(f) Interested intergovernmental organizations to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(g) Directly concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to be represented by observers at the Conference;

4. *Also 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 languages of the Conference shall be those used in the General Assembly and its Main Committees;

6. *Requests* the Industrial Development Board and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress of the preparatory work for the Conference.

#### ANNEX

#### Provisional agenda for the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

1. Opening of the Conference.

2. Organization of the Conference:

(a) Election of the President;

<sup>3</sup> See A/32/232.

<sup>4</sup> See A/10112, chap. IV.

- (b) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (c) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
  - (d) Election of officers other than the President;
  - (e) Organization of committees;
  - (f) Credentials of representatives to the Conference.
3. General debate (statements by heads of delegations).
4. Review and appraisal of the world industrial situation, with specific reference to the industrialization of the developing countries:
- (a) Review of progress in the implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation;
  - (b) Review and appraisal of major policies, problems and obstacles affecting the implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and steps taken and proposed to resolve them.
5. Strategy for further industrialization as an essential element of the development process in the 1980s and beyond:
- (a) Adoption of appropriate industrialization policies and strategies aimed at achieving the Lima target;
  - (b) Recommendations for policies, procedures and frameworks to foster, develop and strengthen:
    - (i) Domestic industrial processing of natural resources;
    - (ii) Industrial skills;
    - (iii) International co-operation in the field of transfer and development of industrial technologies with a view to increasing the technological capabilities of the developing countries;
    - (iv) Improved mechanisms for industrial co-operation to promote the flow of integrated technical and financial assistance to developing countries, including regional co-operation and special measures for the least developed, land-locked and island countries.
  - (c) Industrial co-operation among developing countries: recommendations on policies, procedures and strategies;
  - (d) Redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries;
  - (e) System of consultation;
  - (f) Creation of appropriate industrial structures in developing countries, with a view to accelerating their economic growth and increasing their share in world industrial production in order fully to realize their economic potential within their national interests, in accordance with the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and the resolutions of the seventh special session of the General Assembly;
  - (g) Role of foreign investment, including that channelled through transnational corporations, in promoting industrial growth in accordance with national objectives of economic and social development and regulations and other conditions applicable to such investment.
6. Institutional arrangements:
- (a) Review of the effectiveness of co-ordination and follow-up on matters concerning industrial production, international industrial co-operation and related issues covered by other organizations within the United Nations system;
  - (b) Review of the effectiveness of the institutional arrangements for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, with reference to the long-range strategy for the Organization, to meet the challenge of industrialization in the 1980s and beyond.
7. Conclusions and recommendations.
8. Adoption of the report of the Conference.
9. Closure of the Conference.

## *Draft Resolution II*

### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

#### *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* the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation<sup>5</sup> adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975, which established the main measures and principles for industrial development and co-operation within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order,

*Emphasizing* the decisive contribution of industrialization to economic and social development in developing countries,

*Stressing* the need to overcome constraints impeding the implementation of the measures proposed for the attainment of the targets contained in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action,

*Reaffirming* the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as the central co-ordinating organ within the United Nations system for the promotion of industrial development co-operation,

*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/65 of 4 August 1978 on industrial development co-operation,

*Having considered* the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its twelfth session (A/33/16), including the decisions and resolutions contained in the report,

*Aware* of the need for additional resources and expanded programmes to accelerate the pace of industrialization of developing countries,

*Convinced* of the need for the United Nations system to use the resources available to it for industrial development in an effective manner,

*Convinced* of the importance of measures for the development and strengthening of the industrial technological capabilities of developing countries through, *inter alia*, the transfer and acquisition of technology and access to information on industrial technology, including advanced technology,

*Taking note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial redeployment from developed to developing countries (A/33/182), submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 31/163 of 21 December 1976,

*Recalling also* its resolution 32/163 of 19 December 1977 on the strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development in the least developed among the developing countries,

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

Noting the statement made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (see A/C.2/32/SR.18),

### I

1. *Reaffirms* that the desirable annual funding level for the Industrial Development Fund is \$US 50 million and that this level should be achieved in so far as possible during 1979;

2. *Urges* those countries, especially the developed countries, which have not so far contributed to the Fund to do so;

3. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the developed countries, to take appropriate action to increase their voluntary contributions to the Fund;

4. *Requests* the countries currently making special-purpose contributions to make the utilization of such contributions as flexible as possible and requests the Secretariat to suggest suitable projects;

5. *Stresses* the need to optimize utilization of the Fund for financing operational activities, including pilot projects, in priority areas such as:

(a) Strengthening the technological capability of the developing countries;

(b) Co-operation among the developing countries;

(c) Training programmes;

(d) Special measures for the least developed, landlocked, island and most seriously affected countries;

6. *Recommends* to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme an appropriate increase in the annual volume of financial resources under the Special Industrial Services Programme;

### II

1. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen the effectiveness of the industrial development field advisers network, taking into account General Assembly resolutions 3086 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 31/162 of 21 December 1976 and 32/165 of 19 December 1977;

2. *Requests* that, pending the completion of the appraisal of ways of increasing the effectiveness of the system of industrial development field advisers, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1978/65, the momentum of recruitment of industrial development field advisers be maintained in order to attain, at the earliest possible date, the recommended level of country coverage on the basis of assured finances, bearing in mind the desirability of efforts to recruit such field advisers from all regions and especially from the developing countries;

### III

*Decides* that the system of consultations in the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should contribute effectively through concrete measures to the achievement of the objectives and targets set out in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action<sup>5</sup> and that the participation from each country in the consultations might be at the governmental level and at the other levels mentioned in the relevant decision taken by the Industrial Development Board at its twelfth session (A/33/16, para. 167);

### IV

1. *Requests* that suitable measures be carried out, in accordance with established practice, including consideration by the Industrial Development Board when required, to strengthen, within the secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, its activities relating to the development of the technological capability of and the transfer of technology to the developing countries in the industrial field;

2. *Reaffirms* its support for the co-operative programme of action on appropriate industrial technology being undertaken by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

3. *Requests* the Industrial Development Board at its thirteenth session to suggest, on the basis of the results of its analysis of the pilot operation of the Industrial and Technological Information Bank, ways for further effective action in this sphere;

### V

1. *Stresses* the need to initiate new actions in the field of industrial manpower training in developing countries;

2. *Emphasizes* in that context, the need for the full integration of women and youth in the industrial development process;

### VI

*Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Industrial Development Board, a more comprehensive and analytical report on industrial re-deployment in favour of developing countries, taking into account Assembly resolution 31/163;

### VII

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his report (A/33/138) on the implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/163;

2. *Reaffirms* the need to implement the provisions of paragraph 3 of resolution 32/163;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to prepare a report on the implementation of resolution 32/163 for consideration at the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

### Draft Resolution III

REVISION OF THE LISTS OF STATES ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* section II, paragraph 4, of its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966 on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

*Having regard* to subparagraph (i) of the operative part of its resolution 32/39 of 2 December 1977 concerning the change in status of the Holy See from representative to observer to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with effect from December 1975,

1. *Decides* to include Solomon Islands in list A of the annex to General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI);

2. *Also decides* to delete the Holy See from list B of the annex to General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI).

## DOCUMENT A/33/399/ADD.1

### PART II OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]  
[15 December 1978]

#### Introduction

1. The Second Committee resumed its consideration of the item at its 61st meeting, on 13 December 1978. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary record (A/C.2/33/SR.61).

#### CONVERSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION INTO A SPECIALIZED AGENCY

2. At the 22nd meeting, on 1 November, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, had introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.8), entitled "Conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency", which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"... [preamble identical with that of the draft resolution in paragraph 8 below],*

*"1. Reaffirms the urgent need to convert the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency so as to extend the scope and functions of the organization, enhance its autonomy, increase its resources and improve its operational efficiency and effectiveness;*

*"2. Decides to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries in 1979 in New York for a period of two weeks in order to finalize and adopt the constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a specialized agency;*

*"3. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the conference in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 5 of General Assembly resolution 32/167."*

In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Tunisia said that suitable dates would be inserted in operative paragraph 2 after consultations. A statement of the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.2/33/L.42), was before the Committee.

3. At the 61st meeting, Mr. J. Kinsman, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.81/Rev.1), submitted on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.8, which was in consequence withdrawn by the sponsors.

4. In introducing the draft resolution, the Vice-Chairman orally revised it by replacing operative paragraph 2, which read:

*"2. Decides to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries in 1979 for a period of two weeks or, if necessary, three weeks, in order to finalize and adopt the constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a specialized agency"*

by the following text:

*"2. Decides to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries at Vienna for a period of two weeks or, if necessary, three weeks, within the period from 19 March to 12 April 1979, in order to finalize and adopt the constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a specialized agency."*

5. The representative of the Budget Division of the Secretariat made a statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.81/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. The representative of Poland, on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, made a statement on the draft resolution.

#### *Recommendation of the Second Committee*

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### CONVERSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION INTO A SPECIALIZED AGENCY

*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 in this context the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,<sup>6</sup> adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975, particularly section V of the Plan of Action on the institutional arrangements thereof,*

*Further recalling that the General Assembly in its resolution 3362 (S-VII) endorsed the conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency and reiterated that endorsement in its resolutions 31/161 of 21 December 1976 and 32/167 of 19 December 1977,*

*Emphasizing that the conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a*

<sup>6</sup> See A/10112, chap. IV.

specialized agency would serve to reinforce the role and capacity of that organization in promoting the industrialization of developing countries as well as international industrial co-operation,

*Regretting* that, despite the progress made at the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency, held at United Nations Headquarters from 21 February to 11 March 1978, the Conference was unable to reach agreement, although the decision to convert the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency had been taken over three years ago,

*Taking note* of the report of the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency<sup>7</sup> as well as the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the Conference (A/33/239),

<sup>7</sup> A/CONF.90/12.

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to convert the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency so as to extend the scope and functions of the organization to play the central co-ordinating role in the field of industrial development within the United Nations system, enhance its autonomy, increase its ability to render assistance to developing countries in the most efficient way and improve its operational efficiency and effectiveness;

2. *Decides* to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries at Vienna for a period of two weeks or, if necessary, three weeks, within the period from 19 March to 12 April 1979, in order to finalize and adopt the constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a specialized agency;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the conference in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 5 of General Assembly resolution 32/167.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to III submitted by the Second Committee in part one of its report (A/33/399, para. 17). For the final texts, see resolutions 33/77 to 33/79.<sup>6</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Abd-El Rahman Khane as Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for a further four-year term beginning on 1 January 1979 and ending on 31 December 1982 (see decision 33/312<sup>6</sup>).

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1978, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in part two of its report (A/33/399/Add.1, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 33/161.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 60 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle. Unless otherwise indicated, the documents were issued in mimeographed form only.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
A/33/16	Report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its twelfth session (16-27 May 1978)	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 16</i>
A/33/138	Strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development in the least developed among the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers	
A/33/182	Industrial redeployment in favour of developing countries: report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization	
A/33/239	United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency: report of the Secretary-General	

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/504	Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/33/L.6	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/399, para. 5
A/C.2/33/L.7	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , para. 10
A/C.2/33/L.8	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , A/33/399/Add.1, para. 2
A/C.2/33/L.12	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , A/33/399, para. 16 and para. 17, draft resolution III
A/C.2/33/L.16	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/33/L.6: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/33/L.17	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/33/L.7: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/33/L.19 and Corr.1	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 6 and para. 17, draft resolution I
A/C.2/33/L.24	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 11 and 12 and para. 17, draft resolution II
A/C.2/33/L.42	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/33/L.8: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/33/L.81	Vice-Chairman of the Second-Committee: draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.2/33/L.81/Rev.1
A/C.2/33/L.81/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/399/Add.1, paras. 3, 4 and 8
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution I submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/399</i>	
A/C.5/33/59	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/33/444	Report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/399/Add.1</i>	
A/C.5/33/96	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/33/533	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i>





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 5 1980

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 61:\* United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/395	Report of the Second Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Second Committee, 4th, 36th and 37th meetings; ibid., Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings, 63rd meeting*.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 47), twenty-ninth session (item 44), thirtieth session (item 57), thirty-first session (item 58) and thirty-second session (item 60).

### DOCUMENT A/33/395

#### Report of the Second Committee

[Original: English]  
[27 November 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session and to allocate to the Second Committee the item entitled "United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director".

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 4th meeting, on 5 October 1978, and at its 36th and 37th meetings, on 15 and 16 November. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/33/SR.4, 36 and 37).

3. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/33/14);

(b) Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151).

4. At its 4th meeting, the Committee heard an introductory statement by the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

5. At the 36th meeting, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Austria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Norway, Panama, Peru, Singapore, Sweden and Uganda, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.13).

6. At the 37th meeting, the Ivory Coast, Qatar and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.13 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

#### *Recommendation of the Second Committee*

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

*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 32/51 of 8 December 1977 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,*

*Acknowledging the value of the research and "future studies" undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,*

Recognizing the role of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in assisting, through training and other services within its mandate, members of permanent missions to the United Nations and other national officials concerned with the work of the United Nations,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/33/14);

2. Welcomes the emphasis and urges the con-

tinuation of the concentration of the work of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in the sphere of economic and social training and research and the inclusion of specific projects on the problems in the areas identified by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions and in the relevant decisions of the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session;

3. Calls upon Member States and organizations to provide greater and wider financial support to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 29 November 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/395, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 33/20.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 61 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/14	Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (1 July 1977-30 June 1978)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 14</i>
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978	Mimeographed
A/C.2/33/L.13	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/395, paras. 5, 6 and 8

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 8 1978

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 62:\* Operational activities for development:\*\*

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

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/415	Report of the Second Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	8
	Check list of documents .....	9

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Second Committee, 11th, 27th, 30th to 36th, 38th, 40th, 44th, 47th, 48th, 50th and 51st meetings; ibid., Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 85th and 87th meetings.*

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 49), twenty-ninth session (item 45), thirtieth session (item 58), thirty-first session (item 59) and thirty-second session (item 61).

## DOCUMENT A/33/415

### Report of the Second Committee

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

#### Introduction

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled:

"Operational activities for development:

- "(a) United Nations Development Programme;
- "(b) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
- "(c) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General;
- "(d) United Nations Volunteers programme;
- "(e) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
- "(f) United Nations Children's Fund: report of the Secretary-General;

"(g) World Food Programme;

"(h) United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries;

"(i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries",

and to allocate subitems (a) to (h) to the Second Committee. The Assembly also decided that subitem (i) would be considered directly in plenary meetings.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 11th, 27th, 30th to 36th, 38th, 40th, 44th, 47th, 48th, 50th and 51st meetings on 20 October and from 6 to 30 November 1978. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/33/SR.11, 27, 30-36, 38, 40, 44, 47, 48, 50 and 51).

3. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational

session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978 (A/33/3, chap. VI, sect. B);

(b) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-fifth session (E/1978/53/Rev.1);

(c) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/1978/54);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the health needs of Palestine refugee children (A/33/181);

(e) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund on the International Year of the Child (A/33/338, annex);

(f) Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on the rules of procedure of United Nations pledging conferences (A/C.2/33/6 and Corr.1 and 2).

4. At its 11th meeting, on 20 October, the Committee heard an introductory statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Technical Co-operation for Development (A/C.2/33/4).

5. At the 27th meeting, on 6 November, introductory statements were made by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Directors of the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities as well as by the Special Representative for the International Year of the Child.

### Consideration of draft resolutions

#### UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

6. At the 38th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Japan, on behalf of Austria, Burundi, Colombia, Honduras, Indonesia, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines and the United Republic of Cameroon, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.22), entitled "United Nations Children's Fund", which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/56 of 2 August 1978,*

*"Having considered the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its session held at United Nations Headquarters from 15 to 26 May 1978 (E/1978/54),*

*"Deeply concerned about the magnitude of the unmet needs of children in developing countries,*

*"Affirming the need for intensified international co-operation in undertaking sustained activities on behalf of children in connexion with the International Year of the Child, 1979,*

*"1. Commends the policies and activities of the United Nations Children's Fund;*

*"2. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/56 and, in particular, the target of*

*\$240 million in annual revenue for the Fund in 1980, as approved by the Executive Board and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1978."*

Subsequently, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Guinea, Iceland, India, Madagascar, Mali, the Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Uganda and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At the 40th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of Japan, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced oral revisions, the first of which was based on an amendment (A/C.2/33/L.33) submitted by Sweden to the draft resolution. The changes were as follows:

(a) The addition of a new operative paragraph 3, which read:

*"3. Urges all Governments, especially those that are not contributing at a level commensurate with their capacity, to increase as rapidly as possible their contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund";*

(b) the revision of the fourth preambular paragraph to read:

*"Affirming the need for intensified international co-operation for sustained activities on behalf of children in response to the International Year of the Child."*

8. At its 44th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.22/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 32 below, draft resolution 1).

9. After the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Poland made a statement on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

#### HEALTH NEEDS OF PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN

10. At the 38th meeting, the representative of Jordan introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.23) entitled "Health needs of Palestinian refugee children". Cyprus, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Jordan orally revised operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, which read:

*"2. Requests the Member States and the agencies concerned, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Children's Fund, to co-operate with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in taking effective action to remedy the basic deficiencies identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General",*  
by deleting the words "the United Nations Development Programme" and inserting the words "the World Health Organization" before the words "and the United Nations Children's Fund".



12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.23, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 32 below, draft resolution II).

13. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Israel made a statement.

#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

14. At the 36th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Burundi introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.29), entitled "Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme", which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-fifth session (E/1978/53/Rev.1), the statement by the Administrator (see A/C.2/33/SR.27) and the views expressed during the debate,*

*"1. Expresses its satisfaction with the measures taken by the Governing Council and the Administrator to strengthen the activities of the United Nations Development Programme;*

*"2. Notes the increase in the contributions for 1979 announced at the 1978 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and urges all Governments to continue their efforts to provide the United Nations Development Programme with the necessary support to enable it to achieve the targets set for the 1977-1981 development cycle;*

*"3. Endorses Economic and Social Council decision 1978/54 of 2 August 1978."*

15. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Burundi orally revised the operative part of the draft resolution by:

(a) Deleting paragraph 3;

(b) Adding a new paragraph 1, which read:

*"1. Endorses Economic and Social Council decision 1978/54 of 2 August 1978, in which the Council took note with approval of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-fifth session and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein";*

(c) Renumbering the subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

16. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.29, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 32 below, draft resolution III).

#### INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

17. At the 38th meeting, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Austria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Iceland, India, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.32) entitled "International Year of the Child". Subsequently, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory

Coast, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Oman, Swaziland, Uganda, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire and Zambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

18. At its 44th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.32 without a vote (see para. 32 below, draft resolution IV).

19. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement.

#### UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS PROGRAMME

20. At the 38th meeting, the representative of Nepal, on behalf of the Gambia, Malawi, Nepal, the Philippines and Sri Lanka, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.31) entitled "United Nations Volunteers programme".

21. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Nepal, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the fourth preambular paragraph, which read:

*"Reaffirming its conviction that the United Nations Volunteers programme is rendering and has the potential to render even greater service to developing countries, in particular to the least developed and newly independent countries";*

the phrase "in particular to the least developed and newly independent countries" was deleted;

(b) Operative paragraph 2, which read:

*"2. Reiterates the request addressed to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the organizations of the United Nations and specialized agencies concerned, as well as to the resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme, under resolution 2970 (XXVII), to promote, with the agreement of the countries concerned, the use of United Nations volunteers in United Nations-assisted projects and to co-ordinate, through the Co-ordinator of the United Nations Volunteers programme, all voluntary activities within United Nations projects";*

was replaced by the following text:

*"2. Reiterates the request addressed to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the executive heads of the organizations concerned within the United Nations system, under resolution 2970 (XXVII), to promote, with the agreement of the countries concerned, and to co-ordinate, through the Co-ordinator of the United Nations Volunteers programme, the use of United Nations volunteers in United Nations-assisted projects and activities, with a view to harmonizing policies on placement and conditions of employment of all United Nations volunteers in the United Nations system, taking into account the development needs at the field level."*

22. At the 47th meeting, on 27 November, the representative of Nepal, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.31/Rev.1), in which paragraph 2 had been further revised to read:

*"2. Reiterates the request addressed in its resolution 2970 (XXVII) to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the*



executive heads of the organizations concerned within the United Nations system to promote with the agreement of the countries concerned, and to co-ordinate, through the Co-ordinator of the United Nations Volunteers programme, the use of United Nations Volunteers in United Nations-assisted projects and activities, with a view to harmonizing policies on placement and conditions of employment of all volunteers in the United Nations system, taking into account the development needs at the field level."

23. At the same meeting, the representative of Nepal orally corrected paragraph 2 of the revised draft resolution by:

(a) Replacing the words "and to co-ordinate" before the words "through the Co-ordinator" by the phrase "with a view to co-ordinating";

(b) Replacing the words "with a view to harmonizing" by the words "and to harmonize".

24. Draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.31/Rev.1, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (see para. 32 below, draft resolution V).

#### UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND FOR LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

25. At the 48th meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Afghanistan, on behalf of Afghanistan, Bhutan, Burundi, Lesotho, Mali, Nepal, the Niger, Swaziland and Uganda, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.30/Rev.1), entitled "United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries".

26. Draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.30/Rev.1 was adopted by 45 votes to none, with 18 abstentions (see para. 32 below, draft resolution VI).

27. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Japan, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Sweden, Swaziland and Uganda.

#### Consideration of draft decisions

28. At its 48th meeting, the Committee adopted, without a vote, the draft decision proposed in paragraph 4 of the note by the Secretary-General (A/C.2/33/6 and Corr.1 and 2) on the rules of procedure of United Nations pledging conferences (see para. 33 below, draft decision I).

29. At the 51st meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Yugoslavia orally proposed a draft decision whereby the General Assembly would postpone a decision on the recommendation regarding the administrative expenses of the United Nations Capital Development Fund contained in Economic and Social Council decision 1978/52 pending further consideration of the question by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and by the Economic and Social Council, and would decide that, in the meantime, the original functioning of the Fund would continue in accordance with the measures set forth in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 2321 (XXII) of 15 December 1967.

30. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision (see para. 33 below, draft decision II).

31. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States of America, France, Italy, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Nepal, the Upper Volta, Japan, the Sudan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela and Ethiopia.

#### Recommendations of the Second Committee

32. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VI below.

##### Draft resolution I

#### UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

##### The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/56 of 2 August 1978,

Having considered the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its session held at United Nations Headquarters from 15 to 26 May 1978 (E/1978/54),

Deeply concerned about the magnitude of the unmet needs of children in developing countries,

Affirming the need for intensified international co-operation for sustained activities on behalf of children in response to the International Year of the Child,

1. Commends the policies and activities of the United Nations Children's Fund;

2. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/56 and, in particular, the target of \$240 million in annual revenue for the United Nations Children's Fund in 1980, as approved by the Executive Board of the Fund and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1978;

3. Urges all Governments, especially those that are not contributing at a level commensurate with their capacity, to increase as rapidly as possible their contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund.

##### Draft resolution II

#### HEALTH NEEDS OF PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN

##### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine Refugees,

Recalling its resolution 32/111 of 15 December 1977 on the health of Palestinian refugee children,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/40 of 1 August 1978 on the International Year of the Child,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on the health needs of Palestine refugee children (A/33/181) and to the host Governments, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the World Health Organization for conducting the survey;

2. Requests the Member States and the agencies concerned, in particular the Food and Agriculture

Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, to co-operate with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in taking effective action to remedy the basic deficiencies identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the situation under constant review and report his findings to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

### *Draft resolution III*

#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-fifth session (E/1978/53/Rev.1), the statement by the Administrator of the Programme (see A/C.2/33/SR.27) and the views expressed during the debate,

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council decision 1978/54 of 2 August 1978, in which the Council took note with approval of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-fifth session and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the measures taken by the Governing Council and the Administrator to strengthen the activities of the United Nations Development Programme;

3. *Notes* the increase in the contributions for 1979 announced at the 1978 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and urges all Governments to continue their efforts to provide the United Nations Development Programme with the necessary support to enable it to achieve the targets set for the 1977-1981 development cycle.

### *Draft resolution IV*

#### INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

*Recalling also* its resolution 31/169 of 21 December 1976, in which it proclaimed the year 1979 International Year of the Child,

*Recalling further* its resolution 32/109 of 15 December 1977 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2105 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977 and 1978/40 of 1 August 1978,

*Recognizing* the fundamental importance in all countries, both developing and developed, of programmes benefiting children, not only for promoting their well-

being but also as part of broader efforts to accelerate the economic and social development process,

*Believing* that the concept of basic services for children is a vital component of social and economic development,

*Noting with satisfaction* the progress made in the preparation for the International Year of the Child at the national, regional and international levels,

*Convinced* that the International Year of the Child provides a unique opportunity for all countries to undertake an in-depth review and evaluation of their policies for children and to establish programmes of action to be undertaken, and for the world community to renew and reaffirm its determination to meet children's needs and to secure their fundamental rights,

*Bearing in mind*, in this connexion, the preparations for a new international development strategy,

*Having considered* the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund on the activities being undertaken in the United Nations system in connexion with the International Year of the Child (see A/33/338),

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Children's Fund for the manner in which it has discharged the responsibilities entrusted to it as lead agency by the General Assembly in resolution 31/169;

2. *Reaffirms* that the major focus of the International Year of the Child is at the national level and, in this regard, urges countries to intensify their preparations for the Year and to determine priorities for action and set appropriate targets as the basis for short-term, medium-term and long-term planning and programming benefiting children;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the active participation of organizations of the United Nations system and of non-governmental organizations to ensure the success of the International Year of the Child, and also the valuable co-ordination being achieved through the Interagency Advisory Group for the International Year of the Child;

4. *Reaffirms* that the International Year of the Child, in accordance with its objectives, should provide an impetus to be followed by a rising level of resources for services benefiting children, through the United Nations Children's Fund and other channels, in order to enable developing countries to extend, strengthen and implement their programmes for children;

5. *Expresses its gratitude* to those Governments that have contributed to the costs of the secretariat of the International Year of the Child and urges all Governments to contribute to its full financing;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Children's Fund to prepare a comprehensive, action-oriented report on the basis of information received from Governments and from specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies concerned on their respective projects and programmes initiated in connexion with the International Year of the Child and on the follow-up activities foreseen for the years ahead, and furthermore requests that the report be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and that a preliminary version of that report be considered by the Executive Board of the Fund at its 1979 session and by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "International

Year of the Child: plans and action to improve the situation of children in the world, particularly in the developing countries", and recommends, in view of its importance, that this item be considered by the General Assembly in plenary meetings, in observance of the Year;

8. *Invites* the current President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to issue messages at the beginning of 1979 on the International Year of the Child and urges that these messages be widely disseminated all over the world;

9. *Invites* all heads of State or Government, to issue special messages in connexion with the International Year of the Child.

#### *Draft resolution V*

#### UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS PROGRAMME

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 2659 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, by which it established the United Nations Volunteers programme, and its resolutions 2810 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, 2970 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972, 3125 (XXVIII) of 13 September 1973, 31/131 of 16 December 1976 and 31/166 of 21 December 1976,

*Taking note* of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Volunteers programme<sup>1</sup> and of the relevant sections of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-fifth session (E/1978/53/Rev.1),

*Convinced* that, with a greater proportion of technically qualified volunteers currently being recruited from the developing countries themselves, the United Nations Volunteers programme is assuming an important role as an instrument of technical co-operation among developing countries,

*Reaffirming* its conviction that the United Nations Volunteers programme is rendering and has the potential to render even greater service to developing countries,

1. *Looks forward* to the comments and recommendations which the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme is to formulate at its twenty-sixth session, on the basis of its review of the report of the Administrator of the Programme, including in particular those on the recruitment procedures of the United Nations Volunteers programme and the present status of the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers;

2. *Reiterates* the request addressed in its resolution 2970 (XXVII) to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the executive heads of the organizations concerned within the United Nations system to promote with the agreement of the countries concerned, with a view to co-ordinating through the Co-ordinator of the United Nations Volunteers programme, the use of United Nations Volunteers in United Nations-assisted projects and activities and to harmonize policies on placement and conditions of employment of all volunteers in the United Nations system, taking into account the development needs at the field level;

3. *Appeals* to the Governments of Member States to consider contributing to or increasing their contributions to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to report on a regular basis, through the Governing Council of the Programme and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly on the progress made in implementing the present resolution.

#### *Draft resolution VI*

#### UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND FOR LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 31/177 of 21 December 1976, by which it approved the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries,

*Recalling also* its resolution 32/113 of 15 December 1977,

*Taking into consideration* the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the Fund,<sup>2</sup>

*Expressing its appreciation* to the countries that contributed to the Fund at the pledging conferences held on 2 November 1977 and 7 and 8 November 1978,

*Gravely concerned* that the Fund has not yet become operational, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 31/177, owing to the lack of voluntary contributions on the part of Member States that are in a position to make such contributions,

1. *Expresses its concern* at the very low level of contributions for 1979 announced at the 1978 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

2. *Strongly urges* Member States to make immediate and generous contributions to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries in order to make it operational in the manner specified in its statute as soon as possible;

3. *Takes note* of the interim arrangements adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in its decision 25/15 of 28 June 1978 (see E/1978/53/Rev.1, chap. XX);

4. *Invites* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to take appropriate measures to provide all land-locked developing countries with the necessary assistance in order to identify and elaborate concrete projects which could be financed by the Fund, taking into account the equitable distribution of the resources of the Fund among the land-locked developing countries;

5. *Further requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other related institutions, to pursue action in favour of land-locked

<sup>1</sup> DP/330 and Corr.1.

<sup>2</sup> DP/328.

developing countries in the framework of the interim arrangements, taking into account that each country concerned should receive appropriate technical and financial assistance.

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\* \*

33. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below.

#### *Draft decision I*

### RULES OF PROCEDURE OF UNITED NATIONS PLEDGING CONFERENCES

The General Assembly decides to adopt the following rules of procedure of United Nations pledging conferences:

#### ANNEX

#### Rules of procedure for United Nations pledging conferences

##### I. SCOPE

###### *Rule 1*

These rules of procedure shall be applicable to all pledging conferences convened by the United Nations, except as otherwise decided by the organ under whose authority the Conference is convened.

##### II. REPRESENTATIVES

###### *Rule 2*

Each State participating in the Conference shall be represented by a designated representative. Each delegation may also include alternate representatives and advisers.

###### *Rule 3*

The names of the representatives, alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the Secretary-General not less than twenty-four hours before the opening of the Conference. Should a question arise concerning the credentials of any representative, they shall be examined by the officers of the Conference, who shall report thereon to the Conference.

##### III. OBSERVERS

###### *Rule 4*

Any organization or other entity invited to the Conference may be represented by an observer, who may participate in the proceedings at the invitation of the President but may not vote or make any proposal or motion.

##### IV. OFFICERS

###### *Rule 5*

1. The Conference shall elect a President and not more than four Vice-Presidents from among the representatives.

2. Elections shall be held by secret ballot, unless, in the absence of any objection, the Conference decides to proceed without taking a ballot on an agreed candidate or slate.

###### *Rule 6*

If the President is absent from a meeting or any part thereof, the Vice-President designated by him shall preside. A Vice-President, when acting as President, shall have the same powers and duties as the President.

###### *Rule 7*

The President, or a Vice-President acting as President, may delegate his right to vote to another member of his delegation.

#### V. SECRETARIAT

##### *Rule 8*

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be responsible for making all arrangements connected with the meetings of the Conference. He, or his representatives, may make either oral or written statements to the Conference concerning any question under consideration.

#### VI. AGENDA

##### *Rule 9*

Unless the Conference or the organ under whose authority it is convened decides otherwise, the Conference shall have the following agenda:

"1. Opening of the Conference.

"2. Election of officers:

"(a) President;

"(b) Vice-Presidents.

"3. Statements regarding pledges:

"(a) Oral statements;

"(b) Announcement of written pledges.

"4. Adoption of the Final Act.

"5. Closure of the Conference and signature of the Final Act."

#### VII. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

##### *Rule 10*

The meetings of the Conference shall be held in public, unless the Conference decides otherwise.

##### *Rule 11*

The President shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Conference, and at such meetings shall direct the discussions, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote, announce decisions, rule on points of order and, subject to these rules of procedure, have complete control of the proceedings.

##### *Rule 12*

1. During the discussion of any matter, a representative may at any time raise a point of order, and the point of order shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with the rules of procedure. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote, and the ruling of the President shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting.

2. A representative raising a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

##### *Rule 13*

1. Statements regarding pledges shall be made in the English alphabetical order of the names of the States participating, starting with the State seated first at the current or the most recent session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

2. Each statement regarding pledges shall cover all the programmes or funds for which the State concerned wishes to make a pledge and shall indicate the amount to be assigned to each such programme or fund.

3. After all statements have been concluded, the President shall announce any pledges submitted in writing.

#### VIII. VOTING

##### *Rule 14*

Each State participating in the Conference shall have one vote.

##### *Rule 15*

All decisions of the Conference shall be made by a majority of the representatives present and voting. Representatives who

abstain from voting shall be considered as not voting.

*Rule 16*

1. After the President has announced the commencement of voting, no representative may interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connexion with the actual process of voting.

2. The President may permit representatives to make statements in explanation of their votes either before the voting commences or after it has been completed.

IX. LANGUAGES

*Rule 17*

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the languages of the Conference.

*Rule 18*

1. Speeches made in a language of the Conference shall be interpreted into the other languages of the Conference.

2. A speaker may speak in a language other than a language of the Conference if he provides for interpretation into one of the languages of the Conference.

X. FINAL ACT AND RECORDS

*Rule 19*

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare and submit to the Conference a draft of its Final Act.

2. The text of the Final Act adopted by the Conference shall be distributed in the languages of the Conference as soon as possible after the Conference to all States invited to the Conference and to observers participating therein.

*Rule 20*

1. Summary records of the Conference shall be drawn up by the Secretariat in the languages of the Conference and distributed as soon as possible after the Conference to all States invited to the Conference and to observers participating therein.

2. Any corrections to the summary records communicated by a participant to the Secretariat within one week of the Conference and approved by the President shall be included

in a corrigendum which shall be distributed promptly to those who received the summary records.

*Rule 21*

The Secretary-General shall maintain, for a period he shall specify at the Conference, a list of the pledges made or announced at the Conference; States invited to the Conference may enter on that list pledges in addition to those made or announced at the Conference. At the end of the specified period or at the end of any extension decided by the Secretary-General, he shall issue that list as part of the records of the Conference and distribute it to all States invited to the Conference and to observers participating therein.

XI. RULES OF PROCEDURE

*Rule 22*

Any procedural matter arising at meetings of the Conference that is not covered by these rules of procedure shall be settled in accordance with the rules applicable to committees of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

*Rule 23*

Any of these rules of procedure may be suspended by the Conference.

*Draft decision II*

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

The General Assembly decides to postpone a decision on the recommendation regarding the administrative expenses of the United Nations Capital Development Fund contained in Economic and Social Council decision 1978/52 of 2 August 1978 pending further consideration of the question by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council, and decides that, in the meantime, the original functioning of the Fund will continue in accordance with the measures set forth in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 2321 (XXII) of 15 December 1967.

**ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1978, the General Assembly considered draft resolutions I to VI submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/415, para. 32). Draft resolutions I to V were adopted without a vote; draft resolution VI was adopted by a recorded vote of 114 to none, with 23 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 33/80 to 33/85.<sup>3</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted draft decisions I and II recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 33 of its report (A/33/415) (see decisions 33/419 and 33/420<sup>3</sup>).

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1978, the Assembly took note of the information contained in the note by the Secretary-General (A/33/513) (see decision 33/317<sup>3</sup>).

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.



## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 62 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle. Unless otherwise indicated, the documents were issued in mimeographed form only.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978	
A/33/181	Health needs of Palestine refugee children: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/338	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund on the International Year of the Child	
A/33/513	Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/33/4	Statement made by the Under-Secretary-General for Technical Co-operation for Development at the 11th meeting of the Second Committee	
A/C.2/33/6 and Corr.1 and 2	Rules of procedure of United Nations pledging conferences: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/33/L.22	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/415, para. 6
A/C.2/33/L.22/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 7 and para. 32, draft resolution I
A/C.2/33/L.23	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 10 and 11 and para. 32, draft resolution II
A/C.2/33/L.29	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , para. 14
A/C.2/33/L.30	Afghanistan and Nepal: draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.2/33/L.30/Rev.1
A/C.2/33/L.30/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/415, para. 25 and para. 32, draft resolution VI
A/C.2/33/L.31	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 20 and 21
A/C.2/33/L.31/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 22 and 23 and para. 32, draft resolution V
A/C.2/33/L.32	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 17 and para. 32, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/33/L.33	Sweden: amendment to document A/C.2/33/L.22	See A/33/415, para. 7
A/C.2/33/L.49	Administrative expenses of the United Nations Capital Development Fund: note by the Secretariat	
E/1978/53/Rev.1	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-fifth session (12 June-3 July 1978)	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 13</i>
E/1978/54	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (15-26 May 1978)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 14





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 8 1978

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 63:\* United Nations Environment Programme:\*\*

- (a) Report of the Governing Council;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/412	Report of the Second Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	7
	Check list of documents .....	7

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Second Committee, 24th to 29th, 36th, 38th, 48th and 51st meetings; ibid., Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 85th meeting.*

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 50), twenty-ninth session (item 46), thirtieth session (item 59), thirty-first session (item 60) and thirty-second session (item 62).

## DOCUMENT A/33/412

### Report of the Second Committee

[Original: English]  
[5 December 1978]

#### Introduction

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session and to allocate to the Second Committee the item entitled:

"United Nations Environment Programme:

"(a) Report of the Governing Council;

"(b) Reports of the Secretary-General".

The Assembly also decided that the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment and operation of a special account for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/33/117) would be referred to the Fifth Committee.<sup>1</sup>

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 24th to 29th, 36th, 38th, 48th and 51st meetings, from 2 to 9 November and from 15 to 30 November 1978. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/33/SR.24-29, 36, 38, 48 and 51).

3. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978 (A/33/3, chap. IV, sect. H);

(b) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixth session (A/33/25);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (A/33/134);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on natural resources shared by two or more States (A/33/220);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification (A/33/259);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on additional measures and means of financing for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/33/260).

4. At the 24th meeting, on 2 November, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme made an introductory statement.

#### Consideration of draft resolutions

##### REPORT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

5. At the 29th meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Portugal, on behalf of Canada, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Portugal, the Sudan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay, introduced

<sup>1</sup> For the report of the Fifth Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 100, document A/33/445/Add.3, paras. 63-67.*

a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.9), entitled "Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme", which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixth session and the statement of the Executive Director of the Programme introducing the report,*

*"Having also considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/62 of 3 August 1978 relating to international co-operation on the environment,*

*"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixth session and the decisions, as adopted, contained in annex I thereto;*

*"2. Welcomes the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular the decisions of the Governing Council relating to the establishment of a system-wide, medium-term environment programme based on thematic joint programming, the emphasis to be given to project and programme evaluation and to the preparatory process for the consideration by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of matters relating to the environment and the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, and the reporting thereon by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Governing Council;*

*"3. Calls upon all bodies and organizations of the United Nations system involved in the elaboration of the new international development strategy to take environmental concerns into full account in that preparation;*

*"4. Invites the executive heads, members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, after the merger of the Environment Co-ordination Board with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to continue to consider environmental matters at their level;*

*"5. Urges all Governments to contribute urgently and generously to the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, bearing in mind Governing Council decision 6/13 A of 24 May 1978, so as to meet the approved target;*

*"6. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment."*

6. At the 48th meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Portugal, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Chile, the Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Sweden and Turkey, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.9/Rev.1) and orally revised it further by inserting the words "paragraph 3 of" before the words "Governing Council decision 6/13 A" in operative paragraph 5.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.9/Rev.1, as orally revised (see para. 22 below, draft resolution I).

8. Statements on the draft resolution were made by the representatives of Poland (on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and

the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

#### MARINE POLLUTION

9. At the 29th meeting, on 9 November, the representative of France, on behalf of Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.11), entitled "Marine pollution".

10. At its 51st meeting, on 30 November, the Committee adopted a draft decision proposed by the Chairman as a result of informal consultations on the draft resolution (see para. 23 below).

#### CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF THE ENVIRONMENT CONCERNING NATURAL RESOURCES SHARED BY TWO OR MORE STATES

11. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.14/Rev.1) entitled "Co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States" and orally revised it by replacing the words "of the Group" at the end of the fourth preambular paragraph by the words "expressed therein".

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.14/Rev.1, as orally revised (see para. 22 below, draft resolution II).

13. Statements on the draft resolution were made by the representatives of India, Brazil, China, Afghanistan, Japan, Spain, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Romania, Ecuador and Argentina.

#### MEASURES TO BE TAKEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SUDANO-SAHELIAN REGION

14. At the 38th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Mauritania, on behalf of Cape Verde, Chad, the Gambia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal, the Sudan, Uganda and the Upper Volta, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.15), entitled "Measures to be taken for the benefit of the Sudano-Sahelian region". In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Mauritania orally revised it as follows:

(a) In the last preambular paragraph, the word "further" was inserted after the word "Recalling";

(b) In operative paragraph 2, the words "in addition to its current functions" were added after the words "Sahelian Office";

(c) In operative paragraph 3, the words "in accordance with paragraph 1 above" were added after the words "this process";

(d) In operative paragraph 6, the words "in the Sudano-Sahelian region" were added after the word "implementation".

Subsequently, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory Coast, Somalia, Swaziland, the United Republic of Cameroon and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

15. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Mauritania, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined also by Denmark, France and the Netherlands, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/

L.15/Rev.1), incorporating the changes indicated in paragraph 14 above. In addition, in the first preambular paragraph, the words "resolutions 32/170 and 32/172" had been replaced by the words "resolution 32/170".

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.15/Rev.1 (see para. 22 below, draft resolution III).

#### PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

17. At the 36th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.21) entitled "Plan of Action to Combat Desertification", which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling its resolutions 32/169 and 32/172 of 19 December 1977, containing its decisions on the report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, held at Nairobi from 29 August to 9 September 1977,<sup>2</sup>*

*"Having considered:*

*"(a) The report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixth session (A/33/25), containing, inter alia, a chapter and decisions on the matters arising out of the United Nations Conference on Desertification,*

*"(b) The report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification (A/33/259),*

*"(c) The reports of the Secretary-General on the study of additional measures and means of financing for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/33/260) and on the establishment and operation of a special account for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/33/117),*

*"Aware of the urgency for implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, in view of the acute seriousness of the problem in a large number of countries affected by desertification,*

*"... [operative part identical with that of draft resolution IV in paragraph 22 below, except for paragraphs 1, 5 and 6, which read:*

*"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the efforts made to undertake the preliminary arrangements for implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and of the leading role played by the United Nations Environment Programme, in consultation and close co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other specialized agencies concerned, in preliminary arrangements undertaken within a short time for the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Desertification and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;*

*"...*

*"5. Urges the donor countries to participate actively in the work of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control;*

*"6. Calls upon donor countries, as well as upon the international and multilateral financial organizations, to increase their financial and technical assistance to the developing countries engaged in combating desertification, in particular to the least developed among them]."*

18. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the same sponsors, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.21/Rev.1).

19. At the same meeting, operative paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.21/Rev.1, on which a separate vote had been requested, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 89 to 7, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:<sup>3</sup>

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Japan, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

20. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.21/Rev.1, as a whole, by 90 votes to none, with 8 abstentions (see para. 22 below, draft resolution IV).

21. Statements on the draft resolution were made by the representatives of Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), the United States of America, Spain, Sweden and Poland (on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

<sup>3</sup>The representative of the Gambia informed the Committee that, had she been present during the voting, she would have voted in favour.

*Recommendations of the Second Committee*

22. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to IV below.

*Draft resolution I*

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixth session (A/33/25) and the statement of the Executive Director of the Programme introducing the report (see A/C.2/33/SR.24);

*Having also considered* Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/62 of 3 August 1978 concerning international co-operation on the environment,

*Noting with satisfaction* the signing in Kuwait, on 23 April 1978, of the Final Act of the Kuwait Regional Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Areas,

*Having considered further* the note by the Secretary-General (A/33/134) on international conventions and protocols in the field of environment,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixth session and the decisions, as adopted, contained in annex I thereto;

2. *Welcomes* the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular the decisions of the Governing Council relating to the establishment of a system-wide, medium-term environment programme based on thematic joint programming, the emphasis to be given to project and programme evaluation and to the preparatory process for the consideration by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of matters concerning the environment and the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,<sup>4</sup> adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification, held at Nairobi from 29 August to 9 September 1977, and the reporting thereon by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Governing Council;

3. *Calls upon* all bodies and organizations of the United Nations system involved in the elaboration of the new international development strategy to take environmental concerns into full account in view of the close interrelationship between environment and development;

4. *Invites* the executive heads, members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, after the merger of the Environment Co-ordination Board with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to continue to consider environmental matters at their level;

5. *Urges* all Governments to contribute urgently and generously to the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, bearing in mind paragraph 3 of Governing Council decision 6/13 A of 24 May

1978 (see A/33/25, annex I), so as to meet the approved target;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue its catalytic and co-ordinating role in the field of marine environment and ecological balance of regional seas and invites Governments concerned to conclude, as appropriate, through co-operation among themselves and with the assistance of the United Nations Environment Programme and regional commissions, conventions and other arrangements in order to promote the protection of the marine environment of regional seas;

7. *Invites* Member States, as appropriate, to ratify and implement the international conventions and protocols designed to protect the environment in every respect and further urges Governments to promote the conclusion of such conventions and protocols.

*Draft resolution II*

## CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF THE ENVIRONMENT CONCERNING NATURAL RESOURCES SHARED BY TWO OR MORE STATES

*The General Assembly,*

*Affirming* the principles stated in the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,<sup>5</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 3129 (XXVIII) of 13 December 1973, entitled "Co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States",

*Recalling further* the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974,

*Noting* that the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme has, by decision 6/14 of 19 May 1978 (see A/33/25, annex I), approved the final report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States established under Governing Council decision 44 (III) of 25 April 1975, containing the draft principles of conduct in the field of the environment for the guidance of States in the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States and the declarations and reservations expressed therein,

*Recognizing* the right of States to provide specific solutions on a bilateral or regional basis,

*Desiring* to promote effective co-operation among States for the development of international law regarding the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States,

1. *Notes* the valuable work done by the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States in carrying out the tasks entrusted to it in regard to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 3129 (XXVIII);

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Group of Experts, its approval, as adopted, by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Pro-

<sup>4</sup> A/CONF.74/36, chap. I.

<sup>5</sup> Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.H.A.14 and corrigendum), chap. I.



gramme and its transmission to the General Assembly with an invitation to adopt the draft principles;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to transmit the report to Governments for their study and comments regarding the principles and to report thereon, taking into account also other significant information, with a view to enabling the General Assembly to take a decision at its thirty-fourth session.

### Draft resolution III

#### MEASURES TO BE TAKEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SUDANO-SAHELIAN REGION

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 32/170 of 19 December 1977,

*Aware* of the seriousness of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region and of the urgency of implementing in that region the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,<sup>6</sup> adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification, held at Nairobi from 29 August to 9 September 1977,

*Having considered* the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixth session (A/33/25), particularly the parts of that report on measures to be taken for the benefit of the Sudano-Sahelian region,

*Bearing in mind* section II of Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/37 of 21 July 1978,

*Stressing* the need for bodies of the United Nations system, other international agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the efforts of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region to combat desertification, particularly by planning and implementing projects and strengthening sub-regional and regional structures,

*Recalling* its resolution 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973, in which it defined the functions of the United Nations Sahelian Office,

*Recalling further* that it is of vital importance that the United Nations Sahelian Office should continue to maintain close co-operation with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel with a view to the full implementation of the programmes drawn up by the Committee and its member States,

1. *Endorses* decision 6/11 B of 24 May 1978 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (*ibid.*, annex I) and decision 25/10 of 27 June 1978 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme;<sup>7</sup>

2. *Decides* to designate the United Nations Sahelian Office, in addition to its current functions, as the arm of the United Nations to be responsible for assisting, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme, the efforts of the fifteen countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region situated south of the Sahara and north of the Equator<sup>8</sup> to implement the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

3. *Authorizes*, to that end, the organizational enlargement of the United Nations Sahelian Office and

its regional office at Ouagadougou, without prejudice to the work undertaken in implementation of the recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region in conformity with the functions of the United Nations Sahelian Office as defined in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 3054 (XXVIII), this process, in accordance with paragraph 1 above, to be the joint responsibility of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme;

4. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system concerned to co-operate fully with the United Nations Sahelian Office in its efforts to ensure the complete effectiveness of assistance provided to the fifteen countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to submit to the General Assembly an annual report on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.

### Draft resolution IV

#### PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 32/169 and 32/172 of 19 December 1977, containing its decisions on the report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, held at Nairobi from 29 August to 9 September 1977,<sup>9</sup>

##### *Having considered:*

(a) The report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixth session (A/33/25), containing, *inter alia*, a chapter and decisions on the matters arising out of the United Nations Conference on Desertification,

(b) The report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification (A/33/259),

*Taking note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the study of additional measures and means of financing for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/33/260) and on the establishment and operation of a special account for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/33/117),

*Aware* of the urgency for implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, in view of the acute seriousness of the problem in a large number of countries affected by desertification,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the efforts made to undertake the preliminary arrangements for implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and of the leading role played by the United Nations Environment Programme, in consultation and close co-operation with

<sup>6</sup> A/CONF.74/36, chap. I.

<sup>7</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 13, chap. XX.*

<sup>8</sup> Cape Verde, Chad, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon and Upper Volta.

<sup>9</sup> A/CONF.74/36.



the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and other agencies concerned, in preliminary arrangements undertaken within a short time for the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Desertification and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification;

3. Takes note also of the establishment of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control and urges the Group to expedite its work to assist the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme in the mobilization of resources for the formulation and implementation of projects and programmes within the framework of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, and in ensuring proper co-ordination of activities carried out with resources mobilized by the Group;

4. Reaffirms its decision to establish in principle a special account within the United Nations for the financing of the national, subregional and regional projects within the framework of the implementation of the Plan of Action;

5. Invites the donor countries and international financial institutions to participate actively in the work of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control;

6. Calls upon donor countries, as well as upon the international and multilateral financial organizations, to increase their financial and technical assistance to the developing countries engaged in combating desertification, in particular to the least developed among them, in response to their requests for the financing of concrete projects;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to solicit the views of Governments on the additional measures and means of financing for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and to report on the results to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

\* \* \*

23. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

The General Assembly decides to transmit the draft resolution entitled "Marine pollution" (A/C.2/33/L.11), set forth below, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session for its consideration.

#### "MARINE POLLUTION

"The General Assembly,

"Mindful of the grave dangers posed to the marine environment by the shipping of oil and other dangerous substances,

"Recalling that the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization has adopted a number of comprehensive international conventions, recommendations, traffic separation schemes and codes of practice specifically for the purpose of enhancing

maritime safety, ensuring efficiency of navigation and protecting the marine environment,

"Recalling further the adoption by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization of additional international instruments during 1978, providing for comprehensive standards dealing with tanker safety and pollution prevention and also with training, certification and watch-keeping for seafarers,

"Bearing in mind also that the International Labour Organisation has been dealing for many years with matters concerning training and certification for seafarers,

"Regretting that the various measures to ensure the safety of navigation by the observance of the existing international regulations are not applied stringently by all Member States,

"Considering that the conservation of the marine environment represents a basic objective for mankind,

"1. Urges that the competent international institutions and organizations expedite and intensify their activities relating to the prevention of pollution and the determination of responsibilities in this matter;

"2. Calls upon States Parties to the 1954 Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil to discharge fully their obligations under the Convention and in particular to ensure that national legislation adopted is sufficiently stringent to have a genuine deterrent effect;

"3. Urges all States which have not already done so to examine the possibility of ratifying at the earliest opportunity the international conventions and protocols designed to ensure better protection of the marine environment and improve the safety of navigation, *inter alia*:

"(a) Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972;

"(b) International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974;

"(c) Convention concerning Minimum Standards in Merchant Ships, 1976;

"(d) Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974;

"(e) International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973;

"(f) Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973;

"(g) International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-keeping for Seafarers, 1978;

"4. Urges all States to co-operate in order to implement material measures for the effective combating of marine pollution;

"5. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to consider the problems relating to marine pollution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Economic and Social Council."

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to IV submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/412, para. 22). Draft resolutions I to III were adopted without a vote; draft resolution IV was adopted by a recorded vote of 130 to none, with 10 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 33/86 to 33/89.<sup>10</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft decision recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 23 of its report (A/33/412) (see decision 33/421<sup>10</sup>).

<sup>10</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 63 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle. Unless otherwise indicated, the documents were issued in mimeographed form only.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
A/33/25	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixth session (9-25 May 1978)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 25
A/33/117	Establishment and operation of a special account for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/134	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment	
A/33/220	Natural resources shared by two or more States: note by the Secretary-General	
A/33/259	Implementation of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/260	Additional measures and means of financing for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification: note by the Secretary-General	
A/33/552	Establishment and operation of a special account for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.2/33/L.9	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/412, para. 5
A/C.2/33/L.9/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 6 and para. 22, draft resolution I
A/C.2/33/L.11	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 9 and 23
A/C.2/33/L.14	Sweden: draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.2/33/L.14/Rev.1
A/C.2/33/L.14/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/412, para. 11 and para. 22, draft resolution II
A/C.2/33/L.15	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 14
A/C.2/33/L.15/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 15 and para. 22, draft resolution III
A/C.2/33/L.21	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 17
A/C.2/33/L.21/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 18 and para. 22, draft resolution IV



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 5 1980

ANNEXES

UN/SA COLLECTION THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 64:\* Food problems: report of the World Food Council\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/443	Report of the Second Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	3
	Check list of documents .....	3

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Second Committee*, 30th to 36th, 39th and 54th meetings; *ibid.*, *Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 85th meeting.

\*\* This question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirtieth session (agenda item 60), thirty-first session (item 61) and thirty-second session (item 63).

### DOCUMENT A/33/443

#### Report of the Second Committee

[Original: English]  
[9 December 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session and to allocate to the Second Committee the item entitled "Food problems: report of the World Food Council".

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 30th to 36th meetings, from 9 to 15 November 1978, and at its 39th and 54th meetings, on 17 November and 4 December. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/33/SR.30-36, 39 and 54).

3. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the World Food Council on the work of its fourth session (A/33/19 and Corr.1);

(b) Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978 (A/33/3, chap. IV, sect. J).

4. At its 30th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee heard an introductory statement by the representative of the World Food Council.

5. At the 39th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.26) which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"... [preamble and operative paragraphs 1-6 identical with those of the draft resolution in paragraph 9 below];

"7. Recommends that the World Food Council, at its fifth session, should give consideration to the impact of trade, including the protectionist measures taken by the developed countries against the exports of the developing countries, on the solution of the food problems of the developing countries and put forward specific recommendations thereon;

"8. Urges Governments to implement fully the recommendation to establish the international emergency reserve of 500,000 tons of cereals as a continuing reserve with yearly replenishment determined by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes and placed at the disposal of the World Food Programme;

"9. Urges also that the new food aid convention, directed towards securing at least 10 million tons of cereals as food aid *per annum*, be concluded and implemented by donor countries as a matter of urgency;

"10. Urges further that the Governments participating in the negotiations on the new wheat agreement reach a speedy conclusion on this agreement and reaffirm their commitment to world food security and that they also, *inter alia*, seek to establish as early as possible an international system of grain reserves of adequate size to provide world food security and reasonable market and price stability;

"11. Calls upon donor countries, considering the growing need of the developing countries for agricultural inputs and their increasing costs, to increase their assistance for agricultural inputs, especially fertilizer, through the appropriate bilateral and/or multilateral channels, in particular the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme of the Food

and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and also to make substantial contributions to the Seed Improvement and Development Programme, and the Action Programme for Prevention of Food Losses of the Food and Agriculture Organization, so as to reach the desirable funding level of \$20 million for each;

"12. *Calls strongly upon* donor countries to do their utmost to preserve the nutritional value, in particular the protein element, of their food aid;

"13. *Requests* the World Food Council, at its fifth session, to undertake, bearing in mind the ongoing preparations for the new international development strategy, a comprehensive mid-decade review and assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the decisions, resolutions and programmes regarding food adopted since the World Food Conference, to formulate action-oriented recommendations thereon and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session."

6. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the same sponsors, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.26/Rev.1) and orally revised it by replacing the words "make donations" in paragraph 11 with the words "do so".

7. The Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.26/Rev.1 as orally revised (see para. 9 below).

8. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Poland (on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Sweden, New Zealand and Norway.

#### *Recommendation of the Second Committee*

9. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### **MEXICO DECLARATION OF THE WORLD FOOD COUNCIL**

##### *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, by which it established the World Food Council to serve as a co-ordinating mechanism to provide over-all integrated and continuing attention to the successful co-ordination and follow-up of policies concerning food production, nutrition, food security, food trade and food aid, as well as other related matters, by all organizations of the United Nations system,

*Further recalling* its resolution 32/52 of 8 December 1977, in which it decided to review, at its thirty-third session, the implementation of the Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition contained in the Manila Communiqué of the World Food Council,<sup>1</sup>

*Having considered* the report of the World Food Council on the work of its fourth session, held at Mexico City from 12 to 15 June 1978 (A/33/19 and Corr.1),

*Bearing in mind* Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/69 of 4 August 1978,

1. *Expresses its appreciation and thanks* to the Government and people of Mexico for the excellent facilities and generous hospitality provided for the World Food Council at its fourth session;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the World Food Council;

3. *Adopts* the Mexico Declaration of the World Food Council (*ibid.*, part one, para. 1) concerning the world food situation and implementation of the Manila Communiqué of the World Food Council: Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition;

4. *Expresses its deep concern* at the slow progress in solving the fundamental food problems facing the developing countries, in particular the food priority countries and other developing countries with large food deficits and whose food production situation is still deteriorating;

5. *Endorses* the important recommendations and decisions in the Mexico Declaration concerning urgent necessary action and modalities for increasing food production in the developing countries, improving human nutrition and reducing hunger and malnutrition, assisting the countries of the Sahelian zone of Africa, improving food security, increasing and improving food aid and improving the contribution of trade to the solution of food problems;

6. *Urges* Governments and international organizations to co-operate fully with the World Food Council in its efforts to identify the major obstacles to increasing food production, to mobilize greater action in this area and to formulate, in close collaboration with developing countries, donor countries and major international financial and development assistance agencies, proposals to overcome obstacles to the mobilization of internal and external resources for this purpose;

7. *Recommends* that the World Food Council, at its fifth session, should give consideration to the impact of trade, including the protectionist measures harming the exports of the developing countries, on the solution of the food problems of the developing countries and put forward specific recommendations thereon;

8. *Urges* Governments to implement fully the recommendation to establish the international emergency reserve of 500,000 tons of cereals as a continuing reserve, with yearly replenishment determined by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, which would be placed at the disposal of the World Food Programme;

<sup>1</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 19, part one, para. 1.

9. *Expresses its deep regret and concern* at the suspension of the negotiations to replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971,<sup>2</sup> and urges that the Governments participating in those negotiations reach, as a matter of urgency, a definitive agreement and reaffirm their commitment to world food security and that they also, *inter alia*, seek to establish as early as possible an international system of grain reserves of adequate size to provide world food security and reasonable market and price stability;

10. *Urges also* that the new food aid convention, directed towards securing at least 10 million tons of cereals as food aid *per annum*, be concluded and implemented by traditional donor countries and those in a position to do so as a matter of urgency;

11. *Calls upon* traditional donor countries and those in a position to do so, considering the growing need of the developing countries for agricultural inputs and their increasing costs, to increase their assistance for agricultural inputs, especially fertilizer, through the appropriate bilateral and/or multilateral channels, in particular the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the

<sup>2</sup>United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 800, No. 11400, p. 45.

United Nations,<sup>3</sup> and also to make substantial contributions to the Seed Improvement and Development Programme and the Action Programme for Prevention of Food Losses of the Food and Agriculture Organization, so as to reach the desirable funding level of \$20 million for each;

12. *Calls strongly upon* donor countries to do their utmost to preserve the nutritional value, in particular the protein element, of their food aid;

13. *Requests* the World Food Council, at its fifth session, taking into consideration the various annual assessments made by the Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other bodies and bearing in mind the ongoing preparations for the international development strategy for the third development decade, to undertake a comprehensive mid-decade review and assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the decisions, resolutions and programmes regarding food adopted since the World Food Conference, to formulate action-oriented recommendations thereon and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

<sup>3</sup>Approved by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in its resolution 1/63 of 19 July 1974 (see Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the Council of FAO, Sixty-third Session*, para. 26).

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/443, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 33/90.<sup>4</sup>

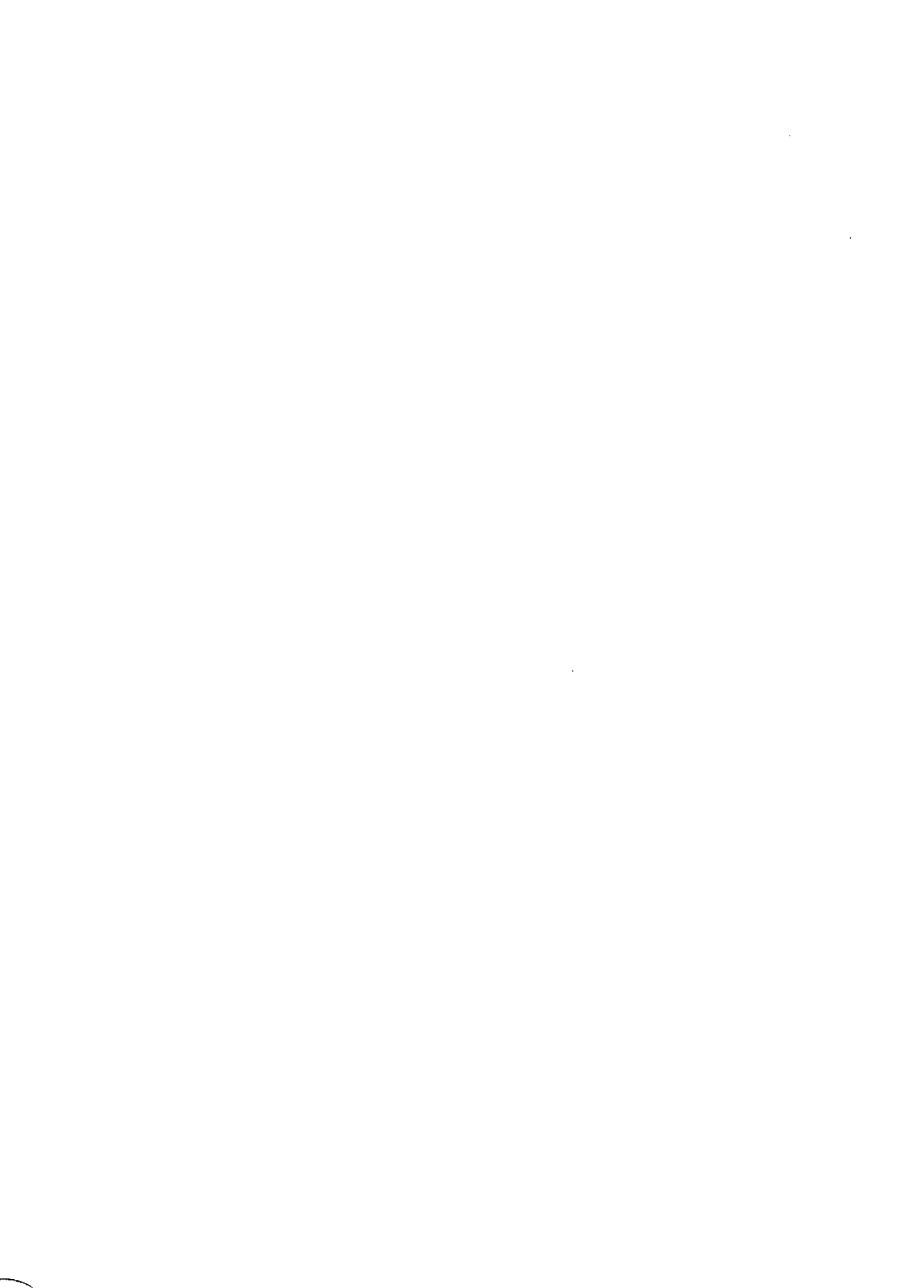
<sup>4</sup>See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 64 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
A/33/19 and Corr.1	Report of the World Food Council on the work of its fourth session (12-15 June 1978)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 19 and corrigendum
A/C.2/33/L.26	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/443, para. 5
A/C.2/33/L.26/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 6 and 9





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Agenda item 65:\* United Nations Special Fund:\*\*

- (a) Report of the Board of Governors;  
(b) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/496	Report of the Second Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Second Committee, 58th to 60th meetings; ibid., Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 88th meeting.*

\*\* This question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirtieth session (agenda item 61), thirty-first session (item 62) and thirty-second session (item 64).

## DOCUMENT A/33/496

### Report of the Second Committee

[Original: English]  
[14 December 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled:

"United Nations Special Fund:

(a) Report of the Board of Governors;

(b) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director",

and to allocate subitem (a) to the Second Committee. The Assembly also decided that subitem (b) would be considered directly in plenary meetings.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 58th to 60th meetings, on 7, 8 and 12 December 1978. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/33/SR.58-60).

3. The Committee had before it the report of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund on the work of its fifth session (A/33/21) and the relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978 (A/33/3, chap. IV, sect. M).

4. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/33/L.83).

5. At the 60th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the

draft decision by replacing paragraph (c), which read:

"(c) That the functions of the Board of Governors should be performed by the General Assembly, to which comments made on this matter by the Trade and Development Board will be transmitted through the Economic and Social Council"

by the following text:

"(c) To perform the functions of the Board of Governors of the Special Fund pending subsequent consideration of the question by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session".

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/33/L.83, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement.

### Recommendation of the Second Committee

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

*United Nations Special Fund*

*The General Assembly decides:*

(a) To suspend the activities of the United Nations Special Fund *ad interim* since the Fund cannot

carry out its main function of providing assistance to the most seriously affected countries<sup>1</sup> because the situation with regard to contributions to the Fund continues to be unfavourable and is unlikely to improve in the foreseeable future;

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 21*, annex IV.

(b) To request the Secretary-General to look into the feasibility of entrusting the monitoring of assistance to those countries to an existing service within the United Nations system;

(c) To perform the functions of the Board of Governors of the Special Fund pending subsequent consideration of the question by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 8 of its report (A/33/496) (see decision 33/431<sup>2</sup>).

At the same meeting, the Assembly took note of the information contained in the note by the Secretary-General (A/33/514) (see decision 33/320<sup>2</sup>).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 65 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
A/33/21	Report of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund [fifth session (22 June 1978)]	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement No. 21</i>
A/33/514	Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.2/33/L.83	Draft decision	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/496, paras. 4, 5 and 8

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



OCT 16 1993

ANNEXES

UN/SA COLLECTION THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Agenda item 66:\* United Nations University:\*\*

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

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/463	Report of the Second Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	4
	Check list of documents .....	4

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Second Committee*, 20th, 50th, 51st, 53rd and 55th meetings; *ibid.*, *Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 87th meeting.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 52), twenty-ninth session (item 51), thirtieth session (item 62), thirty-first session (item 63) and thirty-second session (item 65).

## DOCUMENT A/33/463

### Report of the Second Committee

[Original: English]  
[13 December 1978]

#### Introduction

#### Consideration of draft resolutions

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session and to allocate to the Second Committee the item entitled:

"United Nations University:

(a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General".

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 20th, 50th, 51st, 53rd and 55th meetings, on 27 October and from 29 November to 5 December 1978. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/33/SR.20, 50, 51, 53 and 55).

3. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University (A/33/31);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on fund-raising (A/33/333 and Corr.1).

4. At its 20th meeting, the Committee heard an introductory statement by the Rector of the United Nations University.

#### UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

5. At the 50th meeting, on 29 November, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Panama, the Philippines, the Sudan, the Upper Volta, and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.45/Rev.1). Subsequently, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia and Zaire joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 51st meeting, on 30 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.45/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 10 below, draft resolution I).

#### PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIVERSITY FOR PEACE

7. At the 51st meeting, the representative of Costa Rica, on behalf of Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Liberia, Panama and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.44), entitled "Establishment of the University for Peace". Subsequently, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Suriname joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

"Noting that the President of the Republic of Costa Rica has submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly at its thirty-third session a proposal to establish a University for Peace, as a great specialized international centre for advanced studies within the system of the United Nations University, whose primary objective will be to educate for peace, to instil a consciousness of peace among men and to contribute to mutual understanding among men and stimulate their spirit of comprehension, tolerance and coexistence based on co-operation and justice, which are principles that are indispensable for the positive construction of peace and progress among all the peoples of the world,

"*Bearing in mind* that the Government of Costa Rica has not only submitted preliminary studies and definite plans for the implementation of this project but has also offered the headquarters and the land for the campus of the University for Peace and has undertaken to dedicate every effort to finance it, with the help of Governments, foundations and non-profit institutions, both public and private, so that it will not be a financial burden for the United Nations,

"*Recalling* that the fundamental purposes of the United Nations, as established in the preamble to and Article 1 of the Charter, include the following:

"... *to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours... to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security... to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace... 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 [and] 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*,<sup>1</sup>

"*Being of the view* that the principal causes of conflicts that threaten international peace and security include the lack of educational systems that educate man with regard to peace and the lack of mutual knowledge, communication and an atmosphere and spirit of tolerance, co-operation and coexistence among men,

"*Recognizing* the urgent need to cultivate the idea of peace in the minds of men as an essential condition for the establishment of a permanent and lasting peace among peoples,

"*Appreciating* that, although there is a United Nations University whose task is to promote the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Organization, it lacks in practice an institution for advanced studies specializing in the building of peace through education and coexistence as its basic objective,

"*Considering* that General Assembly resolution 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972, by

which the United Nations University was established, provided expressly for the establishment of a decentralized system of affiliated institutions, integrated into the world university community, devoted to action-oriented research into the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations and its agencies, and to the post-graduate training of young scholars and research workers for the benefit of the world community,

"*Also considering* that the Charter of the United Nations University, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3081 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, reaffirms the above-mentioned aims,

"*Considering also* that the Republic of Costa Rica, by reason of its geographical situation and climate, its traditional political and social stability and its devotion to disarmament, peace, human rights and international law, offers an appropriate environment for the proposed University for Peace,

*"Decides:*

"(a) To thank the Government of Costa Rica for the submission of its project and its offer to the world community;

"(b) To request the Secretary-General to transmit the project regarding the establishment of a University for Peace to the Economic and Social Council, to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to the Council of the United Nations University and to any other agencies he may deem appropriate, so that they may study it and report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

"(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question, taking into account the conclusions of the bodies referred to in the preceding paragraphs;

"(d) To include an item on the establishment of a University for Peace in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session, so that a decision may be taken on it;

"(e) To urge States Members of the United Nations and observers, the agencies of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and peace-loving people and institutions to support the University for Peace project and to help to make it a reality."

8. At the 53rd meeting, on 4 December, the representative of Costa Rica, on behalf of the same sponsors, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.44/Rev.1).

9. At its 55th meeting, on 5 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.44/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 10 below, draft resolution II).

*Recommendations of the Second Committee*

10. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below.

*Draft resolution I*

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972, 3081 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973.

<sup>1</sup> The italics do not appear in the Charter.

3313 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, 3439 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/117 and 31/118 of 16 December 1976 and 32/54 of 8 December 1977,

*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 (A/33/31) and the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/333 and Corr.1),

*Noting* decision 5.2.3 of 19 October 1978 adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one-hundred-and-fifth session, in which the Board, *inter alia*, emphasized the need for further progress in the strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations University and the agencies of the United Nations system, affirmed its conviction that the development of the University required and deserved greater financial support and reiterated its appeal to Member States to contribute generously to the University Endowment Fund and, additionally or alternatively, to make special contributions for research and training activities,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the programme activities of the United Nations University are making steady progress in three priority programme areas—world hunger, human and social development, and use and management of natural resources—and expresses its confidence that the University will continue its intensified efforts for the early achievement of the results that will represent substantial contributions to the solution of the pressing problems of global concern;

2. *Recognizes* that the major activities of the United Nations University are concerned with problems and institutions in developing countries and encourages continuation of that emphasis;

3. *Encourages* the United Nations University to continue to concern itself with various activities taking place in the United Nations system, thereby further developing its co-operative and co-ordinated relationships with relevant agencies and bodies of the system and orienting its programme activities in the direction of the urgent concerns of Member States;

4. *Notes* that fund-raising results have not proved adequate to sustain the programmes of the United Nations University and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with the Rector and the Council of the University, to study ways and means of promoting the awareness and understanding of the programmes and activities of the University with a view to establishing a more stable financial situation and thereby strengthening the University, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations

Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as well as the Rector of the United Nations University to continue to intensify their efforts to obtain financial support for the University from all possible sources;

6. *Appeals* to all Member States to take cognizance of the achievements of the United Nations University, particularly in relation to the developing countries, during its first three years and to make substantial contributions to its Endowment Fund and/or specific programmes of the University so that its work can go forward successfully.

#### *Draft resolution II*

#### PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIVERSITY FOR PEACE

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Noting* that the President of the Republic of Costa Rica has submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly at its thirty-third session a proposal for the establishment of a University for Peace, as a specialized international institute for post-graduate studies related to peace, within the system of the United Nations University, and has offered it to the international community through the United Nations,

*Bearing in mind* that the Government of Costa Rica has not only offered preliminary plans and designs for the proposed University for Peace and the headquarters and land for the campus of that institution but has also made every effort to finance it outside the United Nations and the United Nations University so that it will not constitute a financial burden for either the Organization or the Member States,

*Considering* that both its resolution 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972, by which it established the United Nations University, and the Charter of the United Nations University, adopted in resolution 3081 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, provided expressly for the establishment of a decentralized system of affiliated institutions, integrated into the world university community, devoted to action-oriented research into the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations and its agencies, and to the post-graduate training of young scholars and research workers for the benefit of the world community,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the proposal submitted by the President of the Republic of Costa Rica for the establishment of a University for Peace within the system of the United Nations University and of his offer to the world community;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of that proposal to Member States, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Rector and Council of the United Nations University and to any other agencies he may deem appropriate, so that they may communicate their views on it to him;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to bring those views to the attention of all Member States and interested specialized agencies and to submit a report on the matter, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.



## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/463, para. 10). For the final texts, see resolutions 33/108 and 33/109.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 66 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/31	Report of the Council of the United Nations University	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 31</i>
A/33/333 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General on fund-raising	Mimeographed
A/C.2/33/L.44	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/463, para. 7
A/C.2/33/L.44/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 8 and para. 10, draft resolution II
A/C.2/33/L.45	Austria, Bangladesh, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Philippines, Sudan and Venezuela: draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.2/33/L.45/Rev.1
A/C.2/33/L.45/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/463, para. 5 and para. 10, draft resolution I

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



OCT 16 1980

ANNEXES

Official Records

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 67:\* Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: reports of the Secretary-General\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/396	Report of the Second Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	3
	Check list of documents .....	4

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Second Committee*, 34th and 38th to 42nd meetings; *ibid.*, *Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 63rd meeting.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 68), twenty-ninth session (item 60), thirtieth session (item 63), thirty-first session (item 64) and thirty-second session (item 66).

### DOCUMENT A/33/396\*

#### Report of the Second Committee

[Original: English]  
[27 November 1978]

#### Introduction

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session and to allocate to the Second Committee the item entitled "Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: reports of the Secretary-General".

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 34th and 38th to 42nd meetings, on 14 November and from 16 to 21 November 1978. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/33/SR.34 and 38-42).

3. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978 (A/33/3, chap. III, sect. A, and chap. VI, sect. G);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (A/33/82);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia (A/33/195).

4. At its 34th meeting, the Committee heard an introductory statement by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator.

\* Incorporating document A/33/396/Corr.1, dated 28 November 1978.

#### Consideration of draft resolutions

##### ASSISTANCE TO THE DROUGHT-STRICKEN AREAS OF ETHIOPIA

5. At the 39th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cape Verde, the Congo, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.25).

6. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised it as follows:

(a) A new preambular paragraph was added after the sixth, which read:

"Noting with appreciation in this regard the continued efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as well as the World Food Programme of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, in particular the assistance given by the Food and Agriculture Organization through its Technical Co-operation Programme, its Office for Special Relief Operations and the emergency food aid provided by the World

Food Programme as approved by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization”;

(b) In operative paragraph 2, after the words “Development Programme”, the words “the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization” were added.

Subsequently, Burundi, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic and Sweden joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At its 40th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee, after hearing statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the German Democratic Republic, adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.25, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 13 below, draft resolution I).

8. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Ethiopia and Somalia made statements.

#### OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR

9. At the 41st meeting, on 20 November, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Upper Volta, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.35) and orally revised it as follows:

(a) In the last preambular paragraph, after the word “Geneva”, the words “and to respond to the requests for information made by the Office on the occasion of each disaster” were deleted;

(b) In operative paragraph 6, after the word “Co-ordinator”, the phrase “taking into account the financial difficulties indicated in the report of the Secretary-General” was added;

(c) Operative paragraph 7, which read:

“7. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its next session to include technical co-operation activities for disaster preparedness and prevention in its regional and interregional programmes”,

was replaced by the following:

“7. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its next session to give consideration to the inclusion of technical co-operation activities for disaster preparedness and prevention in its regional and interregional programmes”.

10. At its 42nd meeting, on 21 November, the Committee considered the revised draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.35/Rev.1). Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Uganda joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.35/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 13 below, draft resolution II).

12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements.

#### Recommendations of the Second Committee

13. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below.

#### Draft resolution I

##### ASSISTANCE TO THE DROUGHT-STRICKEN AREAS OF ETHIOPIA

#### The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia (A/33/195), prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/55 of 8 December 1977, with regard to the progress made in the implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Having heard the statement of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (see A/C.2/33/SR.34) outlining the substantial grain-import requirements for the year 1978/1979 and the urgent need for transport vehicles and associated equipment for the distribution of relief grain,

Noting the statement of the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Africa of the United Nations Development Programme (see A/C.2/33/SR.38) on assistance being provided by the Programme to the Government of Ethiopia in relation to its relief and rehabilitation programmes in the drought-stricken areas of the country,

Noting also the statement of the Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation of Ethiopia (see A/C.2/33/SR.39) outlining the measures taken by the Government of Ethiopia to deal with relief and rehabilitation in the drought-stricken areas of the country,

Noting further the call made in the multi-donor mission's report for urgent assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia,

Concerned at the gravity of the food situation due to the drought and the devastation of crops by swarms of locusts,

Noting with appreciation in this regard the continued efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as well as the World Food Programme of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, in particular the assistance given by the Food and Agriculture Organization through its Technical Co-operation Programme, its Office for Special Relief Operations and the emergency food aid provided by the World Food Programme as approved by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization,

Alarmed by the critical food shortage, especially in the regions of Wollo, Tigre, Shoa, Hararghe, Bale and Sidamo,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1833 (LVI) of 8 May 1974, 1876 (LVII) of 16 July 1974, 1971 (LIX) of 30 July 1975, 1986 (LX) of 6 May 1976 and 1978/2 of 2 May 1978, in which the Council, *inter alia*, called upon the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to respond to the requests of the Government of Ethiopia with regard to the immediate, medium-term and long-

term needs of the drought-stricken areas and appealed to the Governments of all Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to continue giving their fullest support and assistance in the Government's efforts towards relief, rehabilitation and recovery,

*Further recalling* that, despite the generous assistance offered to the Government of Ethiopia by the Governments of Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and voluntary agencies, enormous difficulties of rehabilitation and recovery still persist,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to continue and intensify their assistance to Ethiopia in its relief and rehabilitation efforts in their respective areas of competence and to implement promptly and fully the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3441 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 31/172 of 21 December 1976, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1833 (LVI), 1876 (LVII), 1971 (LIX), 1986 (LX) and 1978/2;

3. *Appeals* to Governments of Member States and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to continue and increase their assistance to the Government of Ethiopia for relief, rehabilitation and recovery of the drought-stricken areas;

4. *Calls upon* all concerned to ensure that the international assistance provided be used for the sole purpose of relief and rehabilitation;

5. *Requests* 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-fourth session and to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1979 on the implementation of paragraphs 2 and 3 above and of other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council.

#### *Draft resolution II*

#### OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* section II, paragraph 14, of its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, and its resolution 32/56 of 8 December 1977,

*Noting* Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/41 of 1 August 1978,

*Reaffirming* that it is necessary to ensure a continued sound financial basis for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, as recognized by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/173 of 21 December 1976,

*Reaffirming also* the central role of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in the mobilization, direction and co-ordination of international disaster relief assistance, in accordance with the mandate established by the General Assembly in its resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971,

*Bearing in mind* that the timely receipt and distribution of information about the responses of donors is essential for the execution of the mandate of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

*Having heard* the appeal of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to donors and recipients of disaster relief assistance to make better use of the machinery which now exists in the co-ordination centre of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator at Geneva,

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 (A/33/82) and of the additional information provided by the Co-ordinator in his statement to the Second Committee on 14 November 1977 (see A/C.2/33/SR.34);

2. *Commends* the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator for his efforts on behalf of the victims of disaster;

3. *Calls upon* Governments and international organizations to co-operate with the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator by furnishing his Office, as expeditiously as possible, with detailed information on their current and intended relief contributions, in cash and in kind, in order to render more effective the provision of assistance to the victims of disaster;

4. *Further calls upon* recipient Governments to co-operate with the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator by informing his Office of relief contributions offered and received;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to develop further his working arrangements with donors and recipients of relief assistance;

6. *Invites* all Governments to contribute to the trust fund of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, taking into account the financial difficulties indicated in the report of the Secretary-General;

7. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its next session to give consideration to the inclusion of technical co-operation activities for disaster preparedness and prevention in its regional and interregional programmes.

#### **ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 29 November 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/396, para. 13). For the final texts, see resolutions 33/21 and 33/22.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 67 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
A/33/82	Report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/33/195	Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.2/33/L.25	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/396, paras. 5 and 6 and para. 13, draft resolution I
A/C.2/33/L.35	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , para. 9
A/C.2/33/L.35/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 9 and 10 and para. 13, draft resolution II

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



OCT 16 1980

ANNEXES

UN/SA COLLECTION THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Agenda item 68:\* Human settlements:

- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/405	Report of the Second Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	4
	Check list of documents .....	4

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Second Committee*, 24th to 29th, 36th, 38th and 49th meetings; *ibid.*, *Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 66th and 67th meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 87th and 91st meetings.

## DOCUMENT A/33/405

### Report of the Second Committee

[Original: English]  
[4 December 1978]

#### Introduction

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session and to allocate to the Second Committee the item entitled:

"Human settlements:

"(a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;

"(b) Reports of the Secretary-General".

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 24th to 29th, 36th, 38th and 49th meetings, from 2 to 9 November and on 15, 16 and 28 November 1978. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/33/SR.24-29, 36, 38 and 49).

3. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978 (A/33/3, chap. IV, sect. I);

(b) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its first session (A/33/8);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories (A/33/354);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on specific measures to meet the need for a decent living environ-

ment for the most vulnerable groups of society (E/1978/91 and Add.1).

4. At its 24th meeting, on 2 November, the Committee heard an introductory statement by the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

#### Consideration of draft resolutions

##### LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

5. At the 38th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of Algeria, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.18 and Corr.1) entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinian people". Subsequently, Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Cuba, Cyprus, India, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Viet Nam and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. The Committee also had before it a statement of the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.36), submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

7. At the 49th meeting, on 28 November, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Israel and Iraq and by the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/



33/L.18 and Corr.1 by a roll-call vote of 89 to 2, with 23 abstentions (see para. 13 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

*Against:* Israel, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

8. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Japan, the United States of America, Mexico, Guinea and the Bahamas made statements.

#### INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

9. At the 36th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.20), entitled "International co-operation in the field of human settlements", which read as follows:

*"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 resolutions 32/162 and 32/173 of 19 December 1977, 2718 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 3001 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974,*

*"Having considered the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on its first session (A/33/8), the report of the Secretary-General on specific measures to meet the need for a decent living environment for the most vulnerable groups of society (E/1978/91 and Add.1), and the report of the Economic and Social Council on its organizational session for 1978 and its first and second regular*

*sessions of 1978 (A/33/3), containing the text of a draft resolution (ibid., para. 244),*

*"Noting with regret that the transfer of posts and resources to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 32/162, has not yet been implemented,*

*"Welcoming the appointment of the Executive Director of the Centre,*

*"Noting with satisfaction the statement of the Executive Director (see A/C.2/33/SR.24), particularly on the medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983, which provides the necessary framework for the Executive Director to initiate urgently needed actions in the field of human settlements,*

*"1. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the immediate transfer of:*

*"(a) All posts and resources to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 32/162;*

*"(b) All field projects and operational activities in the field of human settlements with appropriate resources, as mentioned in General Assembly resolution 32/162;*

*"2. Urges the Executive Director of the Centre:*

*"(a) To integrate and consolidate expeditiously all activities in the new Centre at Nairobi, including an appropriate organizational structure, taking into account the requirements for the regional and sub-regional activities;*

*"(b) To contact various financial institutions and countries with a view to increasing voluntary contributions to the Centre through the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation;*

*"3. Calls upon all States to co-operate with the Executive Director in implementing the approved programme, including operational activities and requests, and particularly calls upon the developed countries to increase their voluntary contributions for human settlements activities, especially for those activities directed towards fulfilling the objectives of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, as now incorporated into the Centre, with a view to achieving the \$50 million target for the years 1978-1981;*

*"4. Requests the Commission on Human Settlements at its second session, to be held at Nairobi in March/April 1979, to examine, on the basis of the integrated programme of work of the Centre, the total resources available to the Centre in order to enable it to fulfil its mandate set out in General Assembly resolution 32/162, and to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979."*

10. At the 49th meeting, Mr. S. Zachmann, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.41), submitted on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.20. The latter was consequently withdrawn.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.31 without a vote (see para. 13 below, draft resolution II).

12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Sweden, Poland (on behalf also of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and France.

### *Recommendations of the Second Committee*

13. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution I and II below.

#### *Draft resolution I*

##### LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

###### *The General Assembly,*

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976,<sup>1</sup> and the relevant recommendations for national action<sup>2</sup> adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,

Recalling also resolution 3, entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinians in occupied territories" contained in the recommendations for international co-operation adopted by the Conference,<sup>3</sup> and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 31/110 of 16 December 1976 and 32/171 of 19 December 1977,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories (A/33/354) and notes that it has not been possible to prepare the full report called for in General Assembly resolution 32/171 in time for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-third session;

2. Requests, therefore, the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the relevant United Nations organs and specialized agencies, particularly the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the Economic Commission for Western Asia and the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a comprehensive and analytical report on the social and economic impact of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories;

3. Also 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;

4. Urges all States to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report.

<sup>1</sup> Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum), chap. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, chap. II.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, chap. III.

#### *Draft resolution II*

##### INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

###### *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 resolutions 32/162 and 32/173 of 19 December 1977, 2718 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 3001 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974,

Having considered the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on its first session (A/33/8), the report of the Secretary-General on specific measures to meet the need for a decent living environment for the most vulnerable groups of society (E/1978/91 and Add.1), the report of the Economic and Social Council on its organizational session for 1978 and its first and second regular sessions of 1978 (A/33/3) and Council resolution 1978/66 of 4 August 1978,

Noting with regret that the transfer of posts and resources to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) as described in General Assembly resolution 32/162 has not yet been implemented,

Welcoming the appointment of the Executive Director of the Centre,

Noting with satisfaction the statement of the Executive Director (see A/C.2/33/SR.24), in which he set out his approach to initiating urgently needed action in the field of human settlements,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the immediate transfer to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) of:

(a) The posts and resources described in section III, paragraph 3, of General Assembly resolution 32/162;

(b) The mandate and responsibility for all those field projects and operational activities relating to human settlements previously undertaken by the Secretariat units referred to in section III, paragraph 3, of General Assembly resolution 32/162;

2. Urges the Executive Director of the Centre:

(a) To integrate and consolidate expeditiously all activities of the new Centre, including the establishment of an appropriate organizational structure;

(b) To continue urgently his discussions with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions, as proposed in paragraph 31 of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements (A/33/8), in order to provide a basis for the identification of posts and resources to be assigned to the regions, as set out in section III, paragraph 8, and section IV, paragraph 6, of General Assembly resolution 32/162, and to report thereon to the Commission at its second session;

(c) To contact various institutions, organizations and countries with a view to mobilizing voluntary financial contributions to the Centre, including the

United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, and increasing the activities of the Centre;

3. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate with the Executive Director in implementing the programme for the current biennium, including related operational activities, and particularly calls upon the developed countries to increase their voluntary contributions for human settlements activities, especially for those activities directed towards fulfilling the objectives of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, as now incorporated into the Centre, with a view to achieving the \$50 million target for the years 1978-1981;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Human Settlements at its second session, to be held at Nairobi in March/April 1979, to examine, on the basis of the integrated programme of work of the Centre, the total

resources available to the Centre in order to enable it to fulfil its mandate set out in General Assembly resolution 32/162, and to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979;

5. *Further requests* the Commission on Human Settlements at its second session to examine the resources available to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, as now incorporated into the Centre, in the light of pledges for 1979 made at the 1978 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities on 7 November 1978 and of contributions made subsequently and, on the basis of proposals to be submitted by the Executive Director, to submit recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/405, para. 13). Draft resolution I was adopted by a recorded vote of 109 to 2, with 24 abstentions; draft resolution II was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 33/110 and 33/111.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 68 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
A/33/8	Report of the Commission on Human Settlements (first session (3-7 April 1978))	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 8</i>
A/33/354	Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories: report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.2/33/L.18 and Corr.1	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/405, para. 5 and para. 13, draft resolution I
A/C.2/33/L.20	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , para. 9
A/C.2/33/L.36	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/33/L.18 and Corr.1; note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.2/33/L.41	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/405, para. 10 and para. 13, draft resolution II
E/1978/91 and Add.1	Specific measures to meet the need for a decent living environment for the most vulnerable groups of society: report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
<i>Proposed programme budget support of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1979</i>		
A/C.5/33/68	Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	Ditto
A/33/515	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Ditto
A/33/536	Report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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ANNEXES

Official Records

UN/SA COLLECTION

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 69:\* Technical co-operation among developing countries: United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/416	Report of the Second Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	4
	Check list of documents .....	5

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Second Committee*, 40th to 43rd, 47th and 51st meetings; *ibid.*, *Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, 74th meeting*; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 88th meeting.

\*\* This question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirtieth session (agenda item 67), thirty-first session (item 68) and thirty-second session (item 72).

### DOCUMENT A/33/416

#### Report of the Second Committee

[Original: English]  
[5 December 1978]

#### Introduction

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session and to allocate to the Second Committee the item entitled "Technical co-operation among developing countries: United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries".

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 40th to 43rd, 47th and 51st meetings, from 17 to 30 November 1978. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/33/SR.40-43, 47 and 51).

3. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant part of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its resumed second regular session of 1978 (A/33/3/Add.1 (part I));

(b) Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151);

(c) Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (A/33/206);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/33/300);

(e) Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Buenos Aires from 30 August to 12 September 1978 (A/CONF.79/13/Rev. 1 and Corr.1).

4. At its 40th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee heard an introductory statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

#### Consideration of draft resolutions

##### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

5. At the 42nd meeting, on 21 November, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77 and on behalf of China, Finland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Turkey, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.34) entitled "United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries".

6. The Committee had before it a statement of the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.48), submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

7. At the 51st meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the same sponsors, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/



C.2/33/L.34/Rev.1), in which the phrase "and in the establishment of the new international economic order" had been added at the end of the eighth preambular paragraph. The representative of Tunisia further orally revised the revised draft resolution by adding the words "and also decides that Arabic will be an official language at these meetings" at the end of operative paragraph 11.

8. After hearing a statement by the representative of Israel, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.34/Rev.1, as orally revised (see para. 13 below, draft resolution I).

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Egypt and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements.

#### ROLE OF QUALIFIED NATIONAL PERSONNEL IN THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

10. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Mongolia, on behalf of Afghanistan, Angola, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Mali, Mongolia, the Niger and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.37) entitled "Role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries". Subsequently, Bangladesh, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*... [preamble identical with that of draft resolution II in paragraph 13 below],*

*"1. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other organizations concerned, to undertake a study containing concrete recommendations on the training of qualified national personnel in developing countries in accordance with their respective national development plans;*

*"2. Further requests the Secretary-General to pay special attention to the formulation of the recommendations, especially along the following lines:*

*"(a) In close co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to prepare recommendations on enhancing the role of qualified national personnel in industrialization and on creating adequate scientific and technological capacities in developing countries—in particular, in the least developed and land-locked countries;*

*"(b) In close co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to prepare recommendations on enhancing the role of qualified national personnel in the field of trade and development and in related areas of industrial economic co-operation;*

*"(c) In close co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to prepare recommendations designed to enhance the*

*role of qualified national personnel in integrated rural development in developing countries;*

*"(d) In close co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to prepare recommendations designed to create adequate conditions for ensuring general school education in developing countries as a pre-condition for the effective implementation of their long-term strategy for training qualified national personnel and for eliminating illiteracy among the adult population;*

*"(e) In close co-operation with the International Labour Organisation and other organs of the United Nations system, to elaborate recommendations on measures to be undertaken by developing countries to halt the outflow of their trained national personnel;*

*"3. Recommends that the competent United Nations organs take into account the recommendations to be elaborated in accordance with paragraph 2 above while identifying possible elements for a new international development strategy;*

*"4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979."*

11. At its 47th meeting, on 27 November, the Committee had before it a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.37/Rev.1), submitted by the same sponsors.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.37/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 13 below, draft resolution II).

#### *Recommendations of the Second Committee*

13. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below.

#### *Draft resolution I*

##### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

*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 resolutions 31/179 of 21 December 1976, 32/182 of 19 December 1977 on technical co-operation among developing countries and 32/183 of 19 December 1977 on the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,*

*Taking note of the Economic Declaration and the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,<sup>1</sup> and of the*

<sup>1</sup> See A/31/197, annexes II and III.

Declaration and the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (see A/33/206, annexes I and II),

*Taking note also* of resolution CM/Res.560 (XXIX) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-ninth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 23 June to 3 July 1977<sup>2</sup> and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977, and of resolution CM/Res. 659 (XXXI) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-first ordinary session, held at Khartoum from 7 to 18 July 1978,<sup>3</sup>

*Bearing in mind* the recommendations made at the Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Mexico City from 13 to 22 September 1976<sup>4</sup> and the decisions of the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,<sup>5</sup>

*Bearing in mind also* the Kuwait Declaration on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries of 5 June 1977,<sup>6</sup>

*Recognizing* the role of technical co-operation among developing countries for initiating, designing, organizing and promoting co-operation so that developing countries can create, acquire, adapt, transfer and pool knowledge and experience for their mutual benefit and for achieving national and collective self-reliance,

*Declaring* that the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Buenos Aires from 30 August to 12 September 1978, is a major step in the strengthening of co-operation among developing countries and that the implementation of its decisions would constitute a major contribution in the evolution of international co-operation for development and in the establishment of the new international economic order,

*Considering* that the agreements reached at the Conference call for urgent action,

1. *Expresses its appreciation and thanks* to the Government and the people of Argentina for the excellent facilities and generous hospitality provided for the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General of the Conference on the successful preparation and organization of the Conference;

3. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Conference (A/CONF.79/13/Rev.1 and Corr.1);

4. *Endorses* the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (*ibid.*, chap. I) as an

important instrument of the international community to intensify and strengthen co-operation among developing countries, thus making international co-operation for development more effective;

5. *Endorses* the resolutions adopted by the Conference on assistance to Namibia, national research and training centres of multinational scope, and technical co-operation among developing countries in the spheres of employment and human resources (*ibid.*, chap. II, resolutions 1, 2 and 3);

6. *Urges* all Governments to take intensified and sustained action for the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and the resolutions adopted by the Conference;

7. *Requests* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations development system, including the regional commissions, to take expeditious action, within their respective fields of competence, for the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and the other resolutions adopted by the Conference;

8. *Calls upon* other subregional, regional and inter-regional intergovernmental organizations to take all necessary measures, as appropriate, for the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and the resolutions adopted by the Conference;

9. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to give the necessary orientation to the activities, programmes and projects of the United Nations Development Programme in order to support the objectives of technical co-operation among developing countries, including the strengthening of the Special Unit for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries so as to assist the Administrator in carrying out the functions described in recommendation 34 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

10. *Commends* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations development system, including the regional commissions, for their effective contribution to the Conference and to its preparation, through the Interagency Task Force, and recommends the continuation of consultation and co-ordination on technical co-operation among developing countries by appropriate means;

11. *Decides* to entrust the over-all intergovernmental review of technical co-operation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in the United Nations Development Programme, to be convened by the Administrator of the Programme in accordance with the provisions of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, requests him to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the organizational and substantive arrangements for the first meeting, to be held in 1980, and also decides that Arabic will be an official language at these meetings.

<sup>2</sup> See A/32/310, annex I.

<sup>3</sup> See A/33/235 and Corr.1, annex I.

<sup>4</sup> See A/C.2/31/7, part one.

<sup>5</sup> See A/32/61, annexes.

<sup>6</sup> See A/CONF.79/PC/18.



*Draft resolution II*

## ROLE OF QUALIFIED NATIONAL PERSONNEL IN THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling further its resolutions 1824 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 2083 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2259 (XXII) of 3 November 1967, 2528 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969 and 32/192 of 19 December 1977,

Bearing in mind the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,<sup>7</sup> adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975, in which it is declared, *inter alia*, that in order to carry out their national development plans, in particular those involving industrialization, the developing countries should raise the general cultural standard of their peoples in order to have available a qualified work force not only for the production of goods and services, but also for management skills, thus making possible the assimilation of modern technologies,

Taking note of the relevant provisions of, and recommendations contained in, the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/CONF.79/13/Rev.1 and Corr.1, chap. 1),

Taking into account the necessity for the activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies in the field of training qualified national personnel at the international, regional and subregional levels to be in keeping with the national plans and requirements of the developing countries in this area,

Taking into account also the necessity for the organs and agencies within the United Nations system, in formulating proposals concerning a new international development strategy for the 1980s, to take fully into consideration the problems of training qualified national personnel,

Expressing the conviction that, in order to hasten the economic and social progress of the developing countries, it is necessary to intensify measures for the full utilization of human resources, especially for the training of national personnel, taking due account of the national plans of each country and its present and long-term requirements for qualified personnel at all

<sup>7</sup> See A/10112, chap. IV.

levels and in all important sectors of socio-economic activity,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and with the assistance of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and other organizations concerned, to undertake a study containing concrete recommendations on the training of qualified national personnel in developing countries in accordance with their respective national development plans;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to pay special attention to the formulation of recommendations, especially on:

(a) Enhancing the role of qualified national personnel in industrialization and creating adequate scientific and technological capacities in developing countries, in particular in the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries;

(b) Enhancing the role of qualified national personnel in the field of trade and development and in related areas of industrial economic co-operation;

(c) Measures designed to enhance the role of qualified national personnel in integrated rural development in developing countries;

(d) Measures designed to create adequate conditions for ensuring general school education in developing countries as a pre-condition for the effective implementation of their long-term strategy for training qualified national personnel and for eliminating illiteracy among the adult population;

(e) Measures for strengthening capacity of developing countries to encourage patterns of voluntary migration in the interests of their development and for assisting in reversing the phenomenon of the "brain-drain";

(f) Enhancing the role of qualified national personnel in public health;

3. Recommends that the competent United Nations organs take into account the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries when identifying possible elements for a new international development strategy for the 1980s;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the study and recommendations to be made in accordance with the present resolution, together with a progress report, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/416, para. 13). For the final texts, see resolutions 33/134 and 33/135.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 43*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 69 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/3/Add.1 (part I)	Addendum to the report of the Economic and Social Council (resumed second regular session of 1978)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 3A, chap. IV</i>
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers	Mimeographed
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries	Ditto
A/33/300	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.2/33/L.34	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/416, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.2/33/L.34/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 7 and para. 13, draft resolution I
A/C.2/33/L.37	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 10
A/C.2/33/L.37/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 11 and para. 13, draft resolution II
A/C.2/33/L.48	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/33/L.34/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/CONF.79/13/Rev.1 and Corr.1	<i>Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution I submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/416</i>	
A/C.5/33/107/Rev.1	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed



GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY

OCT 16 1993

A COLLECTION

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Agenda item 70:\* United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development:\*\*

- (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/516	Report of the Second Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	4
	Check list of documents .....	4

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Second Committee*, 17th, 44th to 46th and 61st meetings; *ibid.*, *Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 71st, 72nd, 74th and 77th meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 95th meeting.

\*\* This question was discussed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session (agenda item 12) and thirty-second session (item 73).

## DOCUMENT A/33/516

## Report of the Second Committee

[Original: English]  
[15 December 1978]

## Introduction

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session and to allocate to the Second Committee the item entitled:

"United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development:

"(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development;

"(b) Report of the Secretary-General".

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 17th, 44th to 46th and 61st meetings, on 26 October, 22 and 24 November and 13 December 1978. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/33/SR.17, 44-46 and 61).

3. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978 (A/33/3, chap. IV, sect. G);

(b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development on its second session (A/33/43 and Corr.1);

(c) Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151);

(d) Letter dated 21 July 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the message of the President of Romania to the regional preparatory meeting convened by the Economic Commission for Europe at Bucharest, from 26 to 30 June 1978 (A/33/188);

(e) Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (A/33/206);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on the preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (A/33/298);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General presenting a draft outline of a programme of action (A/33/303 and Add.1 and 2).

4. At its 17th meeting, on 26 October, the Committee heard an introductory statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

### Consideration of proposals

5. At the 44th meeting, on 22 November, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.39) entitled "United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development", which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"... [preamble identical with that of the draft resolution in paragraph 12 below],*

*"1. Decides that the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development will be held at Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979;*

*"2. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to prepare, for consideration by the Preparatory Committee at its third session:*

*"(a) An updated draft outline of the programme of action consolidating recommendations put forward by Governments at the national and regional levels, incorporating those which have not yet been included;*

*"(b) A preliminary draft programme of action containing, on the basis of the information contained in the document mentioned above, a theoretical and conceptual framework and recommendations for concrete measures for action at the national, sub-regional, regional, interregional and international levels covering the items of the agenda of the Conference and, in particular, development, adaptation, application and transfer of science and technology for development for developing countries, in order to facilitate negotiation and achievement of maximum possible agreement on substantive issues prior to the Conference;*

*"(c) A report on the possible alternatives for the final structures of the draft programme of action to be submitted to the Conference;*

*"(d) A synoptic table classifying recommendations into those that are common to all regions, those that are common to some regions and those that are specific to one region, with the indication of their origin;*

*"3. Urges the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America to submit to the Conference secretariat, as early as possible, the conceptual and action-oriented proposals from the Latin American regional meeting;*

*"4. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to make all efforts to ensure the early availability to Governments, for their timely consideration, of the documents requested in paragraph 2 above prior to the convening of the third session of the Preparatory Committee;*

*"5. Decides, in view of the time constraints and of the desirability of reaching maximum agreement on substantive issues before the convening of the Conference, that necessary facilities should be provided to enable the Preparatory Committee, if it so decides, to hold a further meeting or to extend the duration of its currently scheduled meetings;*

*"6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary arrangements are made for the continuation of national, regional and interregional*

*preparations for the Conference, including the requisite financial provisions;*

*"7. Invites the regional commissions as well as other relevant organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue to give full support to the Secretary-General of the Conference in the preparatory work for the Conference."*

6. At the 61st meeting, on 13 December, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the same sponsors, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.39/Rev.2), incorporating changes made in draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.39/Rev.1, which was not formally introduced in the Committee. The changes were as follows:

(a) A new operative paragraph 3 was added, which read:

*"3. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit to the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session a supplement to the report entitled 'Overview of activities of organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system'<sup>1</sup> analysing outputs, gaps and/or overlap of present United Nations activities in the area of science and technology for development as a background document for the consideration of the draft programme of action, bearing in mind the views expressed by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its eighteenth session";*

(b) The subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(c) The words "including the requisite financial provisions" were added after the words "the necessary arrangements" in operative paragraph 7 (former paragraph 6) and the words "the requisite financial provisions" at the end of the paragraph were replaced by "a meeting of the developing countries members of the Group of 77".

7. In introducing the revised draft resolution, the representative of Tunisia further orally revised operative paragraph 7 so that it read:

*"7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary arrangements, including the requisite financial provisions, are made for the continuation of national, regional and interregional preparations for the Conference, including arrangements for interregional and other meetings in the later stages of the preparatory process for the Conference".*

8. The Committee also had before it a statement of the administrative and financial implications of the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.68 and Add.1 and 2), submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.39/Rev.2, as orally revised (see para. 12 below).

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), the United States of America and

<sup>1</sup> A/CONF.81/PC.19 (part I).

the Federal Republic of Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community).

11. At its 59th meeting, on 8 December, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee adopted a draft decision (A/C.2/33/L.40) on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (see para. 13 below).

### *Recommendations of the Second Committee*

12. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

##### *The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling further 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 would be held in 1978 or 1979,

Recalling its resolutions 31/184 of 21 December 1976, 32/115 of 15 December 1977 and 32/184 of 19 December 1977,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolutions 2028 (LXI) and 2035 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 1978/70 of 4 August 1978,

Taking note of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (A/33/43 and Corr.1) on the work of its second session,

Taking note also of the progress report of the Secretary-General (A/33/298) on the Conference preparations, including its annex, as well as of the draft outline of the programme of action (A/33/303 and Add.1 and 2),

Having in mind the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee concerning the date of the convening of the Conference,

1. *Decides* that the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development will be held at Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference to prepare for consideration by the Preparatory Committee at its third session:

(a) An up-to-date draft outline of the programme of action (A/33/303/Rev.1 and A/33/303/Add.1 and 2) consolidating recommendations put forward by Governments at the national and regional levels by incorporating those which have not yet been included;

(b) A preliminary draft programme of action containing, on the basis of an analysis of the information contained in the document mentioned above, a theoretical and conceptual framework and recommendations for concrete measures for action at the national, subregional, regional, interregional and international

levels covering the items of the agenda of the Conference and, in particular, the development, adaptation, application and transfer of science and technology for development of developing countries, in order to facilitate negotiation and achievement of maximum possible agreement on substantive issues prior to the Conference;

(c) A report on the possible alternatives for the final structures of the draft programme of action to be submitted to the Conference;

(d) A synoptic table classifying recommendations into those that are common to all regions, those that are common to some regions and those that are specific to one region, with an indication of their origin;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit to the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session a supplement to the report entitled "Overview of activities of organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system"<sup>2</sup> analysing outputs, gaps and/or overlap of present United Nations activities in the area of science and technology for development as a background document for the consideration of the draft programme of action, bearing in mind the views expressed by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its eighteenth session;<sup>3</sup>

4. *Urges* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America to submit to the Conference secretariat, as early as possible, the conceptual and action-oriented proposals from the Latin American regional meeting;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference to make all efforts to ensure the early availability to Governments, for their timely consideration, of the documents requested in paragraph 2 above prior to the convening of the third session of the Preparatory Committee;

6. *Decides*, in view of the time constraints and of the desirability of reaching maximum agreement on substantive issues before the convening of the Conference, that necessary facilities should be provided to enable the Preparatory Committee, if it so decides, to hold a further meeting or to extend the duration of its currently scheduled meetings;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary arrangements, including the requisite financial provisions, are made for the continuation of national, regional and interregional preparations for the Conference, including arrangements for interregional and other meetings in the later stages of the preparatory process for the Conference;

8. *Invites* the regional commissions as well as other relevant organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue to give full support to the Secretary-General of the Conference in the preparatory work for the Conference;

9. *Endorses* the decision of the Preparatory Committee at its second session to include Arabic as an official language of the Preparatory Committee (A/33/43 and Corr.1, para. 83).

\* \* \*

13. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 38, chap. IV, sect. B.*



UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

in accordance with established practices concerning documentation for United Nations conferences, to dispense with the provision of summary records for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

The General Assembly decides, in the light of its resolution 2538 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 and

**ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 29 January 1979, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/516, para. 12). For the final text, see resolution 33/192.<sup>4</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft decision recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 13 of its report (A/33/516) (see decision 33/147<sup>4</sup>).

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 45.

**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 70 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle. Unless otherwise indicated, the documents were issued in mimeographed form only.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
A/33/43 and Corr.1	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development [second session (23 January-3 February 1978)]	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 43 and corrigendum
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers	
A/33/188	Letter dated 21 July 1978 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General, transmitting the message of the President of Romania to the regional preparatory meeting convened by the Economic Commission for Europe	
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries	
A/33/298	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/303	Draft outline of the programme of action: note by the Secretary-General	Replaced by A/33/303/Rev.1
A/33/303/Add.1 and 2	Recommendations for action adopted by the regional commissions: addenda to the note by the Secretary-General	
A/33/303/Rev.1	Draft outline of the programme of action: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/33/L.39	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/516, para. 5
A/C.2/33/L.39/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.2/33/L.39/Rev.2
A/C.2/33/L.39/Rev.2	Ditto	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/516, paras. 6 and 12
A/C.2/33/L.40	Draft decision	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 11 and 13
A/C.2/33/L.68 and Add.1 and 2	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/33/L.39/Rev.2: note by the Secretary-General	
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/516</i>	
A/C.5/33/108 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/33/553	Report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



OCT 16 1978

ANNEXES

UN/SA COLLECTION

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Agenda item 71:\* Acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries:\*\*

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

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/517	Report of the Second Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	3
	Check list of documents .....	4

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Second Committee*, 56th to 58th and 61st meetings; *ibid.*, *Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 88th meeting.

\*\* This question was discussed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session (agenda item 65) and thirty-second session (item 71).

## DOCUMENT A/33/517

### Report of the Second Committee

[Original: English]  
 [16 December 1978]

#### Introduction

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session and to allocate to the Second Committee the item entitled:

"Acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries:

"(a) Reports of the Secretary-General;

"(b) Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development".

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 56th to 58th and 61st meetings, on 6, 7 and 13 December 1978. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/33/SR.56-58 and 61).

3. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on the second and third parts of its ninth special session, the second part of its seventeenth session and its eighteenth session (A/33/15 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on finance for development (A/33/280), reproducing the report of the Group of High-Level Experts on Finance for Development (TD/B/722);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 32/181

(A/33/301), reproducing the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (TD/B/711).

#### Consideration of draft resolutions

#### ACCELERATION OF THE TRANSFER OF REAL RESOURCES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

4. At the 57th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.75), entitled "Acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries".

5. At its 61st meeting, on 13 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.75 by 103 votes to 1, with 19 abstentions (see para. 11 below, draft resolution I).<sup>1</sup>

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Finland, Hungary (on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77), Australia, Austria, the Nether-

<sup>1</sup> After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Niger informed the Committee that, had he been present during the voting, he would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

lands, Spain, New Zealand, Greece, Japan, Portugal, the Niger and Canada.

#### FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

7. At the 58th meeting, on 7 December, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/33/L.76), entitled "Finance for development".

8. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 3, the words "and proposals" were inserted between the word "suggestions" and the word "regarding" and the words "multilateral guarantee proposals" were replaced by the words "multilateral guarantees";

(b) Operative paragraph 4, which read:

"4. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the item entitled 'Finance for development' at its thirty-fourth session",

was revised to read:

"4. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General on this item at its thirty-fourth session".

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/33/L.76, as orally revised, by 105 votes to none, with 16 abstentions (see para. 11 below, draft resolution II).

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Hungary (on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mexico, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany and France.

#### *Recommendations of the Second Committee*

11. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below.

#### *Draft resolution I*

#### ACCELERATION OF THE TRANSFER OF REAL RESOURCES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

##### *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 also* 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,

*Recalling further* its resolutions 3489 (XXX) of 12 December 1975 and 32/181 of 19 December 1977 on the acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries and 31/174 of 21 December 1976 on ways and means of accelerating the transfer of real resources to developing countries on a predictable, assured and continuous basis,

*Bearing in mind* Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978 on debt and development problems of developing countries (A/33/15 and Corr.1, vol. I, part two, annex I),

*Deeply concerned* that, during the Second United Nations Development Decade, flows of official development assistance have steadily declined in relation to gross national product, despite repeated commitments by developed countries to increase effectively and substantially their official development assistance,

*Convinced* of the urgent necessity of a considerable and sustained increase in the transfer of real resources to developing countries in support of their development objectives and priorities,

*Welcoming* recent increases in development assistance in some developed market economy countries and statements by some developed countries indicating their intention to increase significantly their future official development assistance,

*Recognizing* that all donor countries should share equitably in the contribution of official development assistance and that the lower their relative performance, the greater their efforts should be,

*Considering* that stepped-up transfers of resources, both official and private, would enhance the productive capacity of developing countries and could stimulate non-inflationary growth,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/301) submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 32/181;

2. *Urges* all developed countries that have not reached the 0.7 per cent target for official development assistance, established by the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, to exert all their efforts in order to reach this target by the end of the Decade, and stresses that possible measures to achieve this could include increasing annually the official development assistance budgets of donor countries by a specific percentage on a multiyear basis, setting aside at least 1 per cent of the annual increase in gross national product expected to accrue in donor countries to augment official development assistance flows, and the inclusion of aid volume targets in the economic planning of the donor countries;

3. *Reaffirms* that official development assistance flows should be made predictable, continuous, increasingly assured and, to the greatest possible extent, unaffected by budgetary difficulties, balance-of-payment problems or other factors of a similar nature;

4. *Calls upon* the developed countries to improve the quality of official development assistance flows by calculating their official development assistance net of amortization and interest payments, by raising the minimum grant element for qualifying for inclusion in official development assistance from the present 25 per

cent to 50 per cent, by providing official development assistance to the least developed countries essentially in the form of grants, by not including flows to dependent territories in their official development assistance flows, by increasing their share of untied aid and by increasing local cost financing;

5. *Emphasizes* that the assistance of the United Nations development system must be made available to the developing countries on a more predictable, continuous and increasingly assured basis and that it is consequently desirable to achieve an expanding, multiyear financial basis for the programmes and funds concerned;

6. *Invites* Governments to indicate their probable voluntary contributions to the United Nations development system for a multiyear period;

7. *Welcomes* decision 25/16 of 3 July 1978,<sup>2</sup> adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in which the Council requested the Administrator of the Programme to continue consultations on and examine procedures and models for achieving a more secure financial base for the United Nations Development Programme, including the possibility of multiyear financing;

8. *Invites* the governing bodies of other United Nations development assistance organizations, notably the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, as well as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to consider ways and means of achieving the long-term financing of their respective organizations;

9. *Emphasizes* that increased transfers of financial resources, additional to official development assistance flows and made in conformity with and in support of national plans and priorities of developing countries, should be encouraged;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to undertake consultations with a view to appraising the concept of a substantially increased transfer of resources, including potential mechanisms for such transfers, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, taking fully into account the results of negotiations to be held by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session, as well as any further negotiations on the subject in the Com-

mittee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174;

11. *Calls upon* all countries to participate actively and in a positive manner in the negotiations to be held by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session on the question of the transfer of resources so that satisfactory results can be reached.

#### *Draft resolution II*

#### FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 31/174 of 21 December 1976 on ways and means of accelerating the transfer of real resources to developing countries on a predictable, assured and continuous basis,

*Recalling also* its resolution 32/177 of 19 December 1977, entitled "Finance for development",

*Convinced* of the urgent need to develop policies to ensure the increased flow of resources to developing countries, including the access of developing countries to capital markets, as indispensable to the mobilization of their resources for development,

*Confident* that the framework of economic co-operation among developing countries and countries of different economic and social systems can encourage investments in developing countries as determined by them,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on finance for development (A/33/280);

2. *Takes note* of the views of the Group of High-Level Experts on Finance for Development contained in its report and, *inter alia*, of the view that the provision of multilateral guarantees would help developing countries to gain access to foreign and international capital markets and would help to improve the terms of their borrowing (*ibid.*, annex, sect. II);

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with other organizations, as appropriate, to study further the suggestions and proposals regarding methods of providing the multilateral guarantees referred to in the report, especially in their technical aspects, and to intensify efforts to evolve practicable solutions for improving, both from a qualitative and a quantitative point of view, developing countries' access to capital markets;

4. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General on this item at its thirty-fourth session.

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 13, chap. XX, sect. L.*

#### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/517, para. 11). Draft resolution I was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 20 abstentions, and draft resolution II by a recorded vote of 122 to none, with 17 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 33/136 and 33/137.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 71 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/15 and Corr.1	Report of the Trade and Development Board (second and third parts of the ninth special session, second part of the seventeenth session and eighteenth session)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 and corrigendum</i>
A/33/280	Finance for development: report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/33/301	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.2/33/L.75	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/517, para. 4 and para. 11, draft resolution I
A/C.2/33/L.76	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 7 and 8 and para. 11, draft resolution II

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 72:\* Policies and programmes relating to youth: reports of the Secretary-General\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/314	Report of the Third Committee .....	1
	Resolution taken by the General Assembly .....	4
	Check list of documents .....	4

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee*, 7th to 12th meetings; *ibid.*, *Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 43rd meeting.

\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirtieth (agenda item 72), thirty-first (item 73) and thirty-second (item 84).

### DOCUMENT A/33/314

#### Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[20 October 1978]

1. The item entitled "Policies and programmes relating to youth: reports of the Secretary General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 32/134 of 16 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

3. The Committee considered this item at its 7th to 12th meetings, from 2 to 9 October 1978. The views expressed by the representatives of Member States and of the specialized agencies and by the observers on this item are contained in the summary records of those meetings.

4. In connexion with this item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A report of the Secretary-General (A/33/193) on the legislative history and programme activities of the United Nations in the field of youth;

(b) A report of the Secretary-General (A/33/257 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) on the International Youth Year;

(c) A report of the Secretary-General (A/33/261) on the channels of communication with youth and youth organizations.

5. The Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs introduced the item at the 7th meeting, on 2 October.

6. At the 11th meeting, on 6 October, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution

(A/C.3/33/L.5) entitled "Channels of communication with youth and youth organizations", sponsored by Bangladesh, the Central African Empire, Costa Rica, Finland, Kenya, Mali, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Romania, Somalia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Bolivia, Bhutan, Djibouti, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, New Zealand, Sierra Leone, the Sudan and Zaire.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of India proposed that the words "through national focal points where they exist" should be inserted in the fifth preambular paragraph, a suggestion which was accepted by the sponsors of the draft. India then joined the sponsors of the draft resolution.

8. At the 12th meeting, on 9 October, the representative of Egypt introduced an amendment (A/C.3/33/L.8) to the draft resolution that would insert the following new paragraph after paragraph 2:

"3. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development to make appropriate recommendations for the further development of the guidelines adopted by General Assembly resolution 32/135, taking into account the suggestions and comments of Member States and regional commissions and the debate on the subject during the thirty-third session and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council."

The sponsors accepted the amendment. Egypt joined the sponsors of the revised text.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution without a vote (for the text, see para. 21 below, draft resolution I).

10. At the 11th meeting, the representative of Romania introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/



L.6) entitled "International Youth Year", sponsored by Algeria, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, the Central African Empire, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, subsequently joined by the Bahamas, Burundi, Bhutan, Hungary, the Sudan and Togo.

11. At the 12th meeting, the representative of Egypt proposed the insertion in the fourth preambular paragraph of the words: "the struggle for national independence and self-determination and against foreign domination and occupation", a proposal which was accepted by the sponsors. Egypt then joined the sponsors of the amended text, as did Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Sierra Leone and Somalia.

12. At the same meeting, the representative of Ethiopia submitted a subamendment to the amendment proposed by Egypt, according to which the words "in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)" would be inserted in the fourth preambular paragraph after the word "self-determination". The delegation of Somalia then proposed that the words "and other relevant General Assembly resolutions" should be added to the amendment of Ethiopia. Lastly, the delegation of Senegal proposed another subamendment, designed to replace the two preceding subamendments, according to which the words "pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations" would be inserted after the words "self-determination" in the fourth preambular paragraph. The sponsors accepted the subamendment proposed by Senegal. Senegal joined the sponsors.

13. At the same meeting, the representative of Iran suggested that the order of the preambular paragraphs should be changed by transposing the sixth and the fourth paragraphs. She also proposed that a new operative paragraph 2 should be inserted in the text, reading:

"2. *Decides* also that, in its examination of the question, it will take full account of the report of the Secretary-General, to be prepared on the basis of Economic and Social Council decision 1978/47 of 1 August 1978."

The sponsors accepted both amendments. Iran joined the sponsors of the revised draft.

14. The Committee had before it a draft amendment (A/C.3/33/L.9) to draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.6, sponsored by Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, subsequently joined by Australia, reading: In operative paragraph 1 between the words "Decides" and "to" insert the following:

"subject to any decision it may take in the light of consideration by the Economic and Social Council of the report of the Secretary-General requested in decision 1978/47 of the Economic and Social Council".

15. Since the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.6 had accepted the new operative paragraph 2 proposed by Iran, the representative of the United Kingdom, on behalf of the sponsors of the draft amend-

ment contained in document A/C.3/33/L.9, announced its withdrawal.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution without a vote (for the text, see para. 21 below, draft resolution II).

17. At the 11th meeting, the representative of Argentina introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.7) on physical education and sports exchanges, particularly among young people, sponsored by Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Greece, Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, the Philippines, Romania and Uruguay, subsequently joined by Bolivia, Djibouti and the Federal Republic of Germany.

18. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia proposed a draft amendment to operative paragraph 1 whereby the words "with the exception of those régimes practising *apartheid* and those who have such exchanges with them" would be inserted after the word "women". At the same meeting after holding consultations, the representative of Somalia submitted a revised version of his amendment, involving:

(a) The insertion of a fifth preambular paragraph reading:

"*Convinced* also that participation in sports exchanges with teams selected on the basis of *apartheid* violates the fundamental human rights of the great majority of the people of South Africa."

(b) The insertion of the following operative paragraph 2:

"2. *Calls* upon all States to take appropriate action to bring about the total cessation of sporting contacts with any country practising *apartheid* and to refrain from official sponsorship, assistance or encouragement of such contacts." and

(c) The renumbering of the rest of the operative paragraphs accordingly.

19. At the 12th meeting, the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.7 accepted the two new paragraphs proposed by Somalia. Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia and the Upper Volta then joined the sponsors of the revised text.

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution without a vote (for the text, see para. 21 below, draft resolution III).

### *Recommendations of the Third Committee*

21. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### *Draft resolution I*

#### CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION WITH YOUTH AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 32/135 of 16 December 1977 in which it adopted the guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations,

*Taking note* with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 September 1978 (A/33/261)

*Convinced* of the need to improve the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies with regard to participation of youth in achieving the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Equally convinced* of the valuable contribution that youth can make in promoting co-operation among States and in the implementation of the new international economic order based on equity and justice,

*Bearing in mind* the importance of the existence of the channels of communication and of practical and effective opportunities for youth and youth organizations to participate, through national focal points where they exist, in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies at the national, regional, interregional and international levels,

1. *Invites* Member States and regional commissions which have not yet done so on the basis of General Assembly resolution 32/135 of 16 December 1977, to comment upon the guidelines and to offer additional suggestions regarding the further development of these guidelines;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a report on comments and suggestions offered by Member States and the regional commissions relating to the guidelines;

3. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development to make appropriate recommendations for the further development of the guidelines adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/135, taking into account the suggestions and comments of the Member States and regional commissions and the debate on the subject during the thirty-third session and to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-fourth session;

4. *Furthermore requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the guidelines with specific practical recommendations aimed at the further development and implementation of the guidelines and the promotion of and support to the co-operation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies on the one hand, and national and international youth organizations on the other;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Policies and programmes relating to youth".

#### *Draft resolution II*

#### INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* that since 1965 numerous resolutions on the situation, needs and aspirations of youth have been adopted by both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

*Also recalling* its resolution 32/134 of 16 December 1977 by which it was decided to give due consideration to the idea of proclaiming an international youth year at its thirty-third session,

*Recognizing* the profound importance of the direct participation of youth in shaping the future of humanity,

*Convinced* of the necessity of meeting the legitimate needs and aspirations of youth and ensuring their active participation in all fields of national life,

*Considering* it necessary to disseminate among youth the ideals of peace, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, human solidarity and dedication to the objectives of progress and development,

*Convinced* of the imperative need to harness the energies, enthusiasm and creative abilities of youth to the tasks of nation building, the struggle for national independence and self-determination, pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations, and against foreign domination and occupation, for the economic, social and cultural advancement of peoples, the implementation of the new international economic order, the preservation of world peace and the promotion of international co-operation and understanding,

*Recognizing* the necessity of consolidating the efforts of all States in carrying out specific programmes concerning youth,

*Noting* the wide variety of proposals that have been made to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to improve channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations and to ensure the active participation of young people in all stages of development at the local, national and international levels,

*Believing* that it is urgently desirable to consolidate the efforts of the United Nations concerning the situation, needs and aspirations of youth into specific, practical and effective means of bringing about such objectives,

*Affirming* the importance of current and projected United Nations activities designed to increase opportunities for youth to be integrated into development activities and to assess the needs and aspirations of youth,

*Convinced* that an international youth year could usefully serve to mobilize efforts at the local, national, regional and international levels in order to promote the best educational, professional and living conditions for young people to ensure their active participation in the over-all development of society and to encourage the preparation of new national and local policies and programmes in accordance with each country's experience,

*Recognizing* the necessity of taking into account experiences of previous international years for establishing uniform criteria and procedures for the organization and evaluation of international years with the view to maximize their impact and practical efficiency,

1. *Decides* to proclaim an International Youth Year and to designate the most suitable period for its celebration, as well as the ways and means for its observance at its thirty-fourth session;

2. *Decides also* that in its examination of the question it will take full account of the report of the Secretary-General, to be prepared on the basis of decision 1978/47 of the Economic and Social Council of 1 August 1978;

3. *Takes note* of the reports entitled "International Youth Year" (A/33/257 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) and "Legislative history and programme activities of the United Nations in the field of youth" (A/33/193) submitted by the Secretary-General;

4. *Invites again* all States to make known their views and to offer additional suggestions concerning the International Youth Year and to send their pro-

posals and observations in this regard to the Secretary-General before 1 July 1979;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report which should present analytically the opinions expressed by States with respect to the various practical aspects of the celebration of the International Youth Year on the basis of the views and proposals which have been made and will be made, including those submitted during the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the General Assembly;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "International Youth Year", and to grant it the highest priority, due consideration being given to the final designation of the most suitable period for the celebration of such a Year.

### Draft resolution III

#### PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS EXCHANGES AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, which is contained in General Assembly resolution 2037 (XX) of 7 December 1965,

*Bearing in mind* principle IV of the Declaration, which enumerates some of the activities that should be encouraged and facilitated among young people in order to bring them together in educational, cultural and sporting activities in the spirit of the Declaration,

*Noting* the efforts being made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to emphasize the role of physical education and sports in

school programmes and their importance in promoting universal understanding and friendship among peoples,

*Convinced* that physical education and sports exchanges can contribute to international efforts to promote peace, mutual understanding, co-operation and the development of friendly relations among peoples,

*Convinced also* that participation in sports exchanges with teams selected on the basis of *apartheid* violates the fundamental human rights of the great majority of the people of South Africa,

1. *Recommends* that Member States adopt the necessary measures to promote physical education and sports exchange programmes, particularly among young people and on the basis of equality of men and women, in order to improve the quality of life, inculcate fundamental human values and promote selfless competition, solidarity and full respect for the integrity and dignity of all human beings;

2. *Calls on* all States to take appropriate action to bring about the total cessation of sporting contacts with any country practising *apartheid* and to refrain from official sponsorship, assistance or encouragement of such contacts;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, regional organizations and other interested organizations and programmes within the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to promote meetings between young people through sports and physical education activities;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the activities undertaken by Member States, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, regional organizations and other interested organizations and programmes within the United Nations system in the field of physical education and sports, particularly among young people.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 3 November 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to III submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/314, para. 21). For the final texts, see resolutions 33/6 to 33/8.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 72 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/193	Report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/33/257 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/261	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.3/33/L.5	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/314, paras. 6, 7, 8 and 21, draft resolution I
A/C.3/33/L.6	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 21, draft resolution II
A/C.3/33/L.7	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 17, 19 and 21, draft resolution III
A/C.3/33/L.8	Amendments to document A/C.3/33/L.5	<i>Idem</i> , para. 8
A/C.3/33/L.9	Amendment to document A/C.3/33/L.6	<i>Idem</i> , para. 14

GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY

1978

ANNEXES

UN/SA COLLECTION THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Agenda item 73:\* Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination:\*\* report of the Secretary-General

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/422	Report of the Third Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee, 20th, 23rd to 29th and 65th meetings; ibid., Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 86th meeting.*

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth (agenda item 53), thirtieth (item 68), thirty-first (item 69) and thirty-second (under item 74).

## DOCUMENT A/33/422

## Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[9 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, as a matter of high priority, in accordance with Assembly resolution 32/10, of 7 November 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

3. The Committee considered this item at its 20th, 23rd to 29th and 65th meetings, held between 17 and 25 October and on 4 December 1978. The views expressed by the representatives of Member States on this item are set out in the summary records of those meetings.

4. In connexion with this item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A report of the Secretary-General (A/33/263) on the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

(b) A letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General (A/33/151) transmitting the text of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978;

(c) A letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/206) transmitting the docu-

ments of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978.

5. At the 20th meeting, on 17 October, the Chairman of the Committee drew the Committee's attention to the text of the draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1978/7, entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination". The text was distributed as document A/C.3/33/L.13.

6. At the 65th meeting, on 4 December, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text, see para. 7 below).

*Recommendation of the Third Committee*

7. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, to which is annexed the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and 32/10 of 7 November 1977 on the Decade,*

*Noting that, at the mid-term of the Programme for the Decade, the evils of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, including the denial of the right to self-determination, continue to prevail in southern Africa and elsewhere,*

*Convinced* that the withdrawal of foreign investments and the termination of the activities of the transnational corporations in southern Africa will contribute significantly to achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme for the Decade,

1. *Condemns once again* the policies of *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination which prevail in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right to self-determination;

2. *Urges* all States to continue to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

3. *Reaffirms* its strong support for oppressed peoples struggling to liberate themselves from racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, colonialism and alien domination;

4. *Calls once again upon* all the Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that

own and operate enterprises in southern Africa, in order to put an end to such enterprises;

5. *Urges once again* United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade, in particular by taking the measures specified in paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 32/10;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to give the utmost publicity to the Programme for the Decade;

7. *Urges once again* all Governments and private organizations to make available adequate resources to enable the Secretary-General to undertake the activities entrusted to him under the Programme for the Decade and in support of the activities envisaged during the Decade;

8. *Decides* to continue to consider as a matter of high priority, at its thirty-fourth session, the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1978, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 124 to none, with 12 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/422, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 33/98.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 73 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs	Mimeographed
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries	Ditto
A/33/263	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.3/33/L.13	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption	For the text of the draft resolution, see A/33/422, para. 7



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 74:\* World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination:\*\* report of the Secretary-General

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/447	Report of the Third Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	5
	Check list of documents .....	6

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee*, 20th, 22nd to 30th, 53rd, 63rd, 65th and 66th meetings; *ibid.*, *Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 62nd meeting; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 86th meeting.

\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session under agenda item 69, and at its thirty-second session (item 75).

### DOCUMENT A/33/447

#### Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[11 December 1978]

#### Introduction

1. The item entitled "World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, as a matter of high priority, in accordance with Assembly resolution 32/129 of 16 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

3. The Committee considered this item at its 20th, 22nd to 30th, 53rd, 63rd, 65th and 66th meetings, on 17-26 October, 21 and 30 November and 4 December 1978. The views expressed by the representatives of Member States and by observers on this item are contained in the summary records of those meetings.

4. In connexion with this item the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A report of the Secretary-General (A/33/262) on the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

(b) A letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/206) transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978.

5. At the 20th meeting, held on 17 October, the item was introduced by the President of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and by the Secretary-General of the Conference.

#### Consideration of the draft resolutions

##### A. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.17

6. At its 63rd meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Ghana introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.17) entitled "World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", which Liberia subsequently joined in sponsoring and the text of which was as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"1

[Same text as draft resolution 1 in paragraph 14 below, except for the fourth preambular paragraph and the first operative paragraph which stated:

"Noting that the convening of the Conference focused the attention of the international community on the problems of racism, racial discrimination, decolonization, foreign domination and *apartheid* and provided the international community with an opportunity to review and evaluate the activities undertaken during the first half of the Decade,

"...

"1. Takes note with gratitude of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;"]"



7. The administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution are set out in document A/C.3/33/L.48.

8. At the same meeting the representative of Burundi submitted amendments (A/C.3/33/L.34) to section I of the draft resolution, sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Djibouti, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Tunisia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mongolia, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam, by which

(a) In the fourth preambular paragraph the words "the convening of" would be deleted and the words ", by the adoption of the Declaration and the Programme of Action", would be inserted after the word "Conference";

(b) Paragraph 1 would be replaced by the following paragraphs:

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

"2. Approves the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Conference;"

(c) The following paragraphs would be renumbered accordingly.

(d) The following paragraph 6 would be added:

"Requests the Economic and Social Council to carry out an evaluation of the activities undertaken in connexion with the Decade, in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Programme for the Decade, taking into account the results of the Conference set out in the Declaration and the Programme of Action which it adopted."

9. At the 65th meeting, on 4 December, the amendments were adopted by a registered vote:

(a) The amendments to the fourth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution were adopted by 85 votes to 32, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against:* Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland,

Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Upper Volta.

*Abstaining:* Botswana, Central African Empire, Chile, Fiji, Gabon, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Portugal, Singapore, Thailand, Uruguay, Zaire.

(b) The amendments to the operative part of the draft resolution were adopted by 81 votes to 32, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against:* Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Upper Volta.

*Abstaining:* Bolivia, Botswana, Central African Empire, Chile, Fiji, Gabon, Greece, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Portugal, Singapore, Thailand, Uruguay, Zaire.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as amended, by 101 votes to 18, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname,

Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

*Abstaining:* Bahamas, Central African Empire, Costa Rica, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Swaziland, Upper Volta, Zaire.

#### B. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.35

11. At the 53rd meeting, on 21 November, the representative of Burundi introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.35) entitled "World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Tunisia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam. At the 66th meeting, the representative of Senegal announced that he was withdrawing his sponsorship of the draft resolution.

12. The administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.35 were submitted, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure, in document A/C.3/33/L.64.

13. At the 66th meeting, on 4 December, the draft resolution was adopted by a registered vote of 87 votes to 19, with 14 abstentions (for the text, see para. 14 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden,

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

*Abstaining:* Bahamas, Barbados, Central African Empire, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Honduras, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Swaziland, Upper Volta, Zaire.

#### Recommendations of the Third Committee

14. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

##### Draft resolution I

#### WORLD CONFERENCE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The General Assembly,

##### I

Recalling its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, in which it designated the ten-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and adopted the Programme for the Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 32/129 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided to convene the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/33/262), held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978,

Noting that the Conference, by the adoption of the Declaration and the Programme of Action (*ibid*; sect. III) focused the attention of the international community on the problems of racism, racial discrimination, decolonization, foreign domination and *apartheid* and provided the international community with an opportunity to review and evaluate the activities undertaken during the first half of the Decade,

Stressing the importance of continuous action at all levels to eradicate the evils of racism, racial discrimination, colonial and alien domination and *apartheid*,

Inspired by the spirit of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year to redouble the efforts of the international community to eliminate all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. Approves the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference;

3. Reaffirms that all forms of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* are abhorrent to the conscience and dignity of mankind and must be eradicated by effective international action;

4. Further reaffirms the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community for the victims of racial discrimination as well as for peoples subjected to colonial or alien domination;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate his report on the work of the Conference to States, spe-

cialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations with a request to utilize their best endeavours in striving for the universal elimination of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to carry out an evaluation of the activities undertaken in connexion with the Decade, in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Programme for the Decade,<sup>1</sup> taking into account the results of the Conference set out in the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference.

## II

*Stressing* the importance of action at the international, regional and national levels for the effective elimination of racism and racial discrimination,

1. *Recommends* to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate in making concerted and determined efforts at the national, regional and international levels to combat racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*, in accordance with the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and in light of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. *Appeals* to all States to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade, *inter alia* by submitting their reports in compliance with the provisions of paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade;

3. *Further appeals* to all States:

(a) To deny all military, economic, political, diplomatic or other assistance to racist régimes which enables and encourages these régimes to enforce and perpetuate their racist policies;

(b) To ensure the fullest implementation of United Nations resolutions relevant to the complete eradication of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* in southern Africa;

4. *Reiterates* its appeal to all States, intergovernmental organizations, private institutions and non-governmental organizations to continue to render political and material assistance to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

5. *Calls upon* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to work for the speedy release of all political prisoners imprisoned by the racist régimes for their fight against *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination and for the right of their people to self-determination and independence;

## III

*Recognizing* the importance of concerted and co-ordinated action by the United Nations system to implement the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

*Bearing in mind* the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

*Commending* the steps already taken by various organs and bodies within the United Nations system,

including the specialized agencies, to implement the Programme for the Decade,

*Aware* of the need for further interagency co-ordination and co-operation within the United Nations system in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade,

*Reiterating* the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the goals and objectives of the Decade,

1. *Stresses* the urgent need for organizations within the United Nations system to continue to intensify their efforts to arouse world public opinion on a continuous basis against the evils of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to continue to make every effort to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

3. *Further requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue its efforts in the field of education and information, especially by organizing multi-media campaigns to combat racism and racial discrimination;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake during the year 1979 the following activities:

(a) The convening of a regional seminar on recourse procedures available to victims of racial discrimination and activities to be undertaken at the regional level;

(b) The convening of a round-table of university professors and directors of race relations institutions on the teaching of problems of racial discrimination;

(c) The undertaking of a study on education activities and activities of the mass media in the fight against racial discrimination;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session in 1979 a report containing concrete and detailed suggestions on the following points:

(a) Specific activities which could be undertaken during the second half of the Decade, on a yearly basis, in order to implement fully the Programme for the Decade;

(b) The drawing up of the agenda of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, as regards the Decade, in a way that permits separate and detailed consideration of the various aspects of the Programme for the Decade;

6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 5 above and to take the necessary decisions in order to enhance the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;

7. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, in order to evaluate the activities of the Decade, to consider the possibility of setting up a working group to assist it in this task;

8. *Urges* United Nations organs and the specialized agencies to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their

<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex.



activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade, in light of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to organize an international colloquium on the prohibition of *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination in international law with special attention to the principles of non-discrimination and self-determination as imperative norms of international law;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and resources to ensure the effective implementation of the Programme for the Decade, bearing in mind the provisions of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-fourth session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

### Draft resolution II

#### RESULTS OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

##### The General Assembly,

*Recalling* its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 proclaiming the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to which is annexed the Programme for the Decade,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/33/262), held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978,

*Recalling* the importance of the attainment of the objectives of the Decade with a view to the strengthening of international peace and security,

*Taking into account* the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations whereby Member States undertake to take action separately and in co-operation with the United Nations to ensure respect for and universal observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

*Convinced* that the Conference, by the adoption of the Declaration and the Programme of Action (*ibid.*, sect. III), has made a valuable and constructive contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the Decade.

*Resolved* to take all appropriate measures to bring about the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

*Inspired* by the spirit presiding over the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Anti-Apartheid Year to redouble efforts to put an end to all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. *Endorses* the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference;

3. *Proclaims* that the elimination of all forms of racism and of prejudices and discrimination based on race is a matter of high priority for the international community and, accordingly, for the United Nations;

4. *Invites* all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations particularly concerned with action against racism and racial discrimination, to give priority to the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure that the maximum publicity is given to the final documents of the Conference in view of the need to combat racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the following measures in accordance with the Programme of Action:

(a) To prepare several studies analysing the struggle against all forms of racial discrimination;

(b) To organize during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, at the level of each region of the United Nations, regional seminars on action against racism and racial discrimination;

(c) To study the possibility of establishing an international fund on the basis of voluntary contributions with a view to assisting peoples and national liberation movements in their struggle against racism and *apartheid*;

7. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to carry out an evaluation of the activities undertaken in connexion with the Decade, in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Programme for the Decade, taking into account the results of the Conference set out in the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1978, the General Assembly voted on the two draft resolutions submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/447, para. 14). Draft resolution I was adopted by a recorded vote of 107 to 18, with 11 abstentions; draft resolution II was adopted by a recorded vote of 101 to 19, with 15 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolution 33/99 and 33/100.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 74 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries	Mimeographed
A/33/262	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.3/33/L.17	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/447, paras. 6 and 14, draft resolution I
A/C.3/33/L.34	Amendments to document A/C.3/33/L.17	<i>Idem</i> , para. 8
A/C.3/33/L.35	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 11 and 14, draft resolution II
A/C.3/33/L.48	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/33/L.17: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.3/33/L.64	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/33/L.35: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolutions submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/447</i>	
A/C.5/33/77	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/521	Report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100





GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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ANNEXES

1980

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

UN/SA COLLECTION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Agenda item 75:\* Draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women\*\*

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/468	Report of the Third Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee*, 22nd and 23rd meetings; *ibid.*, *Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 66th meeting; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 90th meeting.

\*\* This question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirtieth (under agenda items 75 and 76), thirty-first (under item 75) and thirty-second (under item 85).

DOCUMENT A/33/468

Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[12 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, as a matter of high priority, in accordance with Assembly resolution 32/136 of 16 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

3. The Committee considered this item at its 6th, 72nd and 73rd meetings, held on 29 September and 8 December 1978. The views expressed by representatives of Member States on this item are contained in the summary records of those meetings.

4. In connexion with this item, the Committee decided before it the following documents:

(a) A report of the Working Group of the Whole of the Third Committee on the Drafting of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (A/C.3/32/L.59);

(b) A report of the Working Group of the Whole of the Third Committee on the Drafting of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (A/C.3/33/L.47 and Corr.1 and 2, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, and Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1).

5. At the 72nd meeting, on 8 December, the Rapporteur and Alternate Chairman of the Working Group of the Whole on the Drafting of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, established at the 6th meeting of the Committee, in-

roduced the report of the Working Group of the Whole.

6. At the 73rd meeting, also held on 8 December, the representative of New Zealand introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.81) entitled "Draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women", which was sponsored by Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Ecuador, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire and Zambia, and subsequently also by Algeria, Australia, Austria, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Guyana, India, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and Sweden (for the text, see para. 9 below).

7. The Secretary of the Committee made an oral statement of the financial implications of the draft resolution.

8. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

**Recommendation of the Third Committee**

9. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling its resolution 32/136 of 16 December 1977,*

*Reiterating* its conviction that the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and its entry into force will contribute to the implementation of the principal objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

*Convinced* also that the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and its entry into force will contribute to the achievement of equality between men and women,

*Taking into account* the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, to be held in 1980,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Working Group of the Third Committee on the

Drafting of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (A/C.3/33/L.47 and Corr.1 and 2, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1);

2. *Recommends* that a working group be established at the beginning of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly and be provided with adequate facilities to enable it to complete its task, to consider the final provisions of the draft Convention and reconsider the articles which have not yet been completed, with a view to the adoption of the draft Convention at its thirty-fourth session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women".

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/468, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 33/177.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 75 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries	Mimeographed
A/C.3/33/L.47 and Corr.1 and 2, and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, and Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1	Report of the Working Group of the Whole of the Third Committee on the Drafting of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	Ditto
A/C.3/33/L.81	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/468, paras. 6 and 9
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/468</i>	
A/C.5/33/91	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/535	Report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

**Agenda item 76:\* 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\*\***

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/383	Report of the Third Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	3
	Check list of documents .....	3

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee, 20th, 23rd to 30th and 49th meetings; ibid., Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 63rd meeting.*

\*\* This question was also on the agenda of the General Assembly at the thirtieth session (agenda item 78) and at the thirty-first (item 70).

## DOCUMENT A/33/383

### Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[21 November 1978]

1. The item entitled "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 included in the provisional agenda of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 31/33 of 30 November 1976.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

3. The Committee considered this item at its 20th, 23rd to 30th and 49th meetings, held on 17, 19 to 26 October, and 16 November 1978. The views expressed by the representatives of Member States and observers on this item are contained in the summary records of those meetings.

4. Under agenda item 76, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A note by the Secretary-General (A/33/269) 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;

(b) A final revised report submitted by Mr. Ahmed M. Khalifa, the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/Sub.2/383/Rev.1), 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;

(c) A letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General (A/33/

151) transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978.

5. At the 20th meeting, on 17 October, the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Khalifa, introduced the report.

6. At the 49th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Burundi introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.22) sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, India, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zaire, subsequently joined by Bangladesh, Ghana, Haiti, Jamaica, Lesotho, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe and Zambia.

7. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee referred to the financial implications of the oral revision of operative paragraph 10 of the draft resolution, involving the insertion of the words "the printing and" after the words "Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for", pointing out that a statement on those implications had already been made at the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights and that there would be no additional financial implications.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by 100 votes to 7, with 20 abstentions (for the text see para. 9 below).

### Recommendation of the Third Committee

9. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*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,*

*Recalling its resolutions 3382 (XXX) and 3383 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 31/33 of 30 November 1976,*

*Recalling also its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,*

*Mindful of its resolution 3171 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 relating to permanent sovereignty over natural resources of both developing countries and territories under colonial and foreign domination or subjected to the régime of apartheid,*

*Bearing in mind resolutions 7 (XXXIII) of 4 March 1977<sup>1</sup> and 6 (XXXIV) of 22 February 1978<sup>2</sup> of the Commission on Human Rights,*

*Having taken note of the report prepared and updated 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 colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa,<sup>3</sup>*

*Convinced that the above-mentioned report contains additional evidence enabling the General Assembly to conclude that the political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist 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,*

*Taking note of resolution 2 (XXXI) of 13 September 1978 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,*

*Noting further that the maintenance by certain States of political, economic, military and other relations with the racist régime of South Africa is in flagrant and deliberate violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,*

*Convinced that the continued military and nuclear co-operation of certain States and organizations with the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a serious threat not only to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa, but also to all African States, and particularly to the independence of the front-line States, and to international peace and security,*

*Regretting that the Security Council has not been in a position to take binding decisions to prevent any collaboration in the nuclear field with South Africa,*

*Also concerned at the frantic efforts made by the apartheid régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear weapons,*

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. *Again reaffirms* the right of those same peoples to dispose of those resources for their greater well-being, and to obtain just reparation for the exploitation, depletion, loss or depreciation of those natural resources, including reparations for the exploitation and abuse of their human resources;

3. *Vigorously condemns* the policies of maintaining the economic interests of certain Western and other States, as well as the activities of multinational corporations, and the increasing collaboration by some of those States and multinational corporations with the racist régimes in southern Africa, especially in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields, which impedes the enjoyment of human rights of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa;

4. *Reaffirms once again* that the States which give assistance to the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa become accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid perpetrated by those régimes;

5. *Requests* the Security Council finally to adopt binding decisions to prohibit all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field and to take effective measures to prevent the apartheid régime from acquiring nuclear weapons;

6. *Appeals* to all States scrupulously to observe the sanctions imposed by the United Nations on the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and the arms embargo imposed by the Security Council under its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977;

7. *Appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to extend all possible co-operation to the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* for the updated report submitted by the Special Rapporteur;

9. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to give priority at its thirty-fifth session to consideration of the above-mentioned report prepared in pursuance of resolution 2 (XXXI) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to have the above-mentioned report of the Special Rapporteur printed, to arrange for its widest possible dissemination and to transmit it to the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia and other bodies concerned within the United Nations system;

11. *Decides* to consider this item at its thirty-fifth session as a matter of high priority in the light of any recommendations which the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee against Apartheid may wish to submit to it.

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, chap. XXI, sect. A.*

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 4, chap. XXV, sect. A.*

<sup>3</sup> E/CN.4/Sub.2/383/Rev.1.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 29 November 1978, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 100 to 7, with 22 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/383, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 33/23.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

**NOTE.** This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 76 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs	Mimeographed
A/33/269	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
VC.3/33/L.22	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/383, paras. 6 and 9
DCN.4/Sub.2/383/Rev.1	Final revised report submitted to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities by Mr. Ahmed M. Khalifa, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission	Mimeographed





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 77:\* Questions relating to information:

- (a) Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development;\*\*
- (b) Freedom of information:\*\*\*
  - (i) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information;
  - (ii) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information;
- (c) United Nations public information policies and activities:\*\*\*\* report of the Secretary-General

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/511	Report of the Special Political Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	5
	Check list of documents .....	5

\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Special Political Committee*, 38th, 41st to 46th and 48th meetings; *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 87th meeting.

\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at the thirty-first session (agenda item 120).

\*\*\* Since 1973, this question has been on the agenda of the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 64), twenty-ninth session (item 57), thirtieth session (item 83), thirty-first session (item 80) and thirty-second session (item 88).

\*\*\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (under agenda item 79), twenty-ninth session (item 73), thirtieth session (under item 96), thirty-first session (item 92) and thirty-second session (under item 100).

## DOCUMENT A/33/511

### Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]  
[16 December 1978]

#### Introduction

1. The three subitems comprising item 77 were originally included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly as three separate items, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/139 of 16 December 1976, its decision 32/436 of 16 December 1977 and its resolution 35/35 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, respectively.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to group the three items together and to include them as item 77 in its agenda.

3. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to allocate item 77 to the Special Political Committee with the understanding that the exclusively administrative and financial aspects of subitem (c) would be allocated to the Fifth Committee.

4. The Special Political Committee considered item 77 at its 38th, 41st to 46th and 48th meetings, between 29 November and 8 December 1978.

5. For the consideration of the item the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General (A/33/144) transmitting a report received from the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations public information policies and activities (A/33/146);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on freedom of information (A/33/240 and Corr.1);

(d) Note verbale dated 29 September 1978 (A/33/278) from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted on that day by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77;

(e) Letter dated 17 October 1978 (A/SPC/33/L.5) from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General transmitting a study entitled "The New World Order for Information".

6. At the 38th meeting, on 29 November, the Assistant Director-General for Culture and Communications of UNESCO introduced the report of the Director-General of UNESCO relating to subitem (a).

7. At the 42nd meeting, on 5 December, the Under-Secretary-General for Public Information introduced the report of the Secretary-General, relating to subitem (c).

#### Consideration of the draft resolutions and draft decision

8. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered three draft resolutions and a draft decision, as set forth below.

##### *Draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.21*

9. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of the Philippines introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.21) under subitem (a) on behalf of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Subsequently, Pakistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (for the text, see para. 19 below, draft resolution A).

10. At the 46th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by consensus.

##### *Draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.22/Rev.1*

11. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, in introducing a draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.22) under subitem (a) on behalf of the Group of 77, orally revised the text by replacing, in operative paragraph 6, the word "Commends" by the phrase "Expresses its satisfaction to" and the words "thirty-fifth" by "thirty-fourth". The revised text was subsequently issued as document A/SPC/33/L.22/Rev.1 (for the text, see para. 19 below, draft resolution B).

12. At the 48th meeting, on 8 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.22/Rev.1 by consensus.

##### *Draft resolutions A/SPC/33/L.23 and Rev.1*

13. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.23) under subitem (c) which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"..."

[Same text as draft resolution C in paragraph 19 below, with the exception of the eighth and ninth preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs 4 and 7 which read:

"Recognizing to that end the potentially important role of the Centre for Economic and Social Information,

"Considering the need to maintain a balance in the use of the official languages of the United Nations in information handled and disseminated by the information services,

"..."

"4. Decides to establish a 'Committee to review United Nations public information policies and programmes' consisting of — Member States;

"..."

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to maintain balance in the use of the official languages of the United Nations in the handling and dissemination of information;"

At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia revised the eighth and ninth preambular paragraphs and operative paragraph 7. The revised text was subsequently issued as document A/SPC/33/L.23/Rev.1.

14. At the 48th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Tunisia proposed the insertion of "forty-one" in the blank space in operative paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.23/Rev.1 (for the text, see para. 19 below, draft resolution C).

15. At the same meeting, a statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was read out by the Secretary of the Committee.

16. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.23/Rev.1, as orally revised, by consensus.

##### *Draft decision A/SPC/33/L.25*

17. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Costa Rica introduced a draft decision (A/SPC/33/L.25) with regard to subitem (b) (for the text, see para. 20 below).

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision by consensus.

#### Recommendations of the Special Political Committee

19. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

##### *Questions relating to information*

###### A

CO-OPERATION AND ASSISTANCE IN THE APPLICATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONAL INFORMATION AND MASS COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

##### *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,

Recalling its resolutions 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and convinced that the establishment and/or the 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,

Recalling its resolution 31/139 of 16 December 1976, in which, *inter alia*, it established the need to

discuss this item and 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,

*Desiring* 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,

*Recognizing* that the potential of the field of communications should be applicable to all developing countries so that it could be used appropriately to enhance further the economic and social progress of developing countries and to allow all developing countries to have equal access to communication technology and principles in order to develop and operate their own communication systems and policies and to have equal access to the channels of information,

*Noting with appreciation* the relevant decisions in the field of mass communications adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twentieth session,

*Taking into consideration* the need for finding ways to improve existing channels of communication within the United Nations and between developing countries,

*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. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, prepared in co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union (A/33/144, annex);

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies as well as interested organizations, to carry out consultations on ways and means by which assistance for developing countries can be increased in the field of communication technology and systems for their social progress and economic development;

3. *Requests* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, on the basis of the result of the consultations referred to in paragraph 2 above, to draw up a model plan for co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development, including the elaboration of a proposal for institutional arrangements to systematize collaborative consultation on communication development activities, needs and plans;

4. *Requests* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit a progress report, in pursuance of paragraph 3 above, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the 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.

## B

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE SPHERE OF INFORMATION AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

#### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3535 (XXX) of 17 December 1975 and 31/139 of 10 December 1976 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the question of information,

*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,

*Taking note* of the decisions and recommendations on the question of information made by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,<sup>1</sup> and the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (A/33/206, annex I, paras. 163-173), and by the regional conferences on the same subject organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

*Aware* of the fundamental contribution that the information media can make to the establishment of the new international economic order and to the strengthening of peace and international understanding,

*Taking note with satisfaction* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (A/33/144, annex) and of that organization's contribution to international co-operation in the field of information and communication,

*Recalling* the relevant decisions on information and mass communications adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its nineteenth and twentieth sessions,

*Recalling* the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, *Apartheid* and Incitement to War adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twentieth session,

*Reaffirming* the manifest need to change the dependent status of the developing countries in the sphere of information and communication,

*Aware* of the need to mobilize assistance and make maximum use of all avenues of co-operation for the development of the information and communication systems of the developing countries,

<sup>1</sup> A/31/197, annex IV, sect. A, resolution 16.

Taking into account the widespread hopes that the United Nations and the specialized agencies, notably the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, will help to establish a new, more just and better balanced world information and communication order,

1. *Affirms* the need to establish a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order, intended to strengthen peace and international understanding and based on the free circulation and wider and better-balanced dissemination of information;

2. *Approves* the efforts being made to establish this new world order, which should reflect in particular the concerns and legitimate aspirations of the developing countries and the views expressed at the twentieth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

3. *Stresses* the essential role of the United Nations system in the attainment of this objective;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to encourage, through the specialized agencies, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, co-operation and assistance conducive to strengthening the information and communication systems of the developing countries;

5. *Requests* the specialized agencies to provide co-operation and assistance to the developing countries in order to help them to identify and eliminate obstacles to the establishment of greater reciprocity in the circulation of information and to define needs and objectives in the communication sector by drawing up action programmes and mobilizing the necessary resources to increase their ability to produce and disseminate information;

6. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for his efforts in the sphere of information and communication and requests him to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a report on the activities of that organization in the field of information and mass communications;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "International relations in the sphere of information and mass communications".

### C

#### UNITED NATIONS PUBLIC INFORMATION POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 3535 (XXX) of 17 December 1975 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the question of information,

*Bearing in mind* the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations public information policies and activities (A/33/146),

*Conscious* of the important role which the United Nations public information services should play in better disseminating to world public opinion the aims and achievements of the United Nations,

*Recognizing* to that end the valuable assistance which Member States, the specialized agencies and

non-governmental organizations concerned can give to the work of the United Nations public information services,

*Convinced* of the need to strengthen and co-ordinate the activities and programmes of the United Nations system in the field of information and mass communications,

*Bearing in mind* the need to have Member States participate more actively in framing policies and programmes of the United Nations system in the field of information and mass communications,

*Recognizing further* the essential role of information in the implementation of international decisions concerning economic and social development, especially those concerning the establishment of the new international economic order,

*Recognizing* to that end the important role which can be played by the Division for Economic and Social Information of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat,

*Considering* the need to maintain a balance in the use of the official languages of the United Nations in information handled and disseminated by the Department of Public Information,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/146) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3535 (XXX) and observes with satisfaction the great interest taken by the Secretary-General in improving United Nations public information services;

2. *Reaffirms* the necessity to foster in world opinion better knowledge of the aims and achievements of the United Nations, including the principles and purposes of the new international economic order;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the close collaboration of Member States, the specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and other information bodies in framing public information policies and programmes of the United Nations system;

4. *Decides* to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of forty-one Member States;

5. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, having consulted the regional groups, to appoint the members of the Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution;

6. *Requests* the Committee to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the policies and activities of the public information services of the United Nations system, giving particular attention to activities in the economic and social sphere;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to enable the Department of Public Information to maintain an adequate balance in the use of the official languages of the United Nations with, *inter alia*, an increase in the number of publications in the languages which such balance would require;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on developments in the activities of the public information services of the Secretariat;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities".

20. The Special Political Committee also recommends that, in view of the fact that agenda item 77 (b), entitled "Freedom of information", was not substantively considered at the current session and that no

specific resolution pertaining thereto was introduced, the General Assembly should include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled:

"Freedom of information:

"(a) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information;

"(b) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information".

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to C submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/33/511, para. 19). For the final text, see resolution 33/115 A, B and C.<sup>2</sup>

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 20 of its report (see decision 33/425<sup>2</sup>).

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

**NOTE.** This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 77 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/144	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Mimeographed
A/33/146	United Nations public information policies and activities: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/240 and Corr.1	Freedom of information: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/278	Note verbale dated 29 September 1978 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/561 and Corr.1	Appointment of members of the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/SPC/33/L.5	Letter dated 17 October 1978 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a study entitled "The New World Order for Information"	Ditto
A/SPC/33/L.21	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/511, para. 9
A/SPC/33/L.22	<i>Idem</i>	Replaced by A/SPC/33/L.22/Rev.1
A/SPC/33/L.22/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/511, para. 11
A/SPC/33/L.23	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 13
A/SPC/33/L.23/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i>
A/SPC/33/L.25	Draft decision	<i>Idem</i> , para. 17
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution C submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/33/511</i>	
A/33/524	Report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100
A/C.5/33/84	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



UN LIBRARY ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979  
UN/SA COLLECTION

Agenda item 78:\* National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress:\*\* reports of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 80:\* Importance of the equitable distribution of national income for economic and social development: report of the Secretary-General

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/469	Report of the Third Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	6
	Check list of documents .....	7

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee, 31st to 38th and 72nd meetings; ibid., Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 84th meeting.*

\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session (agenda item 62), at its thirtieth session (item 81) and thirty-first session (item 79).

## DOCUMENT A/33/469

### Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[13 December 1978]

#### Introduction

1. Item 78 entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 31/37 and 31/38 of 30 November 1976.

2. Item 80 entitled "Importance of the equitable distribution of national income for economic and social development: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 2074 (LXII) of 13 May 1977.

3. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include both items in its agenda and to allocate them to the Third Committee.

4. The Committee considered both items at its 31st to 38th and 72nd meetings, between 27 October and 8 December 1978. The views expressed on those items by representatives of Member States and of the specialized agencies and by observers appear in the summary records of those meetings.

5. In connexion with item 78, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A note by the Secretary-General (A/33/272) on the national experience in achieving far-reaching

social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress;

(b) A report of the Secretary-General (E/1978/15 and Corr.1 and 2) on the national experience in promoting the co-operative movement;

(c) A report of the Secretary-General (E/1978/19 and Add.1) on the national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress.

6. In connexion with item 80, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A note by the Secretary-General (A/33/271) on the importance of the equitable distribution of national income for economic and social development;

(b) A report of the Secretary-General (E/1978/29) on the distribution of income: trends and policies.

7. At the 31st meeting, on 27 October, the Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis introduced both items.

#### Consideration of draft resolutions

##### A. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.3

8. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs introduced the draft resolution entitled "National experience in promoting the co-operative movement" recommended by the Economic and Social

Council in resolution 1978/8, of 5 May 1978, for adoption by the General Assembly. The text, circulated as document A/C.3/33/L.3, purported as follows:

[Same text as draft resolution 1 in paragraph 20 below, except for operative paragraph 10 which stated:

"Decides to consider, under a relevant item of its thirty-fifth session, the follow-up report of the Secretary-General on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement."]

9. At the 72nd meeting, on 8 December, the representative of the German Democratic Republic submitted an amendment (A/C.3/33/L.18) to the draft resolution whereby paragraph 10 would be replaced by the following text:

"10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth 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 follow-up report of the Secretary-General on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement."

10. At the same meeting the representative of the German Democratic Republic revised the text of the amendment by replacing "thirty-fifth" by "thirty-sixth". The amendment thus revised was adopted in a recorded vote by 99 votes to none, with 28 abstentions. The votes was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

11. At that same meeting the Committee approved the draft resolution as amended without a vote.

#### B. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.23

12. The Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.23) entitled "Importance of the equi-

table distribution of national income for economic and social development", sponsored by Angola, Hungary, Madagascar, Mongolia and Zaire subsequently joined by Afghanistan. Later Zaire withdrew its sponsorship of the draft resolution, the text of which is reproduced below:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (E/1978/29) on equitable distribution of national income,

"Having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

"Recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,<sup>1</sup> the Declaration and Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,<sup>2</sup> and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,<sup>3</sup>

"Being concerned at the persistence of poverty inequality, social injustice, unemployment and underemployment in a great many countries,

"Expressing its profound concern over the fact that colonialism and neo-colonialism are impeding the economic and social progress of many peoples

"Noting that economic development does not automatically entail an improvement in the standard of living of large segments of the population, but requires a just and equitable distribution of national income,

"Declaring that détente and peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, development on the basis of mutual benefit and equal rights in multilateral relations between States create favourable conditions for economic and social progress,

"1. Invites Governments to elaborate a concept of distribution of national income capable of ensuring the increasing well-being of large segments of the population in material, social and cultural matters, and in particular the right to work, to medical care, to education and to culture;

"2. Invites Governments to keep in mind the necessity for ever-increasing participation in the national income by the working classes who contribute to the production of the national wealth;

"3. Invites Governments to make more extensive use of their national resources through joint planning of economic and social development, *inter alia*, through structural reforms, such as the expansion of the State sector, the consolidation of the co-operative and social sectors, progressive taxation of profits, and restrictions on the activities of transnational corporations;

"4. Calls upon Governments to take the necessary measures to achieve the above-mentioned objectives, which would include, *inter alia*, the implementation of the provisions of the Final Document of the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly,<sup>4</sup> the reduction of military expenditure and the utilization of the resources that

<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV).

<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

<sup>3</sup> General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX).

<sup>4</sup> General Assembly resolution S-10/2.

released in such a way as to promote the well-being of all peoples and in particular to improve the economic and social conditions of developing countries;

"5. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to accelerate the development of appropriate guidelines, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, for the formulation of social policy measures that would promote a just and equitable distribution of national income, and to submit them, through the Economic and Social Council, to the United Nations General Assembly;

"6. *Requests* the Committee for Development Planning to take account, when submitting proposals for the preparation of an international development strategy, of United Nations reports and documents concerning the distribution of national income;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when preparing reports on the world social situation and other related world reports, to take account of the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Employment, Distribution of Income, Social Progress and International Division of Labour, and to analyse the basic obstacles preventing a just and equitable distribution of national income."

13. At the 72nd meeting, the representative of Hungary withdrew the draft resolution.

#### C. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.25

14. The Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.25) entitled "Importance of the equitable distribution of national income for economic and social development", sponsored by Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the text of which is reproduced below:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling* its resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

*"Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2074 (LXII) of 23 May 1977 on the distribution of national income,

*"Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the distribution of national income (E/1978/29), compiled in pursuance of the above-mentioned Economic and Social Council resolution, and noting the discussion of the matter by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1978,

*"Having regard* to the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and of the International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and on Civil and Political Rights,

*"Noting* also the valuable work being done by the International Labour Organisation and the

World Bank in exploring the determination of income distribution,

*"Deeply concerned* that about 800 million people still live in absolute poverty with income too low to ensure adequate food or shelter and without access to essential services,

*"Recognizing* the responsibilities of all Governments to work towards the eradication of absolute poverty and the creation of conditions permitting the full deployment of human resources and potential,

*"Emphasizing* the need, in furtherance of this objective, to increase the production, productivity and income of the poor in both rural and urban areas, with the aim of assisting them towards self-generating growth,

*"Considering* that such growth and the equitable distribution of national income are complementary objectives of development policy,

*"Considering further,* in this context, that the equitable distribution of national income is essential for balanced economic and social progress in which the poorest strata of the population participate and thereby benefit from an improvement in their standard of living,

*"Convinced* that the equitable distribution of national income as a factor in achieving social justice and accelerated economic development is an issue which should be addressed in a new international development strategy,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General and decides that it should be brought to the attention of the appropriate bodies in the United Nations system so that its conclusions may be taken into account in their further work;

"2. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to continue its consideration of the equitable distribution of national income in the context of alleviating poverty and promoting economic growth;

"3. *Invites* the Committee for Development Planning to continue to pay close attention to this aspect of the development process and to comment upon it in its next report;

"4. *Urges* Governments to devote particular attention to the equitable distribution of income in the formulation of national economic and social policies;

"5. *Invites* Governments to consider how best to make increased use of their internal resources for the achievement of the goal of more equitable distribution of national income;

"6. *Invites* Governments further to consider improving the availability of statistical data concerning distribution of national income, in order to acquire deeper knowledge of the subject and to facilitate the preparation of future reports;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing reports on social and economic trends and policies, such as that on the world social situation as provided for in General Assembly resolution 2543 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, to take into consideration the provisions of the present resolution

and to continue to study and document trends and policies in relation to the distribution of national income."

15. At the 72nd meeting, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany withdrew the draft resolution.

*D. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.36*

16. The Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.36) entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress" sponsored by Angola, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, the German Democratic Republic and Viet Nam, of which Afghanistan, Benin, Czechoslovakia and Mongolia subsequently became sponsors; the text of the draft resolution is reproduced below:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Guided by the desire to promote a higher standard of life, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development,*

"*Bearing in mind 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,*

"*Noting resolutions 1581 A (L) of 21 May 1971, 1667 (LII) of 1 June 1972 and 1746 (LIV) of 16 May 1973 of the Economic and Social Council about the importance of fundamental structural socio-economic changes for the strengthening of national independence and achievement of the ultimate goals of social progress,*

"*Recalling its resolution 3273 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 and 31/38 of 30 November 1976, in which the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance to exercise the inalienable right of every State to carry out fundamental social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress and the necessity to study 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 co-operation among States without discrimination, cessation of the arms race and disarmament would contribute to economic and social development,*

"*Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/1978/19 and Add.1) prepared on the basis of information received from Governments on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress,*

1. *Reaffirms* the sovereign and inalienable right of every State to choose its economic and social system in accordance with the will of its people, without outside interference;

"2. *Declares* that the elimination of all forms of subjugation and dependence such as aggression,

foreign occupation, colonialism, *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination constitute a prerequisite for social and economic advancement;

"3. *Re-emphasizes* 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 is of great importance for the achievement of social and economic progress;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make arrangements for 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 continue, on regular basis, the 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-fifth session, through the Commission for Social Development and 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-fifth session the item entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress."

17. At the 72nd meeting, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic withdrew the draft resolution.

*E. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.65/Rev.1*

18. At the 72nd meeting, the representative of Tunisia introduced, on behalf of States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.65/Rev.1) entitled "World social development". During her statement, she orally revised operative paragraph 2 of section II of that draft resolution by replacing the words "thirty-fourth" by "thirty-fifth" (for the text, see para. 20 below, draft resolution II).

19. At that meeting the draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 121 to none, with 10 abstentions.<sup>5</sup> The vote was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras

<sup>5</sup> The representative of Costa Rica subsequently stated that if she had been present when the vote was taken, she would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.



Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

### *Recommendations of the Third Committee*

20. The Third Committee recommends that the General Assembly adopt the following draft resolutions:

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION I

##### *National experience in promoting the co-operative movement*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 2459 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 3273 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 and 31/37 of 30 November 1976, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1668 (LII) of 1 June 1972,

Bearing in mind that the establishment and growth of co-operatives is one of the important instruments for the full economic, social and cultural development of all members of society,

Recognizing the necessity of training and educational programmes at various levels for the growth, diversification and professionalization of the management of co-operatives,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement (E/1978/15 and Corr.1 and 2);

2. Reiterates the necessity of an international exchange of experience as a contribution to the growth and diversification of the co-operative movement;

3. Stresses the role of co-operatives in the development of weaker sections of the community and in over-all social and economic advancement, particularly in developing countries;

4. Recognizes that co-operatives are an important means of increasing employment opportunities for women and integrating them, as active members of society, into the development process;

5. Stresses also the important social role of co-operatives in involving people at the grass-roots level in the planning and decision making which affect their daily lives;

6. Invites Member States, relevant specialized agencies and other United Nations organs to pay special attention to the training and education aspects of the co-operative movement at the local, national and international levels;

7. Also invites Member States, relevant specialized agencies and other United Nations organs to submit follow-up reports on their experience in promoting the co-operative movement, referring especially to the participation of women in the co-operative movement and to the role of co-operatives in achieving over-all social and economic development;

8. Invites those Member States which have not already done so to submit reports on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a follow-up report on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement, referring especially to the participation of women in the co-operative movement and to the role of co-operatives in achieving over-all social and economic development, based on data already available and on additional contributions from Member States and relevant specialized agencies;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth 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 follow-up report of the Secretary-General on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION II

##### *World social development*

*The General Assembly,*

I

Recalling resolutions 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and 2771 (XXVI) of 22 November 1971 and 31/84 of 13 December 1976 on the world social situation,

Recalling also 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 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,

Convinced that the improvement of the living conditions of peoples, particularly in the developing countries, depends on their rapid economic and social progress,

Considering, however, that the desired pace of socio-economic progress in the developing countries is hindered because of the magnitude of their economic difficulties arising from the unjust international economic order which has existed hitherto,

Considering also that the world socio-economic situation is characterized by the deterioration of the eco-

conomic situation in the developing countries and the continually widening gap between the developing countries and the developed countries,

*Considering further* that the objective of increasing the real national income of the developing countries and their social progress necessitates far-reaching changes in the structure of the existing world economic system as provided in the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

*Desiring* to achieve the rapid and complete elimination of the obstacles to the economic and social progress of peoples, particularly colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, aggression, occupation and foreign domination and all other forms of inequality and exploitation of peoples,

*Mindful* of the social aspects of the elaboration of the new international development strategy,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General (E/1978/19 and Add.1), prepared on the basis of information provided by Governments, on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all nations to pursue freely their economic and social development and to exercise full and complete sovereignty over all their natural resources;

2. *Welcomes* the active and growing participation of all members of society in economic and social development programmes;

3. *Reaffirms also* that the elimination of all forms of dependence and oppression such as aggression, foreign occupation, colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination, constitutes a prerequisite for world social and economic progress;

4. *Urges* the developed countries to make the structural changes included in the resolutions on the new international economic order aimed at eliminating the inequities and imbalances characterizing international economic relations which are necessary for the progress of the developing countries;

5. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, the Commission for Social Development, the Committee for Development Planning and the regional commissions to pay particular attention to studies and analyses concerning national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bear in mind, in preparing the reports on the world social situation, the close relationship between economic development and social development, and the over-all situation of the developing countries in international economic relations;

7. *Considers* that the new international development strategy should duly stress the need for each country to define within the context of its development plans and priorities an appropriate social development policy taking account of its socio-economic structure and its degree of development;

8. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to consider at its twenty-sixth session the report on the world social situation in the context of the work on the new international development strategy, and to transmit its recommendations to the body entrusted with the preparation of that strategy;

9. *Requests* the Committee for Development Planning and the regional economic commissions, in their contribution to the work of the body entrusted with the preparation of the new international development strategy to ensure that social development objectives are integrated in the strategy in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

## II

*Recalling* resolution 3273 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 in which the General Assembly reaffirmed the right of every State to carry out social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress and the need to continue the study of national experience in that field, and Economic and Social Council resolution 2074 (LXII) of 13 May 1977 in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the findings of various specialized agencies and organs of the United Nations system relating to the distribution of national income,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General (E/1978/29) on the equitable distribution of national income,

1. *Affirms* that the social progress of all countries implies, among other things, a just and equitable distribution of income at the national and international levels;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at the thirty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the conclusions of the study requested in Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolutions submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/469, para. 20). Draft resolution I was adopted; Draft resolution II was adopted by a recorded vote of 125 to none, with 12 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 33/47 and 33/48.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.



## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda items 78 and 80 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/271	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/33/272	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.3/33/L.3	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption	For the text of the draft resolution, see A/33/469, paras. 8 and 9
A/C.3/33/L.18	Amendment to document A/C.3/33/L.3	For the sponsor and the text, see A/33/469, para. 9
A/C.3/33/L.23	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 12
A/C.3/33/L.25	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 14
A/C.3/33/L.36	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 16
A/C.3/33/L.65	Draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.3/33/L.65/Rev.1
A/C.3/33/L.65/ Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/469, paras. 18 and 20, draft resolution II
E/1978/15 and Corr.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/1978/19 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
E/1978/29	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 79:\* Preservation and further development of cultural values\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/470	Report of the Third Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	3
	Check list of documents .....	3

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee*, 63rd, 71st and 72nd meetings; *ibid.*, *Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 83rd meeting.

\*\* This question was also discussed by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (under agenda item 63) and at its thirty-first session (item 83).

### DOCUMENT A/33/470

#### Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[12 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Preservation and further development of cultural values" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with resolution 31/39 of 30 November 1976.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, held on 12 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

3. The Committee considered this item at its 63rd, 71st and 72nd meetings, held on 30 November, and 7 and 8 December. The opinions expressed by the representatives of Member States and specialized agencies on this item are contained in the summary records of those meetings.

4. Under this item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A note by the Secretary-General (A/33/157) on the preservation and further development of cultural values transmitting a report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

(b) A letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General (A/33/151) transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978.

5. At the 63rd meeting, the Assistant Director-General for Culture and Communications of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization introduced the item.

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Poland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.24) sponsored by Iran, Jamaica, Philippines, Poland, Romania and Senegal, subsequently joined by Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guyana, Indonesia, Madagascar, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Cameroon and Zaire.

7. At the 72nd meeting, the representative of Poland revised the text so that it included in the sixth preambular paragraph the words "and people" between "nations" and "in the process".

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted without a vote the revised version of the draft resolution (for the text, see para. 11 below, draft resolution I).

9. At the 71st meeting, the representative of Egypt introduced a revised version (A/C.3/33/L.60/Rev.1) of the draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.60) entitled "Protection, restitution and return of cultural and artistic property as part of the preservation and future development of cultural values", sponsored by Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Peru, Rwanda, Syrian Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zaire, subsequently joined by Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Ethiopia, Guyana, Honduras, Jordan, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Sudan and Yemen.

10. At the 72nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 116 to none, with 14 abstentions (for the text, see para. 11 below, draft resolution II). The vote was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, 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, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None

*Abstaining:* Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

### **Recommendations of the Third Committee**

11. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### **Draft resolution I**

#### **PRESERVATION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL VALUES**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and 31/39 of 30 November 1976,*

*Noting the resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its nineteenth session, held at Nairobi from 26 October to 30 November 1976, in particular its resolutions 4.12 on preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage of mankind and 4.13 on cultural development,<sup>1</sup>*

*Taking into account the results of the meeting of the Committee of Experts on the Preservation and Further Development of Cultural Values, convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at Warsaw from 24 to 28 October 1977,<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Nineteenth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, pp. 46-53.

<sup>2</sup> See the final report of the Committee of Experts (CC-77/CONF.614/COL-9).

*Noting with appreciation the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the preservation and further development of cultural values (A/33/157),*

*Noting with satisfaction that, since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 3148 (XXVIII), the attention of Governments and international organizations, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, has been focused on the importance of the preservation, renewal and continuous creation of cultural values and that co-operation between States has been developing to this end,*

*Conscious of the importance of cultural development which, along with progress in the economic and social fields, should contribute to the improvement of living conditions and the well-being of nations and people in the process of establishing a new international economic order, as envisaged in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,<sup>3</sup> adopted during the sixth special session of the General Assembly, in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States<sup>4</sup> and in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,<sup>5</sup>*

1. *Welcomes with appreciation the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in promoting the cause of preservation and further development of cultural values and in assisting the co-operation between States in this respect,*

2. *Calls upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue its activities in the field of preservation and further development of cultural values and, in particular:*

(a) *To collect information relevant thereto and carry out interdisciplinary research on the role and place of cultural values in contemporary society;*

(b) *To encourage the international exchange of information on modern methods used in preservation and development of cultural values;*

(c) *To promote and assist international co-operation among States and relevant international organizations aiming at the preservation and further development of cultural values;*

(d) *To include on a continuing basis the problem of the preservation and further development of cultural values in its medium-term and long-term plans.*

#### **Draft resolution II**

#### **PROTECTION, RESTITUTION AND RETURN OF CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC PROPERTY AS PART OF THE PRESERVATION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL VALUES**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3187 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975, 31/40 of 30 November 1976 and 32/18 of 11 November 1977,*

<sup>3</sup> General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

<sup>4</sup> General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX).

<sup>5</sup> General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV).

*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,<sup>6</sup>

*Noting with satisfaction*, the resolution adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twentieth session, held in Paris from 24 October to 28 November 1978, by which it approved the statutes of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation,

*Taking into account* the results of the meeting of the Committee of Experts held at Dakar in 1978 to study the mandate, means of action and working methods of the above-mentioned Intergovernmental Committee,

*Reaffirming* 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 in the strengthening of international co-operation and the preservation and further development of cultural values,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the work done in connexion with the restitution and return of cultural and artistic property;

<sup>6</sup>See A/33/157.

2. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue its valuable efforts to find suitable solutions for the problems relating to the restitution and return of cultural and artistic property and urges Member States to co-operate with that organization in this field;

4. *Invites* Member States to take all possible steps for the restitution and return of cultural and artistic property, including manuscripts and documents, through, *inter alia*, the establishment of bilateral arrangements;

5. *Invites* all Governments to accede to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,<sup>7</sup> adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 November 1970;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Preservation and further development of cultural values, including the protection, restitution, and return of cultural and artistic property".

<sup>7</sup>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Sixteenth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, pp. 135-141.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1978, the General Assembly voted on the two draft resolutions submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/470, para. 11). Draft resolution I was adopted; draft resolution II was adopted by a registered vote of 127 to none, with 13 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 33/49 and 33/50.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup>See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 79 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs	Mimeographed
A/33/157	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.3/33/L.24	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/470, paras. 6 and 11, draft resolution I
A/C.3/33/L.60	Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Peru, Rwanda, Syrian Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zaire; draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.3/33/L.60/Rev.1
A/C.3/L.60/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/470, paras. 9 and 11, draft resolution II





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 81:\* Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination:\*\*

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
- (b) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*: report of the Secretary-General

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/381	Report of the Third Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	5
	Check list of documents .....	5

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee*, 3th to 22nd and 25th to 29th meetings; *ibid.*, *Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 62nd meeting; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 86th meeting.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth (agenda item 53), thirtieth (item 68), thirty-first (item 69) and thirty-second (item 74).

## DOCUMENT A/33/381

### Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[22 November 1978]

#### Introduction

1. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee the item entitled:

"Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination:

- "(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
- "(b) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(c) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*".

2. The Committee considered this item at its 13th to 22nd and 25th to 29th meetings, from 10 to 25 October 1978. The views expressed by the representatives of the Member States and by the observers on this item are contained in the summary records of those meetings.

3. In connexion with this item, the Committee had before it the following documentation:

- (a) A report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/33/18), submitted in ac-

cordance with article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX));

(b) A report of the Secretary-General (A/33/147 and Corr.1) on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2106 A (XX) and 32/11;

(c) A report of the Secretary-General (A/33/148) on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 3380 (XXX) and 32/12;

(d) A telegram dated 23 October 1978 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Bolivia addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/33/2).

4. The item was introduced by the Deputy Director of the Division of Human Rights at the 13th meeting, on 10 October.

#### Consideration of the draft resolutions

##### A. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.10

5. At the 26th meeting, on 23 October, the representative of Belgium introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.10) entitled "Status of the International

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination", sponsored by Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Iran, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Angola, Australia, Bolivia, Haiti, Hungary, Ivory Coast, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Upper Volta.

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Jordan proposed that the words "*Appeals to*" appearing at the beginning of operative paragraph 4 should be replaced by the word "*Requests*", a proposal which was accepted by the sponsors. Jordan joined the sponsors.

7. At that same meeting, the representative of Uruguay submitted an amendment (A/C.3/33/L.11), co-sponsored by Ecuador and supported by Italy and Sweden to the draft resolution, which would add a new paragraph 5 reading:

"*Appeals to States parties to the Convention to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;*"

and renumber the remaining paragraph accordingly.

8. At the 28th meeting, on 24 October, the amendment was adopted by a recorded vote of 70 to none, with 59 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution as amended without a vote (for the text, see para. 17 below, draft resolution I).

#### B. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.12

10. At the 26th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/

L.12) entitled "Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination", sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Burundi, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Angola, Djibouti, Democratic Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, United Republic of Cameroon and Zaire.

11. At the 28th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee referred to the financial implications of operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution. The Committee subsequently received the statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure (A/C.3/33/L.16).

12. At that same meeting a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, which was adopted by a recorded vote of 94 to none, with 37 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Burma, Canada, Congo, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (for the text, see para. 17 below, draft resolution II).

#### C. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.14

14. At the 26th meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.14) entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*", sponsored by Bulgaria, Burundi, Cuba, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Angola, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, Somalia and United Republic of Tanzania.

15. At the 28th meeting, a separate vote was taken on the second preambular paragraph, which was adopted by a recorded vote of 97 to 21, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

*Abstaining:* Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain.

16. At that same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 108 to none, with 29 abstentions (for the text, see para. 17 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

### *Recommendations of the Third Committee*

17. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### *Draft resolution I*

#### STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3135 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3225 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3381 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/79 of 13 December 1976 and 32/11 of 7 November 1977,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/147 and Corr.1) on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;<sup>1</sup>

2. Expresses its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. Reaffirms once again its conviction that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. Requests 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.

#### *Draft resolution II*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 33/...<sup>2</sup> on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 32/13 of 7 November 1977 on the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and reso-

<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

<sup>2</sup> Subsequently adopted by the General Assembly with the number 33/98.

lution 33/...<sup>3</sup> on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

*Having considered* the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions (A/33/18), submitted under article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

*Emphasizing* the need for Member States to intensify, at the national and international levels, their struggle against acts or practices of racial discrimination and the vestiges or manifestations of racist ideologies wherever they exist,

*Stressing* the importance of complying with the undertaking of States parties to the Convention not to engage in any 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 with appreciation* the valuable work done by the Committee, in particular its contribution to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978, and to the realization of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,<sup>4</sup>

*Welcoming* the co-operation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with the Committee in order to give effect to article 7 of the Convention,

*Noting* the decisions adopted and the recommendations made by the Committee at its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions;

2. *Draws the attention* once again of the relevant United Nations bodies to the opinions and recommendations of the Committee 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 stresses the necessity of providing the Committee with sufficient information in order to enable it to discharge fully its responsibilities under article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

3. *Supports* the continued efforts of the Committee to focus attention on the just cause of peoples struggling against oppression practised by the colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa;

4. *Welcomes* the Committee's intention to resume the consideration of the implementation of article 7 of the Convention at its nineteenth session with a view to formulating general guidelines that might assist the States parties to implement article 7 of the Convention;

5. *Reiterates* its grave concern that some States parties to the Convention, owing to reasons beyond

<sup>3</sup> Draft resolution I reproduced in paragraph 17 above of the present report, subsequently adopted by the General Assembly

<sup>4</sup> General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex, as resolution 33/101.

their control, are being prevented from fulfilling their obligations under the Convention in parts of their respective territories and endorses the relevant decision of the Committee adopted at its eighteenth session;

6. *Invites* the States parties to the Convention to co-operate with the Committee by submitting in due time their reports under article 9 of the Convention, taking into account the relevant recommendations and requests of the Committee;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to have printed and circulate to Member States the study on the work of the Committee<sup>5</sup> prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2057 (LXII) of 12 May 1977 and the pamphlet on the Convention prepared by the Committee as its contribution to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, with the suggestion that these documents be given the widest possible dissemination;

8. *Urges* 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;

9. *Invites* the States parties to the Convention to observe fully the provisions of the Convention and other international instruments and agreements to which they are parties concerning the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin.

### Draft resolution III

#### STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF *Apartheid*

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, and its resolutions 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/80 of 13 December 1976 and 32/12 of 7 November 1977 as well as Commission on Human Rights resolutions 13 (XXXIII) of 11 March 1977<sup>6</sup> and 7 (XXXIV) of 22 February 1978,<sup>7</sup>

*Welcoming* the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978 (A/33/262, sect. III),

*Reaffirming* its firm conviction that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a gross violation of human rights and a crime against humanity seriously disturbing and threatening international peace and security,

*Underlining* that ratification of and accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for its effectiveness and would be a useful contribution towards implementing the programme for the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year and achieving the goals of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

<sup>5</sup> A/CONF.92/8.

<sup>6</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council. Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 6*, chap. XXI, sect. A.

<sup>7</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council. 1978, Supplement No. 4*, chap. XXVI, sect. A.



Welcoming Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 as a useful step towards achieving the purposes of the Convention,

Firmly convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa against *apartheid*, colonialism and racial discrimination and for the effective realization of their inalienable and legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, and for human rights thirty years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, demands more than ever all necessary support by the international community and, in particular, further action by the Security Council,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/148) on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;

2. Expresses its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. Commends States parties to the Convention that have submitted their reports under article VII of the Convention and urges other States to do so as soon as possible, taking fully into account the guidelines<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup>E/CN.4/1286, annex.

prepared by the Working Group on the Implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* in accordance with article IX of the Convention;

4. Appeals once again to all States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede to it without delay;

5. Welcomes the efforts of the Commission on Human Rights to undertake the functions set out in article X of the Convention and invites the Commission to continue its efforts, especially with a view to preparing a list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States which are alleged to be responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as of those against which legal proceedings have been undertaken;

6. Calls upon the competent United Nations organs to provide the Commission on Human Rights, through the Secretary-General, with information relevant to the preparation of the above-mentioned list according to article X of the Convention as well as with information concerning the obstacles which prevent the effective suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid*;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his next annual reports under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1978, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolutions submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/381, para. 17). Draft resolutions I and II were adopted; the second preambular paragraph of draft resolution III was adopted by a recorded vote of 98 to 21, with 16 abstentions and draft resolution III was adopted as a whole by a recorded vote of 109 to none, with 30 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 33/101 to 33/103.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 81 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/18	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 18</i>
A/33/147 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/33/148	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs	Ditto
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries	Ditto
A/33/262	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.3/33/2	Telegram dated 23 October 1978 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	Ditto

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.3/33/L.10	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/381, paras. 5 and 17, draft resolution I
A/C.3/33/L.11	Amendment to document A/C.3/33/L.10	<i>Idem</i> , para. 7
A/C.3/33/L.12	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 10 and 17, draft resolution II
A/C.3/33/L.14	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 14 and 17, draft resolution III
A/C.3/33/L.16	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/33/L.12: note by the Secretary-General <i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/381</i>	Mimeographed
A/C.5/33/88	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/522	Report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

**Agenda item 82:\* Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: report of the Secretary-General\*\***

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/371	Report of the Third Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	3
	Check list of documents .....	4

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee, 13th to 22nd and 25th to 29th meetings; ibid., Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 63rd meeting.*

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth (agenda item 59), twenty-ninth (item 55), thirtieth (item 77), thirty-first (item 76) and thirty-second (item 79).

## DOCUMENT A/33/371

### Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[15 November 1978]

1. The item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 32/14 of 7 November 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

3. The Committee considered this item at its 13th to 22nd and 25th to 29th meetings, from 10 to 26 October 1978. The views expressed by the representatives of Member States and by observers on this item are contained in the summary records of those meetings.

4. In connexion with this item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A report of the Secretary-General (A/33/199 and Add.1 and 2) containing replies from Governments and non-governmental organizations on action taken pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/14;

(b) A study prepared by Mr. Héctor Gros Espiell, Special Rapporteur, on the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination (E/CN.4/Sub.2/405, vols. I and II);

(c) A study prepared by Mr. Aureliu Cristescu, Special Rapporteur, on the historical and current development of the right of 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 (E/CN.4/Sub.2/404, vols. I to III);

(d) A letter dated 14 June 1978 from the Representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General (A/33/151) transmitting the text of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978.

(e) A letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/206) transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978.

5. At the 13th meeting, on 10 October, the Deputy Director of the Division of Human Rights introduced the item.

6. At the 26th meeting, on 23 October, the representative of Burundi submitted a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.15) on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the African group and Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia and the Syrian Arab Republic (for the text, see para. 8 below).

7. At the 28th meeting, on 24 October, the draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 95 to 19, with 20 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Bahamas, Central African Empire, Chad, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay.

### *Recommendation of the Third Committee*

8. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/34 of 30 November 1976 and 32/14 of 7 November 1977, and Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978,

*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,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/199 and Add.I and 2), of the letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal (A/33/151) transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and of the letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia (A/33/206) transmitting the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries,

*Recalling* the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia<sup>1</sup> adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the declaration adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid,<sup>2</sup> held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

*Taking note* of the Political Declaration<sup>3</sup> adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,

*Considering* that the activities of Israel, and in particular the denial to the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination and independence, constitute a serious and increasing threat to international peace and security,

*Reaffirming* its faith in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the importance of its implementation,

*Reaffirming* the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

*Affirming* that "bantustanization" is incompatible with genuine independence, unity and national sovereignty and has 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 the Solomon Islands,

*Reaffirming* the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

*Indignant* at the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's attempts to dismember its territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régimes in Zimbabwe and South

<sup>1</sup> A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

<sup>2</sup> A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

<sup>3</sup> A/32/61, annex I.

Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign occupation by all available means, particularly armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, of the Palestinian peoples and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference;

4. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of France from the Comorian Island of Mayotte, which is an integral part of the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros;

5. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime in Pretoria;

6. *Condemns* the violations of the sanctions ordered by the Security Council against the illegal rebel régime in Southern Rhodesia and accordingly deplores the decision of the Government of the United States of America to allow Ian Smith to enter the United States;

7. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and the transit of mercenaries through their territory to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

8. *Condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and 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;

9. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), by all countries and particularly by those countries that maintain military co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime;

10. *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;

11. *Strongly condemns* the ever-increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority régimes of southern Africa in their desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

12. *Further condemns* the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, as well as the continuous bombing of civilian Arab and, in particular, Palestinian populations and the destruction of their villages and encampments, which constitutes a serious obstacle to the realization of the self-determination and independence of the Palestinian people;

13. *Demands* the immediate release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;<sup>4</sup>

14. *Notes with appreciation* the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

15. *Takes note* of the studies by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, dealing with the following subjects;

(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 (E/CN.4/Sub.2/404);

(b) Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and foreign domination to self-determination (E/CN.4/Sub.2/405); and expresses its thanks to their authors;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

17. *Decides* to consider this item again at its thirty-fourth session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under foreign domination and control.

<sup>4</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 29 November 1978, the General Assembly, by a vote of 92 to 19, with 20 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/371, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 33/24.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 82 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs	Mimeographed
A/33/199 and Add.1-3	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries	Ditto
A/C.3/33/L.15	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text see A/33/371, paras. 4 and 8
E/CN.4/Sub.2/404	Study prepared by Mr. Aureliu Cristescu, Special Rapporteur, on 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	Mimeographed
E/CN.4/Sub.2/405	Study prepared by Mr. Héctor Gros Espiell, Special Rapporteur, on the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination	Ditto

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 83:\* Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment\*\*: reports of the Secretary-General

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/471	Report of the Third Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	4
	Check list of documents .....	5

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee, 69th, 71st and 73rd meetings; ibid., Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; ibid., Fifth Committee, 62nd meeting; ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 90th meeting.*

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (under agenda item 56), twenty-ninth session (under item 12), thirtieth and thirty-first sessions (item 74) and thirty-second session (item 80).

### DOCUMENT A/33/471

#### Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[12 December 1978]

#### Introduction

1. The item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: reports of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 32/62 of 8 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

3. The Committee considered this item at its 69th, 71st and 73rd meetings, on 6, 7 and 8 December 1978. The views expressed by the representatives of Member States on this item are contained in the summary records of those meetings.

4. In connexion with item 83, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A report of the Secretary-General (A/33/196 and Add.1 and 2) on a questionnaire on the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

(b) A report of the Secretary-General (A/33/197) relating to unilateral declarations against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

(c) A report of the Secretary-General (A/33/215 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) on a draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials;

(d) A letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151).

5. At the 69th meeting, on 6 December, the Director of the Division of Human Rights introduced the item.

#### Consideration of draft resolutions

##### A. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.52

6. At the 71st meeting, on 7 December, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.52) entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment", which was sponsored by India, the Netherlands and Sweden, which were subsequently joined by Belgium, Costa Rica, Greece, Norway, Portugal and the United States of America.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Sweden revised paragraph 2 to replace "no. 5" by "1978/24", insert the words "or Punishment" after "Treatment" in paragraph 10, replace "Further calls on" in paragraph 8 by "Invites", and insert a new first preambular paragraph, reading:

"Considering that 1978 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,"

8. At the 73rd meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Morocco proposed an amendment to



add the following words at the end of paragraph 6: "and to submit all the information available which he has received to the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities." The sponsors agreed to the amendment proposed.

9. The Committee then adopted the draft resolution, as revised and amended, without a vote (for the text, see para. 15 below, draft resolution 1).

#### B. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.70

10. At the 71st meeting, the representative of Australia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.70) entitled "Draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials", which was sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Guyana, Japan, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, which were subsequently joined by Costa Rica, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

11. The introductory statement by the representative of Australia is reproduced *in extenso* in the summary record of the meeting.

12. The Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.3/33/L.80) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

13. The representative of Australia revised the draft resolution to reverse the order of the first two operative paragraphs and add the following words at the end of the new operative paragraph 1: "and requests the Secretary-General to transmit them to Member States for their consideration;".

14. At the 73rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as revised, without a vote (for the text, see para. 15 below, draft resolution 11).

#### Recommendations of the Third Committee

15. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

##### DRAFT RESOLUTION I

###### *Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment*

###### *The General Assembly,*

Considering that 1978 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>1</sup>

Recalling the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recalling its resolution 32/62 of 8 December 1977, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to draw up a draft convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the light of the principles embodied in the Declaration,

Recalling also its resolution 32/63 of 8 December 1977, in which it requested the Secretary-General to draw up and circulate among Member States a questionnaire soliciting information concerning steps they had taken, including legislative and administrative measures, to put into practice the principles of the Declaration,

Recalling further its resolution 32/64 of 8 December 1977, in which it called upon Member States to reinforce their support of the Declaration by making unilateral declarations against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment,

1. Takes note of the progress report of the Commission on Human Rights on the drafting of a convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;<sup>2</sup>

2. Welcomes Economic and Social Council decision 1978/24 of 5 May 1978, by which the Council authorized a working group open to all members of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for one week immediately before its thirty-fifth session with the task of preparing concrete drafting proposals for a draft convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment on the basis of the relevant documents of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission and any comments received from Governments;

3. Requests the Commission on Human Rights, at its thirty-fifth session, to give high priority to the question of drafting a convention on torture;

4. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/196 and Add.1 and 2) called for under General Assembly resolution 32/63, containing replies to the questionnaire;

5. Calls upon Member States which have not yet done so to reply to the questionnaire, as called for under resolution 32/63;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session further information provided in response to the questionnaire, and to submit all the information available which he has received to the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

7. Takes note also of the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/197), called for under General Assembly resolution 32/64, containing unilateral declarations;

8. Invites Member States, which have not yet done so to deposit the unilateral declarations with the Secretary-General, as called for under resolution 32/64;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly, in annual reports, of such further unilateral declarations which may be deposited by Member States;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" for the purpose of reviewing the progress achieved under this item.

<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>2</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 4, chap. VIII.

## DRAFT RESOLUTION II

*Draft Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 3453 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, in which it requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to elaborate a code of conduct for law enforcement officials,

Further recalling its decision 32/419 of 8 December 1977, in which it requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the draft Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials<sup>3</sup> for their examination and comments,

Commending the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on the work done by it at its fourth session with a view to the elaboration of the code of conduct for law enforcement officials,<sup>4</sup>

Convinced of the importance of providing the citizenry served by law enforcement officials with protection of all their rights and interests,

Having taken into account the report of the Secretary-General on the draft Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (A/33/215 and Add.1),

1. *Notes with appreciation* the results of the open-ended informal working group which met during the thirty-third session of the General Assembly as set out in the annex to the present resolution and requests the Secretary-General to transmit them to Member States for their consideration;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the annex to the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session under its item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment";

3. *Recommends* that a working group should be established at the beginning of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly to continue elaboration of the draft Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, and requests the Secretary-General to allocate sufficient staff and resources to enable it to complete its task;

4. *Expresses the hope* that the draft Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials will be adopted by the General Assembly during its thirty-fourth session.

## ANNEX

*Draft Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials*

*The General Assembly,*

Considering that the purposes proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations include the achievement of international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling, in particular, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>1</sup> and the International Covenants on Human Rights,<sup>2</sup>

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Mindful that the nature of the functions of law enforcement in the defence of public order and the manner in which these functions are exercised have a direct impact on the quality of life of individuals as well as of society as a whole,

Conscious of the important task which law enforcement officials are performing diligently and with dignity, in compliance with the principles of human rights,

Aware, nevertheless, of the potential for abuse which the exercise of such duties entails,

Recognizing that the establishment of a code of conduct for law enforcement officials is only one of several important measures for providing the citizenry served by law enforcement officials with protection of all their rights and interests,

Aware that there are additional important principles and prerequisites for the humane performance of law enforcement functions, namely:

(a) That, like all agencies of the criminal justice system, every law enforcement agency should be representative of and responsive and accountable to the community as a whole,

(b) That the effective maintenance of ethical standards among law enforcement officials depends on the existence of a well-conceived, popularly accepted and humane system of laws,

(c) That every law enforcement official is part of the criminal justice system, the aim of which is to prevent and control crime, and that the conduct of every functionary within the system has an impact on the entire system,

(d) That every law enforcement agency, in fulfilment of the first premise of every profession, should be held to the duty of disciplining itself in complete conformity with the principles and standards herein provided and that the actions of law enforcement officials should be responsive to public scrutiny, whether exercised by a review board, a ministry, a procuracy, the judiciary, an ombudsman, a citizens' committee or any combination thereof, or any other reviewing agency,

(e) That standards as such lack practical value unless their content and meaning, through education and training and through monitoring, become part of the creed of every law enforcement official,

Adopts the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials below and decides to transmit it to Governments with the recommendation that favourable consideration should be given to its use within the framework of national legislation or practice as a body of principles for observance by law enforcement officials.

*Article 1*

Law enforcement officials must at all times fulfil the duty imposed upon them by law, by serving the community and by protecting all persons against illegal acts, consistent with the high degree of responsibility required by their profession.

*Commentary:*<sup>6</sup>

(a) The term "law enforcement officials" includes all officers of the law, whether appointed or elected, who exercise police powers, especially the powers of arrest or detention.

(b) In countries where police powers are exercised by military authorities, whether uniformed or not, or by state security forces, the definition of law enforcement officials shall be regarded as including officers of such services.

(c) Service to the community is intended to include particularly the rendition of services of assistance to those members of the community who by reason of personal economic, social or other emergencies are in need of immediate aid.

(d) This provision is intended to cover not only all violent, predatory and harmful acts, but extends to the full range of prohibitions under penal statutes. It extends to conduct by persons not capable of incurring criminal liability.

*Article 2*

In the performance of their duty, law enforcement officials should respect and protect human dignity and maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons.

<sup>6</sup> The commentary provides information to facilitate the use of the Code within the framework of national legislation or practice. In addition, national or regional commentaries could identify specific features of the legal systems and practices of different States or regional intergovernmental organizations which would promote the application of the Code.

<sup>1</sup> See A/32/138, annex.

<sup>2</sup> See E/CN.5/536, chap. V.

<sup>3</sup> General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

*Commentary:*

(a) The human rights in question are identified and protected by national and international law. Among the relevant international instruments are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

(b) National commentaries to this provision should indicate regional or national provisions identifying and protecting these rights.

*Article 3*

Law enforcement officials may use force only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duty.

*Commentary:*

(a) This provision emphasizes that the use of force by law enforcement officials should be exceptional; while it implies that law enforcement officials may be authorized to use force as is reasonably necessary under the circumstances for the prevention of crime or in effecting or assisting in the lawful arrest of offenders or suspected offenders, no force going beyond that may be used.

[(b) It is implicit in this provision that firearms may be used only in exceptional circumstances; in every instance where a firearm is used, a report should be made promptly to the competent authority.]

[(b) The use of firearms is considered an extreme measure and in general firearms should not be used except when other means are not sufficient to restrain an offender who offers armed resistance or to apprehend a criminal who threatens the lives of others. Every effort should be made to exclude the use of firearms against women and children. In every instance where a firearm is used, a report should be made promptly to the competent authorities.]

(c) National law ordinarily restricts the use of force by law enforcement officials in accordance with a principle of proportionality. It is to be understood that such national principles of proportionality are to be respected in the interpretation of this provision. In no case should this provision be interpreted to authorize the use of force which is disproportionate to the legitimate objective to be achieved.

*Article 4*

Matters of a confidential nature in the possession of law enforcement officials should be kept confidential, unless the

performance of duty, or the needs of justice, strictly require otherwise.

*Commentary:*

By the nature of their duties, law enforcement officials obtain information which may relate to private lives or be potentially harmful to the interests, and especially the reputation, of others. Great care should be exercised in safeguarding and using such information which should be disclosed only in the performance of duty or to serve the needs of justice. Any disclosure of such information for other purposes is wholly improper.

*Article 5*

No law enforcement official may inflict, instigate or tolerate any act of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, nor may any law enforcement official invoke superior orders or exceptional circumstances such as a state of war or a threat of war, a threat to national security, internal political instability or any other public emergency as a justification of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

*Commentary:*

(a) This prohibition derives from the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly, according to which:

"[Such act] is an offence to human dignity and shall be condemned as a denial of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and as a violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [and other international human rights instruments]"

(b) The Declaration defines torture as follows:

"... torture means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted by or at the instigation of a public official on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or confession, punishing him for an act he has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating him or other persons. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from inherent in or incidental to, lawful sanctions to the extent consistent with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners".<sup>7</sup>

(c) The terms "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" have not been defined by the General Assembly, but should be interpreted so as to extend the widest possible protection against abuses, whether physical or mental.

[Articles 6 to 10 could not be debated by the informal open-ended Working Group during the thirty-third session of the General Assembly owing to lack of time.]

<sup>7</sup> *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4), annex I.A

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/471, para. 15). For the final texts, see resolutions 33/178 and 33/179.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 83 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs	Mimeographed
A/33/196 and Add.1-3	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/197	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/215 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.3/33/L.52	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/471, paras. 6, 7 and 8
A/C.3/33/L.70	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 10 and 13
A/C.3/33/L.80	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/33/L.70: note by the Secretary-General <i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/471</i>	Mimeographed
A/C.5/33/87	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/523	Report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 84:\* International Covenants on Human Rights:\*\*

- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee;
- (b) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/472	Report of the Third Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	3
	Check list of documents .....	3

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee, 69th, 71st and 73rd meetings; ibid., Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 83rd meeting.*  
 \*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth (agenda item 65), twenty-ninth (item 58), thirtieth (item 84) and thirty-first and thirty-second (item 81).

### DOCUMENT A/33/472

#### Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[12 December 1978]

1. In accordance with article 45 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, annex to General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, under which the Human Rights Committee is required to submit an annual report on its activities to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, and in accordance also with paragraph 3 of the above-mentioned resolution, the Assembly included this item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

3. The Committee considered this item at its 69th, 71st and 73rd meetings, held between 6 and 8 December 1978. The views expressed by representatives of Member States on this item are contained in the summary records of those meetings.

4. In connexion with this item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) The report of the Human Rights Committee (A/33/40);
- (b) A report of the Secretary-General (A/33/149 and Corr.1 and Add.1) on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Po-

litical Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

5. The Director of the Division of Human Rights introduced the item at the 69th meeting, on 6 December.

6. At the 73rd meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Denmark introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.72) sponsored by Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Norway and Sweden, the text of which was as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*[Same text as that of the draft resolution in paragraph 9 below, except for operative paragraph 12 which stated:*

*"12. Requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the request of the Human Rights Committee for adequate secretarial assistance, having regard to the over-all needs for servicing the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocol and mindful of the shortage of staff and resources of the Human Rights Division, to make provision in the budget for the next biennium for adequate staff and resources needed for servicing the above-mentioned instruments."*

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Denmark revised operative paragraph 12, after the word "Protocol", to read as follows: "and being informed



of the shortage of staff and resources of the Division of Human Rights of the Secretariat, to make appropriate suggestions in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 with regard to adequate staff and resources needed for servicing the above-mentioned instruments, taking into account General Assembly resolutions 3534 (XXX) of 17 December 1975 and 31/93 of 14 December 1976".

8. The Committee subsequently adopted the revised draft resolution without a vote (for the text see para. 9 below).

### *Recommendation of the Third Committee*

9. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### *International Covenants on Human Rights*

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Mindful* that the International Covenants on Human Rights<sup>1</sup> constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaties in the field of human rights, and, together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> form the heart of the International Bill of Human Rights,<sup>3</sup>

*Recalling* its resolutions 31/86 of 13 December 1976 and 32/66 of 8 December 1977,

*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,<sup>4</sup>

*Noting with appreciation* that, following its appeal, more Member States have acceded to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

*Bearing in mind* the important responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council in relation to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

*Recognizing* the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the International Covenants on Human Rights as major parts of international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Human Rights Committee (A/33/40) on its third to fifth sessions and expresses satisfaction at the serious manner in which the Committee is continuing to undertake its functions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which have extended their co-operation to the

Human Rights Committee and urges States parties which have not yet done so to submit their reports to the Committee as speedily as possible;

4. *Urges* States parties which have been requested by the Human Rights Committee to provide additional information to comply with this request by providing such information;

5. *Expresses the hope* that the consideration of reports submitted under the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights will be undertaken by the Economic and Social Council without further delay;

6. *Again invites* all States which have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as well as to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol thereto;

7. *Invites* the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of that Covenant;

8. *Appreciates* that the Human Rights Committee continues to strive for uniform standards in the implementation of the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and of the Optional Protocol thereto and emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Covenant;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Human Rights Committee informed of the activities of the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and also to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee to these bodies;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth 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;

11. *Emphasizes* the duty of the Secretary-General under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the Human Rights Committee;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the request of the Human Rights Committee for adequate secretarial assistance, having regard to the over-all needs for servicing the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocol, and being informed of the shortage of staff and resources of the Division of Human Rights of the Secretariat, to make appropriate suggestions in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 with regard to adequate staff and resources needed for servicing the above-mentioned instruments, taking into account General Assembly resolutions 3534 (XXX) of 17 December 1975 and 31/93 of 14 December 1976.

<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 2200 (XXI), annex.

<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>3</sup> *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments of the United Nations* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XIV.2), sect. A.

<sup>4</sup> A/33/149 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/472, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 33/51.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 84 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/40	Report of the Human Rights Committee	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 40</i>
A/33/149 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	Mimicographed
A/C.3/33/L.72	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/472, paras. 6 and 9



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 85:\* Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:\*\* report of the High Commissioner

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/378	Report of the Third Committee .....	1
	Resolution taken by the General Assembly .....	3
	Check list of documents .....	3

\*For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee, 3rd to 46th meetings: ibid., Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings, 63rd meeting*.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth (agenda item 67), twenty-ninth (item 59), thirtieth (item 80), thirty-first (item 78) and thirty-second (item 87).

### DOCUMENT A/33/378

#### Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[22 November 1978]

1. The item entitled "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: report of the High Commissioner" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.<sup>1</sup>

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 43rd to 46th meetings, on 13 and 14 November 1978. The summary records of those meetings contain the views expressed by the representatives of Member States on this item.

4. In connexion with this item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/33/12 and Add.1);

(b) A letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General (A/33/151) transmitting the text of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978.

5. At the 43rd meeting, on 13 November, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees introduced the item.

6. At the 46th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted without a vote a draft resolution on enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner for Refugees, recommended in Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/36 of 21 July 1978 (A/C.3/33/L.19) (for the text, see para. 9 below, draft resolution I).

7. At the 44th meeting, on 13 November, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.27) entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", sponsored by Argentina, Botswana, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, which were subsequently joined by Belgium, Congo, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Thailand, Upper Volta and Zaire.

8. At the 46th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (for the text, see para. 9 below, draft resolution II).

#### Recommendations of the Third Committee

9. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

<sup>1</sup>General Assembly resolution 428 (V), annex.

*Draft resolution I***ENLARGEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES***The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which it provided for the establishment of an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as its resolutions 1958 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 and 2294 (XXII) of 11 December 1967, in which it provided for subsequent increases in the membership of the Executive Committee,

Bearing in mind the interest in the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the range of refugee problems confronting the Office,

Noting that the Executive Committee has at present a membership of thirty-one States Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies,

1. Decides to increase the membership of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme by up to nine additional members;

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session, 1979, to elect, in consultation with the regional groups, up to nine additional members of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme from those States with a demonstrated interest in and devotion to the solution of the refugee problem.

*Draft resolution II***REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES***The General Assembly,*

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office (A/33/12 and Add.1) and having heard his statement,<sup>2</sup>

Recalling its resolutions 32/67 and 32/70 of 8 December 1977 and noting the gravity of the problems continuing to face the High Commissioner in his efforts to assist refugees and displaced persons in many parts of the world,

Reaffirming that the activities of the High Commissioner are eminently humanitarian in character and that there is need to assist, on as wide a basis as possible, his efforts to promote permanent solutions through voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement in other countries,

Commending Governments for the humanitarian spirit in which they have received refugees and for the generous manner in which they have contributed to alleviate suffering,

Deploring the fact that refugees often face the threat of *refoulement*, arbitrary detention and the denial of asylum and noting that it is necessary to ensure their basic human rights, protection and safety, *inter alia* through further accessions to and more effective implementation of international instruments, notably the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees,<sup>4</sup>

Noting that the increased needs of the refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office require the widening of financial and other support from Governments, and the closest co-operation of United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations,

1. Commends the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff for the efficient manner in which they continue to discharge their main responsibilities in assisting refugees and displaced persons and takes note with appreciation of the report of the High Commissioner, including the report of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on its twenty-ninth session;

2. Requests the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to assist refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office, especially with a view to providing urgent humanitarian assistance to the large and increasing numbers in need in Africa, Asia and Latin America;

3. Further requests the High Commissioner to continue to promote permanent and speedy solutions, in close co-operation with Governments, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations;

4. Commends Governments that are actively encouraging voluntary repatriation or return as a solution to the problems in their area and requests the High Commissioner to render all possible assistance in such situations in lending help in the rehabilitation of the returnees;

5. Urges Governments to continue to co-operate closely with the High Commissioner in efforts to achieve the self-sufficiency and, where possible, the integration of refugees in countries of asylum, and to accept for resettlement, on the widest possible basis, refugees from countries of first asylum;

6. Further urges Governments to continue to facilitate the work of the High Commissioner in the field of international protection by considering accessions to relevant instruments for the benefit of refugees, the effective implementation of these instruments and the scrupulous observance of humanitarian principles with respect to the granting of asylum and the *non-refoulement* of refugees;

7. Commends the increasing number of contributors to the High Commissioner's programmes and emphasizing the need for a wider sharing of the financial burden, calls upon Governments to provide him with necessary funds to attain the objectives of his humanitarian programme.

<sup>2</sup> A/C.3/33/SR.43, paras. 1-13.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545, p. 15.  
<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791, p. 267.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 29 November 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/378, para. 9). For the final texts, see resolutions 33/25 and 33/26.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 85 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/12 and Add.1	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and addendum	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 12 and No. 12A</i>
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs	Mimeographed
A/C.3/33/L.19	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly for adoption	For the text of the draft resolution, see A/33/378, para. 9, draft resolution I
A/C.3/33/L.27	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/378, paras. 7 and 9, draft resolution II





GENERAL ASSEMBLY



UN LIBRARY ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979  
UN/DA COLLECTION

Agenda item 86:\* Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights\*\*

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/142	Costa Rica: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the thirty-third session .....	1
A/33/473	Report of the Third Committee .....	2
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	5
	Check list of documents .....	5

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee*, 53rd to 59th, 62nd, 67th and 68th meetings; *ibid.*, *Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 86th meeting.

\*\* The item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" was previously discussed by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session (agenda item 73) and at its thirty-second session (item 76) and the item relating to the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was last discussed by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (agenda item 57).

DOCUMENT A/33/142

Costa Rica: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-third session

[Original: Spanish]  
[19 July 1978]

Letter dated 18 July 1978 from the representative of Costa Rica addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with rule 13 (e) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the Government of Costa Rica requests that an item entitled "Creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" should be included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session.

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure, I am appending an explanatory memorandum setting forth the reasons governing my Government's request for the inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session.

I shall be glad to submit in due course the relevant draft resolution for your consideration.

(Signed) Rodolfo E. PIZA-ESCALANTE  
Permanent Representative of Costa Rica  
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. After appraising the status of the item entitled "Creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights", which, at the request of Costa Rica was included in the agenda of the General Assembly as early as 1965, at the twentieth session,<sup>1</sup> my Government has again decided to request

its inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly.

2. Over the years the proposal has been enriched by the ideas and contributions of many delegations and took shape in the draft resolution considered by the Third Committee at the thirty-second session in document A/C.3/32/L.25/Rev.1.<sup>2</sup> That resolution provides a more thorough and comprehensive definition of the functions to be conferred on the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. As is evident, the wording of the resolution is also an improvement on the text adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 6 June 1967 in resolution 1237 (XLII), in which the Council recommended the creation of the post to the General Assembly.

3. In view of the interest which the Government of Costa Rica has shown in the item during the years since the submission of its first proposal, I should like to advance a further reason in support of the present request.

4. During the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, it seemed that the improved and up-to-date version of the proposal submitted to the Third Committee for consideration in document A/C.3/L.25/Rev.1 on 16 November 1977 would receive the final approval awaited for so many years. As is known, however, such approval was not forthcoming owing to procedural circumstances. At the time the climate of opinion appeared to indicate that there was sufficient maturity for the Committee, and subsequently the Assembly, to take a final decision on the matter. However, procedural circumstances again intervened, preventing the adoption of the proposal, and the Third Committee decided:

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 98, document A/5963.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 76, document A/32/423, para. 12.

"...not to vote on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/32/L.25/Rev.1 on the understanding that the draft resolution and all documents related that were before the Third Committee at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, as well as the opinions advanced in the course of the debate on the draft resolution, would be transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights to be considered at its thirty-fourth session during the over-all analysis to be undertaken on the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms."<sup>3</sup>

5. The Third Committee adopted this decision by a narrow margin of 62 votes in favour, 49 against and 21 abstentions; in other words, the sum of the negative votes and the abstentions exceeded the affirmative votes. Furthermore, because of the late hour, some delegations had left before the vote was taken. Had they been present, the voting no doubt would have produced a different result. It may have been for this reason that the very delegation which proposed the draft decision adopted by the Third Committee opposed its ratification by the General Assembly, as can be seen from paragraphs 155 to 164 of the verbalim record of the 105th plenary meeting held on 16 December 1977. It was adduced that the Committee had already decided not to vote on the substantive draft resolution proposing the creation of the post, and that it was therefore simply necessary for the Assembly, on that occasion, to take note of the controversial decision in paragraph 23 of document A/32/423.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 23.

6. That being so, my Government considers that it is high time for the General Assembly to take a decision on the actual proposal designed to contribute to the promotion and more effective enjoyment of human rights which was sponsored by the delegation of Costa Rica and a representative group of distinguished delegations and which appeared in the aforementioned Third Committee document (A/C.3/32/L.25/Rev.1). It is the inclusion of this item that I have the honour to request.

7. This request is without prejudice to the decision taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fourth session in February 1978—as a consequence of General Assembly resolution 32/130—which was reflected in resolution 20 (XXXIV), paragraph 2, as follows:

"Considers it advisable to set up an open-ended working group which will meet for a week immediately before the thirty-fifth session of the Commission to undertake the necessary work relating to this analysis and report to the Commission with its conclusions and recommendations."<sup>4</sup>

8. I trust that the General Assembly will be willing at its thirty-third session to take a decision on the idea which for so many years has awaited the Assembly's final approval, as a positive contribution to the fulfilment of the wish expressed in the aforementioned resolution 1237 (XLII) of the Economic and Social Council, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Charter of the United Nations.

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 4, chap. XXVI, sect. A.*

## DOCUMENT A/33/473\*

### Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[13 December 1978]

#### Introduction

1. The item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977.

2. The inclusion of the item entitled "Creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" in the agenda of the thirty-third session was proposed by Costa Rica (A/33/142).

3. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda the two items mentioned above combined in one item with the title "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

4. The Committee considered the item at its 53rd to 59th, 62nd, 67th and 68th meetings, between 21 November and 6 December 1978. The views expressed by the representatives of Member States and

by observers on the item are set forth in the summary records of those meetings.

5. In connexion with item 86, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A report of the Secretary-General (A/33/143 and Corr.1) on the status of international conventions in the field of human rights in respect of which the Secretary-General performs depositary functions;

(b) A letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151);

(c) A letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (A/33/206);

(d) The report of the Commission on Human Rights on the work of its thirty-fourth session.<sup>5</sup>

6. At the 53rd meeting, on 21 November, the Director of the Division of Human Rights introduced the item.

#### Consideration of draft resolutions

##### A. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.37

7. At the 54th meeting, on 22 November, the representative of Costa Rica introduced a draft reso-

\* Incorporating document A/33/473/Corr.1 of 14 December 1978.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 4.

ution (A/C.3/33/L.37) entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights", of which Senegal subsequently became a sponsor and the financial implications of which are set out in document A/C.3/33/L.61. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.37 reads as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Considering that one of the purposes of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter, is to promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms, as solemnly set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,*

*"Recalling that, under the terms of the Charter of the United Nations, Member States have pledged themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the United Nations for the achievement of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,*

*"Bearing in mind that the entry into force of a number of international instruments in the field of human rights has resulted in the establishment of a variety of bodies and procedures for the implementation thereof,*

*"Convinced of the urgent need for the United Nations to adopt more effective concrete measures in order to carry out its obligations with respect to human rights,*

*"Having regard to the report of the Working Group on the proposal for the establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, which appears in document E/CN.4/AC.21/L.1 of 30 December 1966, and to the recommendation contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1237 (XLII) of 6 June 1967,*

*"1. Decides in principle to establish, under the authority of the Secretary-General, a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights possessing the degree of personal independence, the prestige and the integrity required for the prudent and impartial performance of his functions, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations;*

*"2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, concrete proposals concerning the organization of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights, taking into account the results of the study entrusted to the Commission on Human Rights by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/130."*

8. At the 59th meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Hungary introduced amendments (A/C.3/33/L.50), sponsored by Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Hungary, Iraq, Mozambique, Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam, the purpose of which was:

(a) To replace in the first preambular paragraph the words "to promote and encourage" with the words

"to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging" and in the same paragraph after the words "in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" to add the words "and embodied in the international Covenants on Human Rights".

(b) To insert between the second and the third preambular paragraphs the following new paragraph:

"Commending the consistent efforts made by the existing United Nations organs, including the Commission on Human Rights, Special Committee against Apartheid and Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, to combat flagrant and mass violations of human rights of peoples and persons as a result of the policies of colonialism, racism, foreign occupation and domination, aggression and threats to national sovereignty, territorial integrity, to put an end to the policies and practices of the crime of apartheid, to isolate the racist régimes in southern Africa, to terminate the flagrant and mass violations of human rights on the occupied Arab territories,";

(c) In the fifth preambular paragraph to add at the end the words: "as well as General Assembly resolution 3136 (XXVIII)";

(d) In operative paragraph 1 after the words "in principle" to insert the words "not to take any action for the time being";

(e) To amend operative paragraph 2 to read as follows:

*"Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a report on the study entrusted to the Commission on Human Rights by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/130."*

9. At the 67th meeting, on 5 December, the representative of Costa Rica withdrew draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.37.

*B. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.46*

10. At the 62nd meeting, on 30 November, the representative of India introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.46) sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Egypt, Finland, Hungary, India, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Cuba, Jamaica, Oman, Peru, Romania, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam.

11. At the 68th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of France proposed an amendment to the first preambular paragraph whereby "Reaffirming" would be replaced by "Recalling".

12. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposed an amendment which would replace operative paragraph 4 by the following:

"4. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to consider recommending an exceptional additional session in 1979 in order to complete work on the over-all analysis".

13. At the same meeting, after holding consultations, the sponsors of the draft resolution agreed to

include the word "Recalling" in the first preambular paragraph and accepted a proposal by the representative of Oman that the word "further" should be inserted after the "Recalling" in the second preambular paragraph, and the representative of the United Kingdom withdrew his amendment.

14. At that meeting the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as revised, without a vote (for the text, see para. 19 below, draft resolution I).

#### C. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.53

15. At the 67th meeting, on 5 December, the representative of Guatemala introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.53) sponsored by the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Panama, the operative part of which read as follows:

"1. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to take into account, in continuing its work on the over-all analysis, the views expressed on the proposal for the establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly;

"Decides to consider the question of the establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the basis of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on the over-all analysis at its thirty-fourth regular session."

16. The Committee had before it an amendment (A/C.3/33/L.58) sponsored by Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Congo, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Madagascar, Mozambique, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam whereby operative paragraph 2 would be changed to read as follows:

"2. Decides not to take any action, for the time being, on the establishment of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights."

17. At the 67th meeting, on 5 December, the representative of Guatemala revised the draft resolution in consultation with the representative of Bulgaria. Consequently, that representative withdrew his amendments (for the text of the draft resolution, see para. 19 below, draft resolution II).

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.53, as revised.

#### Recommendations of the Third Committee

19. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION I

*Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977,*

*Recalling also that, in its resolution 32/130, it requested the Commission on Human Rights to undertake an over-all analysis of the alternative approaches*

*and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the light of the concepts enumerated in that resolution,*

*Noting Economic and Social Council decision 1978/20 of 5 May 1978 in which the Council authorized the establishment of an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for one week immediately before the Commission's thirty-fifth session to continue this over-all analysis,*

*Taking note of relevant parts of the Declaration of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978, in which, inter alia, the Ministers pointed out that the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the individual and of peoples are inalienable and, proceeding from the inseparability of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, stressed the need to create conditions, at the national and international levels, for the full promotion and protection of human rights of the individual and peoples (A/33/206, annex I, para. 155),*

*Welcoming the Ministers' expressed readiness to work towards the implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/130 through the United Nations system.*

1. *Takes note with appreciation of the progress report on the over-all analysis<sup>6</sup> which was submitted to the General Assembly by the Commission on Human Rights, through the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/130;*

2. *Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue with high priority this over-all analysis, which will contribute to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/130;*

3. *Expresses the hope that all Member States, specialized agencies concerned and United Nations organs in the field of human rights will continue to support the ongoing process of over-all analysis being carried out by the Commission on Human Rights;*

4. *Looks forward to discussing at its thirty-fourth session the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights which will result from its over-all analysis;*

5. *Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to specialized agencies concerned and all United Nations organs in the field of human rights;*

6. *Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".*

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION II

*Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for promoting the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights*

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it requested an over-all analysis*

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, chap. IX.

of the United Nations approach to human rights in the light of the concepts enumerated in that resolution,

Recalling the decision of the Third Committee at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly to refer the proposal for the establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for consideration by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fourth session in the context of the over-all analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,<sup>7</sup>

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 26 (XXXIV) of 8 March 1978,<sup>8</sup> in which the

<sup>7</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 76, document A/32/423, para. 23.

<sup>8</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 4, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

Commission considered advisable the establishment, which the Economic and Social Council authorized on 5 May 1978 in its decision 1978/20, of an open-ended working group of the Commission that would meet for one week before its thirty-fifth session to undertake the necessary work relating to the over-all analysis,

1. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to take into account, in continuing its work on the over-all analysis mentioned above, the views expressed on the various proposals during the general debate on the present item at the current session, as well as during the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, including a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

2. Decides to consider these questions again after the Commission on Human Rights has completed and/or reported on the over-all analysis.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/473, para. 19). For the final texts, see resolutions 33/104 and 33/105.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 86 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/143 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs	Ditto
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries	Ditto
A/C.3/33/L.37	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/473, para. 7
A/C.3/33/L.46	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 10, 13 and 19, draft resolution I
A/C.3/33/L.50	Amendments to document A/C.3/33/L.37	<i>Idem</i> , para. 8
A/C.3/33/L.53	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 15 and 19, draft resolution II
A/C.3/33/L.58	Amendments to document A/C.3/33/L.53	<i>Idem</i> , para. 16
A/C.3/33/L.61	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/33/L.37: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed





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ANNEXES

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THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

UN/SA COLLECTION NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 87:\* Problems of the elderly and the aged: report of the Secretary-General\*\*

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/382	Report of the Third Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee*, 1st to 38th, 47th and 49th meetings; *ibid., Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 49th meeting; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 83rd meeting.

\*\* This question was also discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-fourth (agenda item 100), twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth (item 52), twenty-eighth (item 58) and thirty-second (item 78).

## DOCUMENT A/33/382

## Report of the Third Committee

[Original: French]  
[21 November 1978]

1. The item entitled "Problems of the elderly and the aged: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 32/132 of 16 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

3. The Committee considered this item at its 31st to 38th and 47th and 49th meetings, between 27 October and 16 November 1978. The views expressed by the representatives of Member States and observers on this item are contained in the summary records of those meetings.

4. Under this item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the problems of the elderly and the aged (A/33/265).

5. The Assistant-Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs introduced the item at the 31st meeting on 27 October.

6. At the 47th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.21/Rev.1) entitled "World Assembly on the Elderly", sponsored by Cyprus, Ghana, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tunisia and the United States of America, subsequently joined by Guyana, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago (for the text, see para. 9 below).

7. The Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.3/33/L.28) on the adminis-

trative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure.

8. At the 49th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

*Recommendation of the Third Committee*

9. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

## WORLD ASSEMBLY ON THE ELDERLY

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the Declaration on Social Progress and Development<sup>1</sup> and the emphasis therein on the dignity and worth of the human being and the rights of the aged,

*Recalling* its resolution 3137 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 on the question of the elderly and the recommendation therein on the need for well-designed policies and programmes for the aging,

*Recalling* its resolution 32/132 of 16 December 1977 on the international year and world assembly on aging,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the problems of the elderly and the aged (A/33/265),

*Recognizing* the need to call world-wide attention to the serious problems besetting a growing portion of the populations of the world,

<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV).

1. *Decides* to organize, in consultation with Member States, specialized agencies and the organizations concerned, a World Assembly on the Elderly in 1982, as a forum to launch an international action programme aimed at guaranteeing economic and social security to older persons, as well as opportunities to contribute to national development;

2. *Decides* to consider at a later stage the feasibility of observing an international year of the elderly, giving due consideration to the report of the Secretary-General requested in Economic and Social Council decision 1978/47 of 1 August 1978;

3. 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-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a draft programme for the World Assembly on the Elderly and to make recommendations on the organization and objectives of the World Assembly;

4. *Recommends* that Member States, in formulating their comments on the draft programme, should include, *inter alia*, attention to categorizing and analysing the problems of elderly persons in their societies;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Problems of the elderly and the aged", under which the report of the Secretary-General on the World Assembly on the Elderly would be considered.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/382, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 33/52.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 87 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/265	Report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.3/33/L.21	Cyprus, Ghana, Jamaica, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Tunisia and United States of America: draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.3/33/L.21/Rev.1
A/C.3/33/L.21/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/382, paras. 8 and 9
A/C.3/33/L.28	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/33/L.21: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/382</i>	
A/C.5/33/65	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/454	Report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100

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ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

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**Agenda item 88:\* United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace:  
reports of the Secretary-General\*\***


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## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/479	Report of the Third Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	8
	Check list of documents .....	8

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee*, 38th to 40th, 47th to 54th, 56th, 65th, 66th and 73rd meetings; *ibid.*, *Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 70th and 71st meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 95th meeting.

\*\* This question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth (under agenda item 12), thirtieth (items 75 and 76), thirty-first (item 75) and thirty-second (item 85).

## DOCUMENT A/33/479\*

## Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[12 December 1978]

## Introduction

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, included in its agenda the item entitled "United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace: reports of the Secretary-General" and allocated the item to the Third Committee.

2. The Committee considered the item at its 38th to 40th, 47th to 54th, 56th, 65th, 66th and 73rd meetings, between 6 November and 8 December 1978. The views expressed by representatives of Member States and specialized agencies and by observers on this item are set forth in the summary records of those meetings.

3. In connexion with this item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) An addendum to the report of the Economic and Social Council on its second regular session, 1978 (A/33/3/Add.1 (Part II));

(b) A report of the Secretary-General on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (A/33/198 and Add.1/Rev.1 and Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1), submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/141;

(c) A letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of

\* Incorporating documents A/33/479/Corr.1 and 2 of 21 December 1978 and 12 January 1979, respectively.

Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/206), transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978;

(d) A report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of women in education (A/33/214 and Corr.1 and 2), submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/134;

(e) A report of the Secretary-General on the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/33/316), submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/25 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/137;

(f) A report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women during its first session (A/33/339 and Corr.1 and Add.1), submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/140;

(g) A report of the Secretary-General on a study of the interagency programme for the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (E/1978/106), submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 3520 (XXX) and 32/138 and Economic and Social Council decision 1978/86;

(h) A report of the preparatory Committee of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980, during its first session (A/CONF.94/PC/4), submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1978/85;

(i) A note verbale dated 23 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/33/3);

(j) A note verbale dated 20 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/33/4);

(k) A note verbale dated 23 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/33/5);

(l) A note verbale dated 10 November 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/33/6).

4. At the 38th and 47th meetings, on 6 and 15 November respectively, the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs introduced the item and the documents relating to the Preparatory Committee of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, with the exception of the document relating to the information activities for the Conference (A/33/339/Add.1), which was introduced by the Director of the Centre for Economic and Social Information at the 49th meeting, on 16 November.

### Consideration of draft resolutions

#### A. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.29

5. At the 54th meeting, on 22 November, the representative of Mongolia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.29) entitled "Importance of the improvement of the status and role of women in education, economic and social fields for the achievement of the equality of women with men", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, the German Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam, subsequently joined by Angola, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Gabon and Togo (for the text, see para. 27 below, draft resolution I).

6. At the 66th meeting, on 4 December, the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Secretary of the Committee mentioned the possibility that the draft resolution might have administrative consequences, although it would have no financial ones.

7. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was put to the vote, after the motion of the representative of Mongolia for closure of the debate had been adopted by 92 votes to 10, with 24 abstentions.

8. The draft resolution was adopted by 106 votes to none, with 27 abstentions.

#### B. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.33

9. At the 53rd meeting, on 21 November, the representative of India introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.33) entitled "Preparations for the World Conference for the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace including the adoption of the subtheme 'Employment, Health and Education'", sponsored by Bangladesh, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Jor-

dan, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Barbados, Belgium, Gabon, the Ivory Coast, the Niger, Panama, Portugal, Senegal, Suriname and Togo, the text of which was as follows:

[Same text as draft resolution II in paragraph 27 below, except for operative paragraph 3 and the beginning of operative paragraph 5 (a) which read as follows:

"3. Invites the regional commissions, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and any other United Nations agency concerned to locate the specific problems encountered in their operational area in the achievement of the aims and objectives of the Decade for Women, and to suggest appropriate programmes for the second half of the Decade, with special emphasis on the subtheme of "Employment, Health and Education", in co-operation with each other wherever feasible, to the regional preparatory meetings if possible, or for the World Conference;

"...

"5. Requests the Secretary-General

"(a) To prepare a report for the world conference on the problems encountered, and the status and future role of women in the areas of employment..."]

10. The financial implications are set forth in document A/C.3/33/L.63.

11. At the 66th meeting, the representative of Greece proposed that in paragraph 3 the words "to locate the specific problems encountered in their operational area" should be replaced by the words "to review progress made as well as constraints and specific problems encountered in their technical and operational areas"; and the insertion in paragraph 5 (a) of the words "both urban and rural" before the word "women".

12. Both amendments were accepted by the sponsors and Greece joined them.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as revised, without a vote.

#### C. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.38

14. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.38) entitled "Rationalization of the reporting system on the status of women", sponsored by Bangladesh, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, Jamaica, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, subsequently joined by Australia, Barbados, Panama and Portugal (for the text, see para. 27 below, draft resolution III).

15. At the 66th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

*D. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.39*

16. At the 54th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.39) entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women", sponsored by Barbados, Ghana, Italy, Jamaica, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands and the United States of America, subsequently joined by Bangladesh, Costa Rica, France, Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal and the Upper Volta (for the text, see para. 27 below, draft resolution IV).

17. At the 66th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

*E. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.41*

18. At the 56th meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Norway introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.41) entitled "Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women", sponsored by Barbados, Belgium, Chad, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, subsequently joined by Bangladesh, Greece, Guyana, Italy and Senegal (for the text, see para. 27 below, draft resolution V).

19. At the 66th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

*F. Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/33/L.43*

20. The Committee had before it the text of a draft resolution entitled "World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace", which the Economic and Social Council, at its 43rd meeting, on 15 November 1978, had decided to transmit to the General Assembly for consideration (A/C.3/33/L.43) (for the text, see para. 27 below, draft resolution VI).

21. At the 66th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee referred to the financial implications of the draft resolution, which were set forth in document A/33/339. The Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management made a statement on the preparations for the Conference, including the aspects referred to in section G below.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

*G. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.55*

23. At the 66th meeting, the representative of Japan introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.55) entitled "Preparations for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace", sponsored by Japan and Nepal, subsequently joined by Jordan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (for the text, see para. 27 below, draft resolution VII).

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

*H. Draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.79*

25. At the 73rd meeting, on 8 December, the Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.79) entitled "Venue of the World

Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace" (for the text, see para. 27 below, draft resolution VIII).

26. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

*Recommendations of the Third Committee*

27. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

**DRAFT RESOLUTION I**

*Importance of the improvement of the status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields for the achievement of the equality of women with men*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling its resolution 3520 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which it proclaimed the period from 1976 to 1985 the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,*

*Recalling also its resolution 31/134 of 16 December 1976 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/30 and 1978/32 of 5 May 1978,*

*Recognizing the importance of the improvement of the status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields for the achievement of the equality of women with men,*

*Recognizing further the importance of the exchange of experience in these matters among States,*

*Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of women in education (A/33/214 and Corr.1 and 2),*

1. *Urges* States to take the necessary measures to promote full equality of women with men in education and in the economic and social fields;

2. *Recommends* that States envisage in their policies all appropriate measures to create necessary conditions which will enable women to participate in work on an equal footing with men;

3. *Invites* Member States to give in their reports, which are to be submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1325 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968 and 1677 (LII) of 2 June 1972, and General Assembly resolution 3520 (XXX), the fullest possible information on their experience in the improvement of the status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields and its impact on the achievement of the equality of women with men;

4. *Invites* the specialized agencies and regional commissions as well as other interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to submit their observations concerning ways and means for the improvement of the status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields, on the basis of existing studies and field experience in projects, as well as the conclusions of seminars and symposiums held on such subjects;

5. *Requests* the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other interested organizations of the United Nations system to organize seminars and meet-



ings and to make studies on ways and means for the improvement of the status of women in education and in the economic and social fields;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare an analytical report on the status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields, based on the material received under paragraphs 3 and 4 above as well as on various existing studies and research, for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bear in mind the content of the present resolution in preparing documentation for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1980.

## DRAFT RESOLUTION II

*Preparations for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, including the adoption of the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education"*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3520 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which it decided to convene a world conference in 1980, and 33/— of — 1978,<sup>1</sup> in which it, *inter alia*, emphasized the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education" for the Programme of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and requested the Secretary-General to invite the regional commissions to convene preparatory meetings and seminars,

*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/32 of 5 May 1978, in which the Council recommended the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education" for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and invited Member States to submit reports on national experience, which would include specific information on projects related to these three fields,

*Bearing in mind* that women will not be able to play an equal and effective role in the process of development unless they have equal opportunities for education and employment and have the health care facilities and social atmosphere necessary for the utilization of these opportunities,

*Considering* that the equal participation of women in the development process and in political life will contribute to the achievement of international peace,

*Recognizing* that intensification of international co-operation for accelerated economic and social progress in developing countries, through the establishment of the new international economic order, is an essential means for the progressive integration of women in the development process,

1. *Decides* upon the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education" for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, whose purpose will continue to be to review and evaluate the progress made in the first half of the Decade and to recommend a programme of action, with necessary changes and readjustments in the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International

Women's Year,<sup>2</sup> for the second half of the Decade, in order to attain its objectives of equality, development and peace;

2. *Recommends*, therefore, that the Conference should place emphasis on elaborating action-oriented plans for integrating women in the development process, particularly by promoting economic activities and employment opportunities on an equal footing with men through, *inter alia*, the provision of adequate health and educational facilities, and that the preparatory work for the Conference should take this into account;

3. *Invites* the regional commissions, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and any other United Nations agency concerned to review progress made as well as constraints and specific problems encountered in their technical and operational areas in the achievement of the aims and objectives of the Decade, and to suggest appropriate programmes for the second half of the Decade, with special emphasis on the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education", in co-operation with each other wherever feasible, to the regional preparatory meetings, if possible, or for the Conference;

4. *Requests* regional preparatory meetings to suggest appropriate programmes for the second half of the Decade, through a review and evaluation of the progress made and obstacles encountered in the first half of the Decade, with special emphasis on the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education", taking into account the following broad approaches:

(a) Technical co-operation;

(b) Research, data collection and analysis, including the strengthening of existing arrangements at the regional level to collect qualitative and quantitative data on the conditions and problems of women, especially relating to their employment and educational status;

(c) Dissemination of information to eliminate stereotyped concepts of masculine and feminine roles, and exchange of information about projects related to the objectives of the Decade;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare a report for the Conference on the problems encountered, and the status and future role of both urban and rural women in the areas of employment and participation in economic life, especially at the policy-making level, education and technical and other kinds of training, and health, nutrition and family planning, basing it on the information received in response to his questionnaire on review and evaluation of progress in the first half of the Decade, and on any other information available to him, including that received from Member States in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/32;

<sup>1</sup> See draft resolution VI below.

<sup>2</sup> Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, Mexico, D.F., 19 June-2 July 1975 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.1), chap. II, sect. A.

(b) To take the above-mentioned information as well as the recommendations of regional preparatory meetings, the regional commissions and United Nations agencies into account in preparing documents related to item 9 of the provisional agenda for the Conference;

(c) To draw the attention of Member States to the present resolution, and to circulate it also to the regional commissions and relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and to regional preparatory meetings and seminars held to prepare for the Conference.

### DRAFT RESOLUTION III

#### *Rationalization of the reporting system on the status of women*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling the existing biennial reporting system on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women<sup>3</sup> and related instruments under Economic and Social Council resolutions 1325 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968 and 1677 (LII) of 2 June 1972,

Recalling further that, in accordance with its resolutions 3490 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, entitled "Implementation of the World Plan of Action adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year", and 3520 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, reporting procedures have been established and are being carried out for biennial system-wide reviews and appraisals of the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year<sup>2</sup> and of progress made under the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,<sup>4</sup>

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/28 of 5 May 1978, in which the Council, *inter alia*, recommended an integration of the reporting systems of the aforementioned resolutions,

Recognizing the importance of such reports for the review of the progress achieved in the promotion of the full equality of women with men in all spheres of life,

Noting with concern that the responses received to the requests for information on the basis of the aforementioned resolutions have been insufficient in number and also often overlap in their coverage, as shown in the reports submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-seventh session,<sup>5</sup>

Underlining the desirability that all Member States should submit such reports,

Bearing in mind the burden placed upon Governments when complying separately with the requests in the aforementioned resolutions,

Convinced that there is a need for rationalization of the reporting systems referred to in the first and second preambular paragraphs above,

1. *Decides* to integrate the reporting systems outlined in the aforementioned resolutions into a single system and to review the new reporting system in the light of further developments;

<sup>3</sup> General Assembly resolution 2263 (XXII).

<sup>4</sup> General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

<sup>5</sup> A/32/216 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2; E/CN.6/611.

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review in order to simplify, if possible, the contents of the questionnaires forwarded to Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, in the context of the integrated reporting system, paying particular attention to regional requirements selecting evaluation criteria which take account of regional disparities;

3. *Urges* Member States, when preparing their reports, to make use of national machinery established to promote the advancement of women and of the views of the appropriate national non-governmental organizations;

4. *Further requests* that the Secretary-General, in compiling reports based on governmental replies on the progress achieved in the improvement of the status of women, provide analytical comments on obstacles encountered and policies for future action, including, if possible, comparative surveys on development within each region.

### DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

#### *International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 31/135 of 16 December 1976 and 32/137 of 16 December 1977 concerning the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/316)<sup>6</sup> submitted in application of Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/25 of 5 May 1978 and the preparations made by the Secretariat towards the establishment of the Institute on the administrative, substantive and financial levels,

Noting the results achieved by the 1978 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held at Headquarters on 7 November 1978, as regards the Institute,

1. *Expresses its thanks* to the Secretary-General for the efforts made towards the establishment of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue actively the necessary consultations concerning the agreement with the host country;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed with the appointment of the Director and the members of the Board of Trustees of the Institute;

4. *Decides* that, as soon as the members of the Board of Trustees are appointed, the Institute should start functioning as a body of the United Nations financed through voluntary contributions with the degree of autonomy necessary to ensure its efficient operation;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake and pursue all appropriate initiatives to attract voluntary contributions to finance the operations of the Institute;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1979 a report on the implementation of the

<sup>6</sup> See also A/C.5/33/34.

present resolution, including a proposed programme of operations for the first two years together with the outline of a budget for the same period;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION V

##### *Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 31/133 of 16 December 1976 containing the criteria and arrangements for the management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women,

*Recalling also* its resolution 32/141 of 16 December 1977, in which the Secretary-General was requested to report annually on the management of the Fund and to submit periodically to the General Assembly progress reports on the execution of projects financed by the Fund,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the Fund (A/33/198 and Add.1/Rev.1 and Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1),

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the decisions of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women during its third (A/33/198, sect. II) and fourth (A/33/198/Add.2 and Corr.1, sect. II) sessions;

2. *Also notes with satisfaction* the progress of the regional commissions in the formulation and execution of projects in the fields of national development, planning, rural development, training of trainers, appropriate technologies, small-scale business and industries, and technical co-operation between developing countries, including research and information services;

3. *Requests* the regional commissions concerned to proceed to the recruitment of the second women's programme officer as recommended by the Consultative Committee at its fourth session (*ibid.*, para. 8);

4. *Urges* the regional commissions to increase the numbers of women employed in policy-making positions within their secretariats;

5. *Expresses appreciation* to the relevant organizations and organs within the United Nations system for their co-operation at the national and regional levels in formulating and executing projects sponsored by the Fund;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries which have already contributed, to those which have pledged contributions and to those which have expressed their intention of contributing to the Fund;

7. *Appeals* to Member States to consider giving support to the Fund in order to assure availability of adequate resources for the long-term planning of its activities;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to report annually on the management of the Fund, as well as on the progress in implementation of Fund activities;

(b) To continue to include the Fund, on an annual basis, as one of the programmes of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

##### *World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 3520 (XXX) of 16 December 1975, in which it decided to convene a world conference in 1980, at the mid-term of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 2062 (LXII) of 12 May 1977, in which the Council decided to establish a preparatory committee to make recommendations concerning the substantive and organizational arrangements for the Conference,

*Recalling further* all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on substantive and administrative aspects of the preparatory work for the Conference,

1. *Decides* that the provisional agenda for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace shall be as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Further decides* on the following organization of work for the Conference:

(a) Thirteen working days shall be allocated for the Conference;

(b) In addition to the plenary, there shall be two main committees, for which interpretation shall be provided in six languages;

(c) The general debate, to be held in plenary, shall be limited to fifteen minutes per speaker;

(d) The number of working groups required shall be decided upon by the Conference, on the understanding that one working group will have interpretation;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the documentation for the Conference will be made available and distributed six weeks before the Conference is convened, in accordance with United Nations practice;

4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, in preparing the substantive documentation for the Conference, to make use, as necessary, of the expertise of consultants;

5. *Recommends* to the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned and other relevant parts of the United Nations system to prepare in a co-ordinated manner reports evaluating progress in substantive areas relating to the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that due account is taken of the recommendations on the rationalization of methods in the preparation of the questionnaire on the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year,<sup>2</sup> in compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2060 (LXII) of 12 May 1977, and of the findings and conclusions emanating from all preparatory work for the Conference;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Conference will have at its disposal the documentation referred to in his note of 2 March 1978 on



the preparatory work for the Conference<sup>7</sup> as well as in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite:

(a) All States to participate in the Conference;

(b) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in the capacity of observers to participate in the Conference in that capacity in accordance with Assembly resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974;

(c) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(d) The United Nations Council for Namibia to participate in the Conference in its capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia;

(e) The specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as interested organs of the United Nations, to be represented at the Conference;

(f) Interested intergovernmental organizations to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(g) Interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to be represented by observers at the Conference who will have the right to submit written statements, in which connexion the Secretary-General of the Conference will provide a list of the non-governmental organizations which may address the Conference, for approval by the Preparatory Committee at its second session, on the understanding that the number will be limited and the duration of the speeches will be in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Conference;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To appoint as soon as possible a Secretary-General of the Conference, at the level of Assistant Secretary-General;

(b) To appoint the Secretary-General from outside the United Nations system and from a developing country;

(c) To ensure that the secretariat of the Conference, which shall be located at United Nations Headquarters, will be composed of a full-time Secretary-General, as well as the appropriate members of the Advancement of Women Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the necessary additional staff for the preparation of the Conference, the secretariat to work in close co-operation with the Centre as a whole, which is the focal point of the activities of the Decade;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare draft rules of procedure for the Conference for submission to the Preparatory Committee at its second session, on the basis of the standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences, taking into account the procedure adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City

from 19 June to 2 July 1975, with respect to the composition of the Bureau;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the regional commissions to convene as early as possible in 1979 preparatory meetings and seminars in support of the aims and objectives of the Conference;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to invite the specialized agencies and other relevant parts of the United Nations system to convene sectoral meetings, as appropriate, and to participate actively in the preparation of the regional meetings;

13. *Invites* the regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the preparations for the regional meetings and to participate in those meetings wherever possible;

14. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, to enter into commitments which, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/93 of 14 December 1976, it has determined are of a pressing and unforeseeable nature, arising out of extraordinary expenses for the Conference resulting from the decisions in paragraphs 2 to 8 above and based on preliminary estimates appearing in annex IV of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (A/CONF.94/PC/4);

15. *Decides* that adequate financial resources shall be made available to ensure the successful preparation of the Conference for the last part of the biennium 1978-1979 and for the first part of the biennium 1980-1981 in order to provide necessary resources as soon as possible.

#### ANNEX

##### *Provisional agenda for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace*

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President and members of the Bureau of the Conference.
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
4. Adoption of the agenda.
5. Establishment of main committees and organization of work.
6. Credentials of representatives to the Conference:
  - (a) Appointment of the Members of the Credentials Committee;
  - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee;
7. Effects of *apartheid* on women in southern Africa:
  - (a) Review of the situation;
  - (b) Special measures for assistance to women in southern Africa.
8. Review and evaluation of the progress made and obstacles encountered in attaining the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, at the national, regional and international levels, from 1975 to 1980, in keeping with the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the objectives of the International Women's Year:
  - (a) Review and evaluation of progress made and obstacles encountered at the national level in attaining the minimum objectives set forth in paragraph 46 of the World Plan of Action;

<sup>7</sup> E/CN.6/610.

- (b) Review and evaluation of regional and global programmes of the United Nations system of organizations aimed at promoting the objectives of the Decade.
9. Programme of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 1981-1985, designed to implement the World Plan of Action:
- (a) National targets and strategies for women's integration and participation in economic and social development with special emphasis on the sub-theme "Employment, Health and Education":
- (i) Planning and monitoring;
- (ii) National machineries;
- (b) Regional and international targets and strategies, taking into account the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education".
10. Adoption of the report of the Conference.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

##### *Preparations for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* paragraph 5 of its resolution 31/194 of 22 December 1976,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Work of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women during its first session" (A/33/339 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

*Conscious* of the need to prepare fully for the Conference,

*Requests* the Secretary-General, in proceeding with the arrangements for the preparation of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to bear in mind paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 31/194

and to so implement the move decided upon in that resolution as to ensure the necessary preparations for the Conference and the effective participation of the Advancement of Women Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

##### *Venue of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 3520 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, in paragraph 20 of which it decided to convene at the mid-term of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace a World Conference to review and evaluate the progress made in implementing the objectives of the International Women's Year as recommended by the World Conference of the International Women's Year and, where necessary, to readjust existing programmes in the light of new data and research available,

*Noting with appreciation* that the Government of Denmark has offered to act as host for the Conference (A/C.3/33/5),

*Noting also with appreciation* the offer of the Government of Costa Rica to act as host for the Conference (A/C.3/33/4),

*Decides* after being informed of the friendly and cordial understanding between the two countries offering to act as host for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace:

(a) To accept, with thanks, the offer of the Government of Denmark to act as host to the Conference;

(b) To hold the Conference in Copenhagen in 1980.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the 95th plenary meeting, on 29 January 1979, the General Assembly voted on draft resolutions I to VIII submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/479, para. 27). Draft resolution I was adopted by a registered vote of 88 to none, with 22 abstentions; draft resolutions II to VIII were adopted. For the final texts, see resolutions 33/184 to 33/191.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 88 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/3/Add.1	Addendum to the Report of the Economic and Social Council on its resumed second regular session, 1978	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 3A</i>
A/33/198 and Add.1/ Rev.1 and Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries	Mimeographed
A/33/214 and Corr.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/316	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/339 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.3/33/3	Note verbale dated 23 October 1978 from the representative of Iran to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.3/33/4	Note verbale dated 20 October 1978 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.3/33/5	Note verbale dated 23 October 1978 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.3/33/6	Note verbale dated 10 November 1978 from the representative of Ecuador to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.3/33/L.29	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/479, paras. 5 and 27, draft resolution I
A/C.3/33/L.33	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 9, 11 and 12
A/C.3/33/L.38	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 14 and 27, draft resolution III
A/C.3/33/L.39	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 16 and 27, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/33/L.41	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 18 and 27, draft resolution V
A/C.3/33/L.43	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption	For the text of the draft resolution, see A/33/479, para. 27, draft resolution VI
A/C.3/33/L.55	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/479, paras. 23 and 27, draft resolution VII
A/C.3/33/L.63	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/33/L.33: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.3/33/L.79	Draft resolution	For the sponsor and the text, see A/33/479, paras. 25 and 27, draft resolution VIII
A/CONF.94/PC/4	Report of the Preparatory Committee of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women on its first session	Mimeographed
E/1978/106	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions II and VI submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/479 and Corr.1 and 2</i>	
A/C.5/33/90	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.5/33/97 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/554	Report of the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100





GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 89:\* Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance\*\*

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/474	Report of the Third Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	5
	Check list of documents .....	5

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee, 42nd, 60th to 64th, 66th and 67th meetings; ibid., Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 85th meeting.*

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth (agenda item 55), twenty-ninth (item 54), thirtieth (item 79), thirty-first (item 77) and thirty-second (item 86).

## DOCUMENT A/33/474

## Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[13 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 32/143 of 16 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

3. The Committee considered this item at its 42nd, 60th to 64th, 66th and 67th meetings between 10 November and 5 December 1978. The views expressed by the representatives of Member States and by the observers on this item are contained in the summary records of those meetings.

4. In connexion with item 89, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/33/160).

5. At the 42nd meeting, on 10 November, the Director of the Division of Human Rights introduced the item.

6. At the 63rd meeting, on 30 November, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.54) entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance", sponsored by Austria, Canada, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, France, Ghana, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Lesotho, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Suriname, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela, subsequently joined by Australia, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Samoa, Sweden and Uruguay, which read as follows:

[Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 11 below, except for the last two preambular paragraphs (sixth and seventh) and the operative part, which read as follows:

"Taking note with regret that the Commission on Human Rights has reported, through the Economic and Social Council, that it has as yet not completed the draft declaration,

"Taking account of the fact that, since the Commission on Human Rights has undertaken to draft the declaration in response to the request made to it in General Assembly resolution 3267 (XXIX), the informal working group set up by the Commission at each of its sessions since 1974 has so far adopted the title and preamble of a draft declaration,

"1. Requests the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fifth session to give high priority to the drafting of the declaration on the elimination of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, and to strive toward completion of the draft declaration at that session;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to make available for the Commission on Human Rights the provisions of existing international instruments which relate to the problem of religious intolerance;

"3. Requests the Commission to instruct its working group which has been established to carry out this task to set a time-table for a full consideration of the remaining articles of the draft declaration during the thirty-fifth session;

"4. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-

fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a single draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief;

"5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled 'Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance' with high priority.")

7. At the 66th meeting, on 4 December, the representative of Hungary proposed that operative paragraph 3 should be deleted; the representative of Viet Nam proposed that the words "high priority" in operative paragraph 1 should be replaced by the words "due attention" and that the words "with high priority" at the end of operative paragraph 5 should be deleted; the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic proposed that a new seventh preambular paragraph should be included between the existing sixth and seventh paragraphs and that the words "when completed" should be added at the end of operative paragraph 4. The representative of Mongolia proposed a subamendment to the latter amendment, whereby the word "when" would be replaced by the words "if it is". The representative of the German Democratic Republic proposed that the words "with regret" in the sixth preambular paragraph should be deleted. The representative of the Netherlands proposed revisions to the new paragraph proposed by the Ukrainian SSR and to operative paragraph 3. The Committee finally decided that the oral amendments should be submitted in writing.

8. At the 67th meeting, on 5 December, the Committee had before it the following amendments:

(a) Those submitted by the representative of Viet Nam (A/C.3/33/L.67), in which it was proposed that in operative paragraph 1, the words "high priority" should be replaced by the words "due attention" and that at the end of operative paragraph 5, the words "with high priority" should be deleted;

(b) Those submitted by the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (A/C.3/33/L.68), in which it was proposed that the following new seventh preambular paragraph be inserted between the existing sixth and seventh paragraphs:

"*Noting further* the efforts undertaken by the informal working group set up by the Commission on Human Rights in elaborating a generally acceptable text of the Declaration, taking into account the relevant United Nations documents,";

and that at the end of operative paragraph 4 the words "when completed" should be added.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee took decisions on the amendments by recorded vote and in the following order:

(a) Sixth preambular paragraph: delete the words "with regret". The proposal was rejected by 46 votes to 39, with 39 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Roma-

nia, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

*Abstaining:* Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Central African Empire, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Fiji, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire.

(b) Insertion of a new seventh preambular paragraph between the existing sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs (A/C.3/33/L.68). The proposal was adopted by 45 votes to 42, with 38 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

*Abstaining:* Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Central African Empire, Cyprus, Fiji, Gabon, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Zaire.

(c) Operative paragraph 1: replace the words "high priority" by the words "due attention" (A/C.3/33/L.67). The proposal was rejected by 50 votes to 38, with 36 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

*Abstaining:* Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Central African Empire, Cyprus, Egypt, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire.

(d) Delete operative paragraph 3. The proposal was rejected by 51 votes to 36, with 37 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

*Against:* Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

*Abstaining:* Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Central African Empire, Cyprus, Egypt, Gabon, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

(e) Operative paragraph 4: add the words "when completed" at the end of the paragraph (A/C.3/33/L.68). The proposal was rejected by 45 to 42, with 39 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Mozambique, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen.

*Against:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

*Abstaining:* Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Central African Empire, Chad, Cyprus, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

(f) Operative paragraph 5: delete the words "with high priority" (A/C.3/33/L.67). The proposal was rejected by 50 votes to 38, with 37 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

*Abstaining:* Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Central African Empire, Cyprus, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mal-



dives, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire.

10. At the same meeting, the draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by a recorded vote of 104 to none, with 25 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

#### *Recommendation of the Third Committee*

11. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

##### *Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance*

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>1</sup> proclaiming that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

*Noting* that during the thirty years of its existence many portions of the Declaration have been expanded into various international instruments, while article 18 has thus far not been so elaborated,

*Still desirous* to see article 18 followed by a declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance,

<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

*Recalling* its resolution 3027 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, in which it decided to accord priority to the completion of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance before resuming consideration of the draft international convention on this subject,

*Recalling also* its resolution 3267 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a single draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, and its resolutions 31/138 of 16 December 1976 and 32/143 of 16 December 1977, in which it urged the Commission to speed up its work so that the draft Declaration might be finalized,

*Noting with regret* that the Commission on Human Rights has reported, through the Economic and Social Council, that it has as yet not completed the draft Declaration,

*Noting further* the efforts undertaken by the informal working group set up by the Commission on Human Rights in elaborating a generally acceptable text of the Declaration, taking into account the relevant United Nations documents,

*Taking account* of the fact that, since the Commission on Human Rights has undertaken to draft the Declaration in response to the request made to it in General Assembly resolution 3267 (XXIX), the informal working group set up by the Commission at each of its sessions since 1974 has so far adopted the title and preamble of a draft declaration,<sup>2</sup>

1. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fifth session to give high priority to the drafting of the Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and to strive towards completion of the draft Declaration at that session;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the Commission on Human Rights the provisions of existing international instruments which relate to the problem of religious intolerance;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to instruct its working group which has been established to carry out this task to set a time-table for a full consideration of the remaining articles of the draft Declaration during the thirty-fifth session of the Commission;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a single draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to give it high priority.

<sup>2</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, para. 198.

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**ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1978, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 118 to none, with 21 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/474, para. 11). For the final text, see resolution 33/106.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

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**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 89 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/160	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.3/33/L.54	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/474, paras. 6, 7 and 8
A/C.3/33/L.67	Amendments to document A/C.3/33/L.54	<i>Idem</i> , para. 8 (a)
A/C.3/33/L.68	Amendments to document A/C.3/33/L.54	<i>Idem</i> , para. 8 (b)





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 5 1980

ANNEXES

UN/ISA COLLECTION

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 90:\* Human rights and scientific and technological developments\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/475	Report of the Third Committee.....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee*, 42nd, 63rd, 64th, 67th and 68th meetings; *ibid.*, *Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth (agenda item 63), twenty-ninth (item 56), thirtieth (item 69), thirty-first (item 71) and thirty-second (item 83).

### DOCUMENT A/33/475

#### Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[12 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly decision 32/434 of 16 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

3. The Committee considered this item at its 42nd, 63rd, 64th, 67th and 68th meetings, between 10 November and 6 December 1978. The views expressed by the representatives of Member States on this item are contained in the summary records of those meetings.

4. In connexion with this item, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/33/183) and a letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151).

5. At the 42nd meeting, on 10 November, the Director of the Division of Human Rights introduced the item.

6. At the 64th meeting, on 1 December, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.56) entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments" (*for the text, see para. 10 below*).

7. At the 67th meeting, on 5 December, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced amendments (A/C.3/33/L.66/Rev.1) the purpose of which was

(a) To insert after the preambular paragraph the following new paragraphs:

"*Bearing also in mind* resolution 10 B (XXXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights, which instructed the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to examine studies relating to application of 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 (General Assembly resolution 3384 (XXX)), in particular those relating to the transfer of technology and scientific knowledge to developing countries in the light of the provisions of the Declaration,

"*Noting* the urgent need to make use of scientific and technological developments exclusively for the benefit of peace, social progress and enhancement of the dignity and worth of the human person,";

(b) To insert as operative paragraph 1 the following new paragraph:

"*Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to instruct the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to examine, as a matter of priority, studies relating to the implementation of the above-mentioned Declaration and to submit to the Commission a report on this subject.";

(c) To renumber the remaining paragraph and delete the words

"as a matter of priority", and replace the words "to the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly" by the words "to the Commission on Human Rights".

8. At the 68th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic withdrew his amendments.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by 80 votes to none, with 45 abstentions.

#### *Recommendation of the Third Committee*

10. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Human rights and scientific and technological developments*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 10 A (XXXIII) of 11 March 1977,<sup>1</sup> in which

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, chap. XXI, sect. A.*

the Commission requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study the question of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health with a view to formulating guidelines if possible, and to submit to the Commission a progress report on this study,

*Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to urge that the study of the question of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health be undertaken as a matter of priority by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and to submit a progress report on this question to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1978, the General Assembly, by a vote of 83 to none, with 48 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/475, para. 10). For the final text, see resolution 33/53.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 90 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs	Mimeographed
A/33/183	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.3/33/L.56	Draft resolution	For the sponsor and the text, see A/33/475, paras. 6 and 10
A/C.3/33/L.66	Amendments to document A/C.3/33/L.56	Replaced by A/C.3/33/L.66/Rev.1
A/C.3/33/L.66/Rev.1	Revised amendments to document A/C.3/33/L.56	See A/33/475, para. 7

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 5 1980

UN/DA COLLECTION

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

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 Agenda item 91:\* United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law\*\*
 

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## DOCUMENT A/33/379

### Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[20 November 1978]

1. The item entitled "United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its decision 32/437 of 16 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

3. The Committee considered this item at its 31st, 32nd, 34th to 38th and 49th meetings between 27 October and 16 November 1978. The views expressed by the representatives of Member States on this item are contained in the summary records of those meetings.

4. In connexion with the item, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General on a United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law (A/33/158).

5. At the 31st meeting on 27 October, the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs introduced the item.

6. At the 49th meeting on 16 November, the Third Committee, on the proposal of the Chairman, adopted without a vote the following decision:

"The Third Committee, having considered the item, decides not to take any action on it."

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### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 29 November 1978, the General Assembly took note of the decision contained in the report of the Third Committee (A/33/379, para. 6).

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee, 31st, 32nd, 34th to 38th and 49th meetings; ibid., Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 63rd meeting.*

\*\* Since 1972, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-seventh (agenda item 62), twenty-ninth (item 61), thirtieth (item 85), thirty-first (item 82) and thirty-second (item 89).



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



OCT 16 1980

ANNEXES

UN/SA COLLECTION THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

**Agenda item 92:\* Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations:\*\***

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/448	Report of the Fourth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	3

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fourth Committee*, 20th and 23rd to 33rd meetings; *ibid.*, *Fourth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 81st meeting.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 69), twenty-ninth session (item 64), thirtieth session (item 86), thirty-first session (item 84) and thirty-second session (item 90).

## DOCUMENT A/33/448

### Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[8 December 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session and to allocate to the Fourth Committee the item entitled:

“Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations:

- “(a) Report of the Secretary-General;
- “(b) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples”.

2. At its 3rd meeting, on 16 October 1978, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 24, 92, 94, 96 and 12, 97 and 98, on the understanding that individual draft resolutions on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Fourth Committee considered item 92 at its 20th and 23rd to 33rd meetings, from 16 November to 5 December.

4. At the 20th meeting, 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 chapter XXXIII of the report of that Committee (A/33/23/Add.9), relating to the item.

5. The Fourth Committee also had before it the report of the Secretary-General relating to the item (A/33/341 and Add.1).

6. In addition, the Committee had before it a note verbale dated 4 April 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/75).

7. The general debate covering the items referred to in paragraph 2 above took place at the 23rd to 32nd meetings, from 22 November to 5 December.

8. On 22 November, a draft resolution (A/C.4/33/L.9) was circulated, which was finally sponsored by the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

9. At its 33rd meeting, on 5 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/33/L.9 by a recorded vote of 128 to none, with 4 abstentions (see para. 10 below). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic



Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* France, Gabon, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

#### *Recommendation of the Fourth Committee*

10. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### *Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations*

*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 examin-

ing the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its resolution 32/33 of 28 November 1977, 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 (A/33/23/Add.9, chap. XXXIII) and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the item (A/33/341 and Add.1),

Deploring that some Member States having responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories have ceased to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. Requests the administering Powers concerned to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. Requests the Special Committee to continue to 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-fourth session.

### **ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 13 December 1978, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 138 to none, with 3 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/33/448, para. 10). For the final text, see resolution 33/37.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 92 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/23/Add.9	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 (chap. XXXIII)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), chap. XXXIII</i>
A/33/75	Note verbale dated 4 April 1978 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/33/341 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.4/33/L.9	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/448, paras. 8 and 10



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 93:\* Question of Southern Rhodesia:\*\* report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/452	Report of the Fourth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	6
	Check list of documents .....	6

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fourth Committee*, 10th to 19th and 21st to 23rd meetings; *ibid.*, *Fourth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 81st meeting. See also the annex fascicles for agenda items 24, 92, 95, 96 and 12, 97 and 98.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 72), twenty-ninth session (item 67), thirtieth session (item 89), thirty-first session (item 86) and thirty-second session (item 92).

### DOCUMENT A/33/452

#### Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[8 December 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session and to allocate to the Fourth Committee the item entitled:

“Question of Southern Rhodesia: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples”.

2. The Fourth Committee considered the item at its 10th to 19th and 21st to 23rd meetings, from 30 October to 22 November 1978.

3. At the 10th meeting, on 30 October, 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 chapter VII of the report of that Committee (A/33/23/Add.1), relating to Southern Rhodesia.

4. The Fourth Committee had before it the following communications addressed to the Secretary-General:

(a) Letter dated 6 March 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations, transmitting a message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria (A/33/61-S/12583);

(b) Letter dated 10 March 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka to the United Nations, transmitting a communiqué issued that day by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries (A/33/63-S/12595);

(c) Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978 (A/33/118);

(d) Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151);

(e) Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (A/33/206);

(f) Letter dated 2 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations, transmitting a communiqué issued that day by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries (A/33/279-S/12875);

(g) Letter dated 6 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations, transmitting a statement made by the group of African States (A/33/291-S/12886);

(h) Letter dated 2 November 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations, transmitting a communiqué issued that day by the group of non-aligned countries (A/33/355-S/12914);

(i) Letter dated 18 September 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the

United Nations, transmitting the text of a speech delivered by the President of Mozambique at Maputo on 15 September 1978 (A/C.4/33/2).

5. During the Committee's consideration of the item, Mr. Edgar Tekere and Mr. Callistus D. Ndlovu, representatives of the Patriotic Front, the national liberation movement of the Territory, participated in an observer capacity in the proceedings of the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

6. Mr. Tekere and Mr. Ndlovu made statements at the 12th meeting, on 1 November. Mr. Tekere made a further statement at the 23rd meeting, on 22 November.

7. At its 8th meeting, on 23 October, the Committee granted a request for a hearing to the Reverend G. Michael Scott, of The International League for Human Rights (A/C.4/33/6). The Reverend Mr. Scott made a statement at the 10th meeting, on 30 October.

8. The general debate on the item took place at the 10th to 19th meetings, from 30 October to 8 November.

9. At its 10th meeting, on the proposal of the representatives of Kuwait and Barbados and following a statement by the Secretary of the Committee concerning the related administrative and financial implications, the Committee decided without objection that the statement made during the meeting by the Reverend Mr. Scott (see para. 7 above) should be reproduced as a Committee document (see A/C.4/33/L.2).

10. At its 12th meeting, on the proposal of the representatives of Guinea and Benin and following a statement by the Chairman concerning the related administrative and financial implications, the Committee decided without objection that the statements made at that meeting by Mr. Tekere and Mr. Ndlovu (see paras. 5 and 6 above) should be reproduced as Committee documents (see A/C.4/33/L.3 and 4).

11. At the 21st meeting, on 20 November, the Chairman drew the attention of members to draft resolutions A and B on the item (A/C.4/33/L.5).

12. At the 22nd meeting, on 21 November, the representative of Sri Lanka introduced draft resolutions A and B referred to above, which were finally sponsored by the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee took action on draft resolutions A and B (A/C.4/33/L.5) as follows:

(a) Draft resolution A was adopted by a recorded vote of 124 to none, with 10 abstentions (see para. 14 below). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil,

Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, Canada, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Nicaragua, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

(b) Draft resolution B was adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to none, with 13 abstentions (see para. 14 below). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, Canada, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua,

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

### *Recommendations of the Fourth Committee*

14. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution A and B below.

#### *Question of Southern Rhodesia*

##### A

#### *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 (A/33/23 (part II), chap. II; A/33/23 (parts III-V), chaps. IV-VI; A/33/23/Add.1, chap. VII),

*Having heard* the statements of the representative of the administering Power (see A/C.4/33/SR.10 and 22),

*Having heard* the statements of the representatives of the Patriotic Front who participated in an observer capacity in the consideration of the item (see (A/C.4/33/SR.12 and 23),

*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,

*Taking into account* the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia,<sup>1</sup> adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid,<sup>2</sup> adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid,

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 423 (1978) of 14 March 1978 condemning the Salisbury agreement of 3 March 1978,

*Bearing in mind* that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, has the primary responsibility for putting an end to the critical situation in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) which, as repeatedly affirmed by the Security Council, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

*Reaffirming* that any attempts to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal 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

<sup>1</sup> A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

<sup>2</sup> *Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, 22-26 August 1977* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

Charter of the United Nations and of resolution 1514 (XV),

*Condemning* the deliberate sabotage by the illegal racist minority régime of the numerous, intensive efforts being made to secure a negotiated settlement of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule,

*Condemning* all attempts and manoeuvres by the illegal régime aimed at the retention of power by a racist minority and at preventing the achievement of independence by Zimbabwe,

*Commending* the Patriotic Front for its political maturity and its co-operation in the efforts to secure a negotiated settlement in Zimbabwe,

*Bearing in mind* the resolution on Zimbabwe<sup>3</sup> adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fifteenth ordinary session, held at Khartoum from 18 to 22 July 1978,

*Bearing in mind also* the relevant provisions of the Declaration of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries (see A/33/206, annex I), held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978,

*Stressing* the grave responsibility of the international community to take all possible measures in support of the people of Zimbabwe in their liberation struggle under the leadership of the Patriotic Front and in putting an end to the hardship and suffering of Zimbabweans in that regard,

*Indignant* at the arbitrary imprisonment and detention of political leaders and others, the summary execution of freedom fighters and the continued denial of fundamental human rights, including in particular the wanton beating, torture, massacre and mass murder of Zimbabweans, 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 the Patriotic Front, to achieve freedom and independence, and convinced that their unity and solidarity are fundamental to the rapid attainment of that objective,

*Recalling* Security Council resolutions 403 (1977) of 14 January 1977 and 411 (1977) of 30 June 1977, strongly condemning the acts of aggression against Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

*Indignant and deeply concerned* at the continuing acts of aggression referred to above against neighbouring independent African States, in particular the recent acts of aggression against Zambia which have resulted in loss of human lives and destruction of property,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Reaffirms* the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and that any settlement relating to the future of the Territory must be worked out with the full participation of

<sup>3</sup> A/33/235 and Corr.1, annex II, resolution AHG/Res.89 (XV).



the Patriotic Front and in accordance with the true aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe;

3. *Condemns* the continued war of repression and the intensified oppressive measures against the people of Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority régime;

4. *Strongly condemns* the illegal racist minority régime for its repeated acts of aggression against Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia;

5. *Strongly condemns* the illegal racist minority régime for its recent acts of aggression against Zambia and its savage massacre of Zimbabwean refugees;

6. *Strongly condemns* South Africa and certain Western and other countries for the direct and indirect support they are continuing to give to the illegal racist minority régime in contravention of the provisions of all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations;

7. *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 the people of Zimbabwe to accede to independence in accordance with their deep aspirations and not under any circumstances to accord to the illegal régime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty;

8. *Firmly supports* the people of Zimbabwe in their legitimate struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence by all means at their disposal;

9. *Reaffirms* the relevant provision of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, in particular the provisions calling for assistance to those front-line States which are victims of repeated acts of aggression by the racist minority régime;<sup>4</sup>

10. *Condemns and rejects* the so-called internal settlement reached at Salisbury on 3 March 1978, and strongly denounces all other manoeuvres of the illegal racist minority régime aimed at the retention of power by a racist minority;

11. *Declares* that so-called internal settlement null and void, in conformity with Security Council resolution 423 (1978);

12. *Declares* as illegal any internal settlement under the auspices of the illegal régime and calls upon all States not to accord any recognition to such settlement;

13. *Demands:*

(a) The termination forthwith of all repressive measures perpetrated by the illegal racist minority régime against the people of Zimbabwe, in particular the killings and executions of freedom fighters by that régime, the brutality committed in the "operational area", the arbitrary closure of African areas, the eviction, transfer and resettlement of Africans and the creation of concentration camps;

(b) The unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners and detainees, the removal of all restrictions on individuals as well as all other restric-

tions on political activity, the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights and the restoration to the population of fundamental human rights;

(c) The cessation of the influx of foreign immigrants into the Territory and the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries therefrom;

(d) The immediate cessation of all acts of aggression and any preparations therefor against neighbouring States;

14. *Calls upon* all States to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment, training and transit of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia;

15. *Strongly condemns* those States which allow or encourage in their territory the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia;

16. *Requests* all States to give immediate and substantial material assistance to the Governments of Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia to enable those Governments to strengthen their defence capability in order to safeguard effectively their sovereignty and territorial integrity;

17. *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 the Patriotic Front all the moral, material, political and humanitarian assistance necessary in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights;

18. *Invites* all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, the United Nations bodies concerned, non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization and 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;

19. *Requests* the Government of the United Kingdom to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to the latter by the General Assembly and to report thereon to the Special Committee and to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

20. *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-fourth session.

## B

### *The General Assembly,*

*Having adapted* resolution A above on the question of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

*Strongly deploring* the increasing collaboration, in violation of Article 2, paragraph 5, and Article 25

<sup>4</sup> A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V, paras. 19, 21 and 39. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

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,

*Deeply disturbed* at widespread violations of United Nations sanctions, including the operation of Southern Rhodesian aircraft for international passenger and cargo traffic, as well as the continued functioning of information and airline offices of the illegal régime outside Southern Rhodesia resulting in an influx of foreign tourists into the Territory,

*Noting with regret and concern* the decision of the Government of the United States of America to allow the entry into the United States of Ian Smith and some members of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

*Considering* that the serious developments in the area call in particular for urgent, concerted international action with a view to imposing total isolation on the illegal régime,

*Deeply concerned* that the measures approved by the Security Council have so far failed to bring an end to the illegal régime and convinced that sanctions cannot put an end to that régime unless they are comprehensive, mandatory and strictly supervised and unless measures are taken against States which violate them,

*Bearing in mind* the resolution on Zimbabwe<sup>5</sup> adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fifteenth ordinary session, held at Khartoum from 18 to 22 July 1978,

*Reaffirming* the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, in particular those provisions relating to sanctions against the illegal régime,<sup>6</sup>

*Conscious* of the urgent and special economic needs of Mozambique and Zambia arising from their implementation of the relevant decisions of the Security Council,

1. *Strongly condemns* those Governments, particularly the Government of South Africa, which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and in open contravention of their specific obligations under Article 2, paragraph 5, and Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, continue to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime, and urges those Governments to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

2. *Condemns* those Governments which violate the mandatory sanctions adopted by the Security Council, as well as certain Governments which continue to fail to enforce the sanctions, in contravention of the obligations assumed by them under Article 2, paragraph 5 and Article 25 of the Charter;

3. *Deplores* the decision of the Government of the United States of America to allow the entry into the United States of Ian Smith and some members of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, in flagrant violation of the decisions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, and of the obligations under Article 25 of the Charter;

4. *Strongly condemns* the Government of South Africa for its continued support of the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in flagrant contravention of the resolutions of the Security Council on sanctions against that régime;

5. *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 measures 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;

(e) To take all effective measures against international companies and agencies which supply petroleum and petroleum products to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

6. *Strongly condemns* the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to Southern Rhodesia by oil companies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and other countries which, by that deliberate act, are circumventing United Nations sanctions and strengthening the illegal régime of Ian Smith;

7. *Requests* all States, directly or within the framework of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members, and through the various programmes within the United Nations system, to extend to the Governments of Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia all forms of financial, technical and material assistance in order to enable those Governments to overcome economic difficulties in connexion with their application of economic sanctions imposed against the illegal régime and the severe economic loss and destruction of property brought about by the acts of aggression committed by the régime, and requests the Security Council to undertake a periodic review of the question of economic assistance to the three Governments;

8. *Deplores* the complicity of successive Governments of the United Kingdom in the violation of United Nations sanctions by British oil companies, as exposed in the Bingham report<sup>7</sup> on the supply of petrol-

<sup>5</sup> A/33/235 and Corr.1, annex II, resolution AHG/Res.89 (XV).

<sup>6</sup> A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V, paras. 16, 17 and 46-49. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

<sup>7</sup> T. H. Bingham and S. M. Gray, *Report on the Supply of Petroleum and Petroleum Products to Rhodesia* (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 1978).

eum and petroleum products to the illegal régime of Ian Smith;

9. *Deems* it imperative that the scope of sanctions against the illegal régime be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and reiterates its request that the Security Council consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency;

10. *Requests* the Security Council to impose, among other things, a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa in view of the fact that petroleum and petroleum

products are transported from South Africa to Southern Rhodesia;

11. *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.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 13 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/33/452, para. 14). Draft resolution A was adopted by a recorded vote of 130 to none, with 11 abstentions, and draft resolution B by a recorded vote of 124 to none, with 15 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 33/38 A and 33/38 B.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 93 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle. Unless otherwise indicated, the documents were issued in mimeographed form only.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/23 (parts II-V) and A/33/23/Add.1	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 (chaps. II and IV-VII)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), chaps. II and IV-VII</i>
A/33/61-S/12583	Letter dated 6 March 1978 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General, transmitting a message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978</i>
A/33/63-S/12595	Letter dated 10 March 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué issued that day by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/118	Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries	
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers	
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries	
A/33/279-S/12875	Letter dated 2 October 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué issued that day by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries	<i>Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1978</i>
A/33/291-S/12886	Letter dated 6 October 1978 from the representative of Burundi to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement made by the group of African States	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/355-S/12914	Letter dated 2 November 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué issued that day by the group of non-aligned countries	<i>Ibid.</i>

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/390-S/12936	Letter dated 24 November 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué issued that day by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.4/33/2	Letter dated 18 September 1978 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a speech delivered by the President of Mozambique	
A/C.4/33/6	Request for hearing	
A/C.4/33/L.2	Statement made by the Rev. G. Michael Scott at the 10th meeting of the Fourth Committee	
A/C.4/33/L.3	Statement made by Mr. Edgar Tekere at the 12th meeting of the Fourth Committee	
A/C.4/33/L.4	Statement made by Mr. Callistus Ndlovu at the 12th meeting of the Fourth Committee	
A/C.4/33/L.5	Draft resolutions A and B	For the sponsors and the texts, see A/33/452, paras. 12 and 14



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



OCT 16 1978

ANNEXES

UN/SA COLLECTION THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

**Agenda item 94:\* Question of East Timor:\*\* report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/455	Report of the Fourth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	3
	Check list of documents .....	3

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fourth Committee*, 20th, 21st and 23rd to 33rd meetings; *ibid.*, *Fourth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 81st meeting.

\*\* This question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirtieth session (under agenda item 88), thirty-first session (under item 25) and thirty-second session (item 93).

## DOCUMENT A/33/455

### Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[9 December 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session and to allocate to the Fourth Committee the item entitled "Question of East Timor: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples".

2. At its 3rd meeting, on 16 October 1978, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 24, 92, 94, 96 and 12, 97 and 98, on the understanding that individual draft resolutions on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Fourth Committee considered item 94 at its 20th, 21st and 23rd to 33rd meetings, from 16 November to 5 December.

4. At the 20th meeting, 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 chapter X of the report of that Committee (see A/33/23/Add.3 and Corr.1), relating to East Timor.

5. The Fourth Committee also had before it the following communications addressed to the Secretary-General:

(a) Note verbale dated 4 April 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations (A/33/75);

(b) Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978 (A/33/118);

(c) Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (A/33/206).

In addition, the Committee had before it a letter dated 23 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to its Chairman (A/C.4/33/9).

6. The Committee granted the following requests for hearings in connexion with its consideration of the item:

Petitioner	Meeting at which request for hearing was granted
Mr. José Ramos-Horta, member of the Central Committee, Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN) (A/C.4/33/7) .....	8th
International League for Human Rights (A/C.4/33/7/Add.1) .....	8th
Mr. Abílio da C. A. de Araújo, member of the Central Committee, Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN) (A/C.4/33/7/Add.2) .....	21st
Mr. Noam Chomsky (A/C.4/33/7/Add.3) ..	29th



7. Mr. Roger Clark, of the International League for Human Rights, made a statement at the 20th meeting, on 16 November. Mr. de Araújo made a statement at the 21st meeting, on 20 November. At the 30th meeting, on 1 December, Mr. Arnold Kohen, at the request of Mr. Chomsky and with the Committee's consent, read to the Committee a statement prepared by Mr. Chomsky. Mr. Ramos-Horta did not appear before the Committee.

8. The general debate covering the items referred to in paragraph 2 above took place at the 23rd to 32nd meetings, from 22 November to 5 December.

9. On 30 November, a draft resolution (A/C.4/33/L.23) was circulated, which was finally sponsored by the following Member States: Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Cape Verde, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Swaziland and Uganda.

10. At the 32nd meeting, on 5 December, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, concerning the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

11. At its 33rd meeting, on the same day, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/33/L.23 by a recorded vote of 55 to 29, with 42 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia.

*Against:* Australia, Bangladesh, Chile, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Zaire.

*Abstaining:* Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Samoa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

#### *Recommendation of the Fourth Committee*

12. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### *Question of East Timor*

##### *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 resolutions 3485 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, 31/53 of 1 December 1976 and 32/34 of 28 November 1977 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 (A/33/23/Add.3 and Corr.1, chap. X),

*Having heard* the statements made on the subject of East Timor, including the statement by the representative of the Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (A/C.4/33/SR.21, paras. 10-27),

*Deeply concerned* at the continuing critical situation in the Territory, resulting from the persistent refusal on the part of the Government of Indonesia to comply with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

*Bearing in mind* the part of the Declaration of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978, relating to East Timor (A/33/206, annex I, para. 133),

*Mindful* that all States should, in conformity with Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter, refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or national independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence, and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right;

2. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 3485 (XXX), 31/53 and 32/34 and Security Council resolutions 384 (1975) and 389 (1976);

3. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration, to follow the implementation of the present resolution, to dispatch to the Territory as soon as possible a visiting mission with a view to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

4. *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 take all effective steps for the implementation of its resolutions 384 (1975) and 389 (1976) with a view

to securing the full exercise by the people of East Timor of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of East Timor".

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 13 December 1978, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 59 to 31, with 44 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/33/455, para. 12). For the final text, see resolution 33/39.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 94 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/23/Add.3 and Corr.1	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 (chap. X)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), chap. X</i>
A/33/75	Note verbale dated 4 April 1978 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/33/118	Note verbale dated 2 June 1978 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries	Ditto
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries	Ditto
A/C.4/33/7 and Add.1-3	Requests for hearing	Ditto
A/C.4/33/9	Letter dated 23 October 1978 from the representative of Indonesia to the Chairman of the Fourth Committee	Ditto
A/C.4/33/L.23	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/455, paras. 9 and 12



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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ANNEXES

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THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

UN/SA COLLECTION

**Agenda item 95:\* Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa:\*\* report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/408	Report of the Fourth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	4
	Check list of documents .....	5

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fourth Committee, 3rd to 10th, 13th, 15th and 16th meetings; ibid., Fourth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 81st and 82nd meetings.*

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 73), twenty-ninth session (item 68), thirtieth session (item 90), thirty-first session (item 87) and thirty-second session (item 94).

## DOCUMENT A/33/408

### Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[5 December 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session and to allocate to the Fourth Committee 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: 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”.

2. The Fourth Committee considered the item at its 3rd to 10th, 13th, 15th and 16th meetings, from 16 October to 6 November 1978.

3. At the 3rd meeting, on 16 October, 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 chapter IV of the report of that Committee (A/33/23 (part III)), relating to the item.

4. The Fourth Committee also had before it a letter dated 2 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué issued that day by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries (A/33/279-S/12875).

5. The general debate on the item took place at the 3rd to 9th meetings, from 16 to 24 October.

6. At the 13th meeting, on 2 November, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/C.4/33/L.1), which was finally sponsored by the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia.

7. At its 15th meeting, on 3 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/33/L.1 by a roll-call vote of 87 to 16, with 28 abstentions (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin,

Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against:* Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Austria, Central African Empire, Chad, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Iceland, Iran, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire.

#### *Recommendation of the Fourth Committee*

8. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*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*

*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 (A/33/23 (part III), chap. IV),*

*Taking into consideration the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia<sup>1</sup> relating to the 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,*

*Taking into account the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia,<sup>2</sup> adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid,<sup>3</sup> adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid,*

*Recalling the Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978, adopted by the General Assembly at its ninth special session,*

*Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fifteenth ordinary session, held at Khartoum from 18 to 22 July 1978,<sup>4</sup>*

*Bearing in mind also the Declaration of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978,<sup>5</sup>*

*Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,*

*Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and 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,*

*Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the exploitation and depletion of those resources by foreign economic interests, in particular of southern Africa, in association with the illegal racist minority régimes constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles stated in the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,*

*Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the item and that they have failed to implement in particular the relevant*

<sup>2</sup> A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977.*

<sup>3</sup> *Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, 22-26 August 1977* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

<sup>4</sup> A/33/235 and Corr.1, annex II, resolutions AHG/Res.50 (XV) and AHG/Res.89 (XV).

<sup>5</sup> A/33/206, annex I.

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 24, vol. I.*

provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 32/35 of 28 November 1977, 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,

*Strongly condemning* the investment of foreign capital in the illegal production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western countries and other States with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enables the latter to develop nuclear and military capabilities, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and enabling it to become a nuclear Power,

*Deeply concerned* at the fact that the foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of other colonial Territories, including those in the Caribbean and Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and at the continued loss of ownership of land by the inhabitants of those Territories as a result of the failure of the administering Powers to take effective steps to safeguard such ownership,

*Conscious* of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Reaffirms* the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples

of Zimbabwe and Namibia, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*, adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*;

3. *Reiterates* that any administering or occupying Power which deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories of southern Africa constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

5. *Condemns* the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories that impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

6. *Strongly condemns* the collusion of all States which collaborate politically, diplomatically, economically and militarily with South Africa in flagrant violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly that of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America;

7. *Strongly condemns* the collusion of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel and the United States with South Africa in the nuclear field, and calls upon all other Governments to continue to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

8. *Calls once again upon* all Governments which have not done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

9. *Requests* all States to refrain from making any investments in, or extending loans to, the minority racist régimes in southern Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with them;

10. *Expresses its conviction* that the scope of the sanctions adopted against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia should be expanded to cover all the measures contemplated in Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations and calls upon the Security Council to consider adopting appropriate measures to this end;



11. *Condemns* all violations of 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;

12. *Strongly condemns* the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to Southern Rhodesia by United Kingdom oil companies which, by that deliberate act, are circumventing United Nations sanctions and strengthening the illegal régime of Ian Smith;

13. *Deplores* the complicity of successive Governments of the United Kingdom in the violation of United Nations sanctions by United Kingdom oil companies, as exposed in the Bingham report<sup>6</sup> on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to the illegal régime of Ian Smith;

14. *Condemns* those oil-producing or oil-exporting countries which supply crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa and demands that they cease forthwith all exports of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régimes in southern Africa and take the necessary measures against oil companies which, in violation of United Nations resolutions on sanctions, continue to deliver oil to those régimes;

15. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the régimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

16. *Reiterates* that the exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,<sup>7</sup> is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime;

17. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural re-

sources of Namibia in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people;

18. *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;

19. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and in open contravention of its specific violations under Article 25 of the Charter, continues to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and calls upon the Security Council to implement the decisions contained in the present resolution by imposing economic sanctions against South Africa, including an oil embargo and the withdrawal of investments from that country;

20. *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;

21. *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;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with the view of informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support they render to the colonialist and racist régimes;

23. *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-fourth session.

<sup>6</sup> T. H. Bingham and S. M. Gray, *Report on the Supply of Petroleum and Petroleum Products to Rhodesia* (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 1978).

<sup>7</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A*, para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in *Namibia Gazette No. 1*.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 13 December 1978, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 83 to 14, with 34 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/33/408, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 33/40.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

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**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 95 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/23 (part III)	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 (chap. IV)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), chap. IV</i>
A/33/279-S/12875	Letter dated 2 October 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué issued that day by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1978</i>
A/C.4/33/L.1	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/408, paras. 6 and 8



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

**Agenda item 96: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations:\***

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

**Agenda item 12: Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapter VI (section F)]\*\***

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/459	Report of the Fourth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	4
	Check list of documents .....	4

\* For the discussion of this question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fourth Committee*, 20th, 21st and 23rd to 33rd meetings; *ibid.*, *Fourth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 81st and 82nd meetings.

Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda items 74 and 12), twenty-ninth session (items 69 and 12), thirtieth session (items 91 and 12), thirty-first session (items 88 and 12) and thirty-second session (items 95 and 12).

\*\* For the documentation concerning the other parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council, see the annex fascicle for agenda item 12.

## DOCUMENT A/33/459

### Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[9 December 1978]

1. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session the following items:

"96. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations:

"(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

"(b) Report of the Secretary-General

"12. Report of the Economic and Social Council".

At its 5th plenary meeting, on the same day, the General Assembly decided to allocate to the Fourth Committee agenda item 96, together with chapter VI, section F, of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978 (A/33/3), relating to the item.

2. At its 3rd meeting, on 16 October 1978, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 24, 92, 94, 96 and 12, 97 and 98, on the understanding that individual draft resolutions on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Fourth Committee considered items 96 and 12 at its 20th, 21st and 23rd to 33rd meetings, from 16 November to 5 December.

4. At the 20th meeting, 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 chapter VI of the report of that Committee (A/33/23 (part V)), relating to item 96.

5. The Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 32/36 of 28 November 1977 (A/33/109 and Add.1-4). The Committee also had before it the following communications addressed to the Secretary-General, which related, *inter alia*, to the items:

(a) Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations,

transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151);

(b) Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (A/33/206).

6. At its 10th meeting, on 30 October, the Committee granted a request for a hearing to Mr. James Morrell, Center for International Policy (A/C.4/33/11). Mr. Morrell made a statement at the 20th meeting, on 16 November.

7. The general debate covering the items referred to in paragraph 2 above took place at the 23rd to 32nd meetings, from 22 November to 5 December.

8. At the 28th meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Bulgaria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.4/33/L.20), which was finally sponsored by the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

9. At its 33rd meeting, on 5 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/33/L.20 by a recorded vote of 124 to none, with 8 abstentions (see para. 10 below). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, 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, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

### *Recommendation of the Fourth Committee*

10. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*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 General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

*Recalling* the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council on this subject, including in particular Assembly resolution 32/36 of 28 November 1977,

*Having examined* the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General (A/33/109 and Add.1-4), the Economic and Social Council (A/33/3, chap. VI, sect. F) 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/33/23 (part V)), as well as the related report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,<sup>1</sup>

*Having heard* the statements of the representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (A/C.4/33/SR.21, paras. 36-40) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (*ibid.*, paras. 41-46),

*Taking into account* the relevant provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,<sup>2</sup>

*Aware* that the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its final and most crucial stage and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community to intensify concerted action in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements for the attainment of this goal.

*Deeply conscious* of the critical need of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agen-

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 24, vol. I, part two, chaps. II and VII, and vol. II, annexes II and VI-VIII.*

<sup>2</sup> *Report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 14-25 August 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.2), chap. II.

cies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

*Reaffirming* the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

*Noting with concern* that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the peoples of the Territories through their national liberation movements continue to remain inadequate to meet the urgent needs of these peoples,

*Expressing its confident hope* that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories will help to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

*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,

*Noting with satisfaction* the intensified efforts of the United Nations Development Programme in the extension of assistance to the national liberation movements concerned,

*Noting also* the support given by the organizations within the United Nations system to the formation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia called for in General Assembly resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1977,

*Mindful* of the necessity to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the various decisions relating to decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item (A/33/23/part V), chap. VI;

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 organization 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 certain specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

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 relation to 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, deploring in particular the fact that those agencies continue to maintain co-operation with the colonialist racist minority régime of South Africa and urges the executive heads of those agencies to draw the particular attention of their governing organs to the present resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Zimbabwe and Namibia;

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. *Requests once again* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States;

8. *Recommends* that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts with the colonial peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, review their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects and introduce greater flexibility in those 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);

9. *Urges* those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress made by those organizations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

10. *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, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those régimes;

11. *Notes with satisfaction* the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and organizations which have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

12. *Recommends* that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connexion, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to peoples in the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

13. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the recommendations

contained in paragraph 8 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;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the present resolution and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and other organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, including the present resolution;

15. *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;

16. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 13 December 1978, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 133 to none, with 8 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/33/459, para. 10). For the full text, see resolution 33/41.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 96, and to the part of item 12 relating to that item, which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1978 and of its first and second regular sessions of 1978	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
A/33/23 (part V)	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 (chap. VI)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), chap. VI
A/33/109 and Add.1-4	Report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers	Ditto
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries	Ditto
A/C.4/33/11	Request for hearing	Ditto
A/C.4/33/L.20	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/459, paras. 8 and 10

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 97:\* United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa:\*\* report of the Secretary-General

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/456	Report of the Fourth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fourth Committee, 20th and 22nd to 33rd meetings; ibid., Fourth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; ibid., Fifth Committee, 57th meeting; ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 81st and 82nd meetings.*

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 75), twenty-ninth session (item 70), thirtieth session (item 92), thirty-first session (item 89) and thirty-second session (item 96).

### DOCUMENT A/33/456

#### Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[8 December 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session and to allocate to the Fourth Committee the item entitled "United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General".

2. At its 3rd meeting, on 16 October 1978, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 24, 92, 94, 96 and 12, 97 and 98, on the understanding that individual draft resolutions on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Fourth Committee considered item 97 at its 20th and 22nd to 33rd meetings, from 16 November to 5 December.

4. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General relating to the item (A/33/297 and Corr.1).

5. The general debate covering the items referred to in paragraph 2 above took place at the 23rd to 32nd meetings, from 22 November to 5 December.

6. At the 22nd meeting, on 21 November, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (A/C.4/33/L.6), which was finally sponsored by the following Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya,

Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

7. On 30 November, a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.4/33/L.6/Rev.1) was circulated by the sponsors, who were subsequently joined by Bangladesh, Greece and Japan. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) Operative paragraph 4, which read:

"4. *Requests* the Advisory Committee, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to arrange for an evaluation of the Programme in the light of developments in southern Africa since the last evaluation in 1975"

was replaced by:

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, to arrange for an evaluation of the Programme in the light of developments in southern Africa since last evaluation in 1975";

(b) Operative paragraph 5, which read:

"5. *Decides* to expand the Advisory Committee by the addition of members, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly from among the major donor countries and the host countries of students under the Programme"

was replaced by:

"5. *Decides to enlarge the Advisory Committee by the addition of up to six members, on the basis of consultations by the Secretary-General with regional groups.*"

8. At the 33rd meeting, on 5 December, the Chairman drew attention to a statement (A/C.4/33/L.25), submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, of the administrative and financial implications of the revised draft resolution (A/C.4/33/L.6/Rev.1). The Secretary of the Committee made a statement in that connexion.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/33/L.6/Rev.1 without objection (see para. 10 below).

#### *Recommendation of the Fourth Committee*

10. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### *United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa*

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 32/37 of 28 November 1977,*

*Recalling further its resolution 32/119 of 16 December 1977 on assistance to South African student refugees,*

*Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme for 1977/78 (A/33/297 and Corr.1),*

*Taking note with satisfaction of the substantial increase in contributions to the Programme in 1978*

*and the consequent increase in the number of awards granted for 1978/79,*

*Recognizing that, because of the continuing influx of student refugees from southern Africa into neighbouring States and the continued rise in the cost of educational and training awards, additional funds are essential if the Programme is to continue in operation at a satisfactory level,*

*Reaffirming that the Programme has been a significant and worthwhile effort of the international community to assist the people of southern Africa and that its continuation and expansion during this critical period are essential,*

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;*

4. *Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, to arrange for an evaluation of the Programme in the light of developments in southern Africa since the last evaluation in 1975;<sup>1</sup>*

5. *Decides to enlarge the Advisory Committee by the addition of up to six members, on the basis of consultations by the Secretary-General with regional groups.*

<sup>1</sup> See A/10331, paras. 25-28.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 13 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/33/456, para. 10). For the final text, see resolution 33/42.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 97 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/151	Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978	Mimeographed
A/33/297 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.4/33/L.6	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/456, paras. 6 and 7
A/C.4/33/L.6/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 7 and 10

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<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.4/33/L.25	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.4/33/L.6/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General  <i>Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/33/456</i>	Mimeographed
A/C.5/33/74	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/489	Report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 98:\* Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories:\*\* report of the Secretary-General

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/449	Report of the Fourth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fourth Committee*, 20th and 23rd to 33rd meetings; *ibid.*, *Fourth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 81st and 82nd meetings.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth session (agenda item 76), twenty-ninth session (item 71), thirtieth session (item 93), thirty-first session (item 90) and thirty-second session (item 97).

### DOCUMENT A/33/449

#### Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[8 December 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session and to allocate to the Fourth Committee the item entitled "Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General".

2. At its 3rd meeting, on 16 October 1978, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 24, 92, 94, 96 and 12, 97 and 98, on the understanding that individual draft resolutions on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Fourth Committee considered item 98 at its 20th and 23rd meetings, from 16 November to 5 December.

4. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General relating to the item (A/33/372).

5. The general debate covering the items referred to in paragraph 2 above took place at the 23rd to 32nd meetings, from 22 November to 5 December.

6. On 22 November, a draft resolution (A/C.4/33/L.10) was circulated, which was finally sponsored by the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, New Zealand, Norway, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

7. At its 33rd meeting, on 5 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/33/L.10 without objection (see para. 8 below).

#### Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

8. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling its resolution 32/38 of 28 November 1977,*

*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 (A/33/372), 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, par-



to queries raised are reflected in the relevant summary records of meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.4, 6, 7 and 10).

6. During the consideration of this item, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.3), proposed by the Chairman of the Committee, which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"... [text of preamble and operative paragraph 1 same as that of the draft resolution in paragraph 12 below];*

*"2. Takes note of the observations and comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;*

*"3. Requests the executive heads of the organizations and programmes concerned to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments and observations of the Board of Auditors."*

7. A revised amendment (A/C.5/33/L.4/Rev.1) to the draft resolution was submitted by Australia whereby the following text of two new operative paragraphs would be added:

*"4. Endorses the proposals of the Board of Auditors for improving the United Nations financial management and control systems, especially the proposal for strengthening the role of the Controller so as to enable him to provide functional leadership, guidance and central direction of all United Nations financial functions;*

*"5. Calls upon the Secretary-General to proceed as quickly as possible to implement these proposals and to ensure that the allotments control system is improved and made more effective, also as it relates to the proper disbursement of technical assistance funds, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the progress made in meeting the concerns expressed by the Board of Auditors in its report (A/33/5)."*

8. The Federal Republic of Germany submitted the following amendments (A/C.5/33/L.5) to the draft resolution:

(a) In operative paragraph 2 the words "Takes note of" would be replaced by "Endorses";

(b) A new operative paragraph would be added to read as follows:

*[Same text as operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution in paragraph 12 below.]*

9. At the 10th meeting, the representatives of Pakistan, the Philippines and Sweden orally proposed amendments as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 3 the words "to take such remedial action as may be required" would be replaced by "to take remedial action as required";

(b) At the end of operative paragraph 4 of the Australian amendment, the words "including the development of a comprehensive financial manual setting out the financial management and control policies, responsibilities and procedures of the United Nations" would be added;

(c) In operative paragraph 5 of the Australian amendment, the words "and to ensure that the allotments control system is improved and made more effective, also as it relates to the proper disbursement of technical assistance funds" would be deleted.

All of the oral amendments were adopted.

10. In reply to the representative of Poland, who had inquired whether the development of the financial manual would bring any financial implications over and above those already approved, the Controller stated at the 10th meeting that there would be no additional financial implications.

11. At its 10th meeting, the Committee decided, by consensus, to adopt draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.3 including the amendments contained in documents A/C.5/33/L.4/Rev.1 and A/C.5/33/L.5, and the oral amendments submitted by Pakistan, the Philippines and Sweden (see para. 12 below).

#### *Recommendation of the Fifth Committee*

12. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors*

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered the reports and accounts for the financial period ended 31 December 1977 of the United Nations (A/33/5, vol. I, sects. I and III and vol. II), the International Trade Centre (ibid., vol. III, sects. I and III), the United Nations University (ibid., vol. IV, sects. I and III), the United Nations Development Programme (A/33/5/Add.1, sects. I and III), the United Nations Children's Fund (A/33/5/Add.2, part one, sects. I and III, and part two), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/33/5/Add.4, sects. I and III), the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/33/5/Add.5, sects. I and III), the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/33/5/Add.6, sects. I and III), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (A/33/5/Add.7, sects. I and III) and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (A/33/5/Add.8, sects. I and III), the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors (A/33/5, vol. I, sect. II; vol. III, sect. II; vol. IV, sect. II; A/33/5/Add.1, sect. II; A/33/5/Add.2, part one, sect. II; A/33/5/Add.4, sect. II; A/33/5/Add.5, sect. II; A/33/5/Add.6, sect. II; A/33/5/Add.7, sect. II; and A/33/5/Add.8, sect. II) and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/171).*

1. *Accepts the financial reports and accounts and the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;*

2. *Endorses the observations and comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;*

3. *Requests the executive heads of the organizations and programmes concerned to take remedial action as required by the comments and observations made by the Board of Auditors in its reports (A/33/5, vol. I, sect. IV; ibid., vol. III, sect. IV; ibid., vol. IV, sect. IV; A/33/5/Add.1, sect. IV; A/33/5/Add.2, part one, sect. IV; A/33/5/Add.4, sect. IV; A/33/5/Add.5, sect. IV; A/33/5/Add.6, sect. IV; A/33/5/Add.7, sect. IV; A/33/5/Add.8, sect. IV;*

4. *Endorses the proposals of the Board of Auditors for improving the United Nations financial management and control systems, especially the proposal for*

strengthening the role of the Controller so as to enable him to provide functional leadership, guidance and central direction of all United Nations financial functions, including the development of a comprehensive financial manual setting out the financial management and control policies, responsibilities and procedures of the United Nations;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to proceed as quickly as possible to implement these proposals and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth

session on the progress made in meeting the concerns expressed by the Board of Auditors in its report (A/33/5, vol. I, sect. IV);

6. *Requests* the Board of Auditors to follow up on the implementation of its recommendations contained in its special report on the financial management and control review of the United Nations Headquarters and Office at Geneva (*ibid.*, annex) to report to the General Assembly not later than at its thirty-fifth session.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 3 November 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/33/330, para. 12). For the final text, see resolution 33/10.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 99 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/5	United Nations: financial report and accounts for the biennium 1976-1977 ended 31 December 1977 and report of the Board of Auditors (4 vols.)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 5</i>
A/33/5/Add.1	United Nations Development Programme: financial report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1977 and report of the Board of Auditors	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 5A
A/33/5/Add.2	United Nations Children's Fund: financial report and accounts for the year 1977 and report of the Board of Auditors	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 5B
A/33/5/Add.4	United Nations Institute for Training and Research: financial report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1977 and report of the Board of Auditors	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 5D
A/33/5/Add.5	Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: accounts for the year ended 31 December 1977 and report of the Board of Auditors	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 5E
A/33/5/Add.6	Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: financial report and accounts for the biennium 1976-1977 ended 31 December 1977 and report of the Board of Auditors	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 5F
A/33/5/Add.7	United Nations Fund for Population Activities: financial report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1977 and report of the Board of Auditors	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 5G
A/33/5/Add.8	United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: financial report and accounts for the biennium 1976-1977 ended 31 December 1977 and report of the Board of Auditors	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 5H
A/33/171	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Mimeographed
A/C.5/33/L.3	Chairman of the Fifth Committee: draft resolution	See A/33/330, para. 6
A/C.5/33/L.4	Australia: amendment to document A/C.5/33/L.3	Replaced by A/C.5/33/L.4/Rev.1
A/C.5/33/L.4/Rev.1	Australia: revised amendment to document A/C.5/33/L.3	See A/33/330, para. 7
A/C.5/33/L.5	Federal Republic of Germany: amendment to document A/C.5/33/L.3	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 8



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records



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ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 100:\* Programme budget for the biennium\*\* 1978-1979

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/536	Proposed programme budget support of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation for the period 1 January-30 June 1979 (agenda item 68): report of the Fifth Committee .....	2
<b>Administrative and financial implications of proposals made during the session</b>		
A/33/327	Implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/33/L.4 (agenda item 58): report of the Fifth Committee .....	3
A/33/357	Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/33/344 (agenda items 51 and 52): report of the Fifth Committee .....	4
A/33/363	Implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/33/L.3 (agenda item 34): report of the Fifth Committee .....	4
A/33/398	Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/33/385 (agenda item 120): report of the Fifth Committee .....	5
A/33/441	Implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/33/L.11 (agenda item 31): report of the Fifth Committee .....	6
A/33/444	Implications of draft resolution I submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/399 (agenda item 60): report of the Fifth Committee .....	7
A/33/454	Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/382 (agenda item 87): report of the Fifth Committee .....	7
A/33/489	Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/33/456 (agenda item 97): report of the Fifth Committee .....	8
A/33/490	Implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/33/L.16 and A/33/L.17 (agenda item 24): report of the Fifth Committee .....	8
A/33/493	Implications of draft resolution D submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/33/374 (agenda item 54): report of the Fifth Committee .....	9
A/33/497	Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/426 (agenda item 38): report of the Fifth Committee .....	9
A/33/498	Implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/33/349 (agenda item 115): report of the Fifth Committee .....	10
A/33/500	Implications of draft resolutions II, III, IV, VI to IX and XI submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/446 (agenda item 12): report of the Fifth Committee .....	10
A/33/501	Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/33/418 (agenda item 121): report of the Fifth Committee .....	11
A/33/502	Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/436 (agenda item 48): report of the Fifth Committee .....	11
A/33/503	Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/437 (agenda item 49): report of the Fifth Committee .....	12
A/33/505	Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/434 (agenda item 46): report of the Fifth Committee .....	12
A/33/506	Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/433 (agenda item 45): report of the Fifth Committee .....	13
A/33/507	Implications of draft resolutions A, D and E and of the draft decision submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/435 (agenda item 47): report of the Fifth Committee .....	13

\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fifth Committee, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 11th to 13th, 16th to 22nd, 24th to 28th, 30th to 35th, 38th, 39th, 41st to 46th, 49th to 52nd, 54th to 79th meetings, and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 88th, 90th, 91st and 96th meetings.*

\*\* Since 1974, this question, or that of the proposed biennial programme budget, has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-ninth (agenda item 73), thirtieth (items 95 and 96), thirty-first (item 92) and thirty-second (item 100).

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/508	Implications of draft resolution J submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/461 (agenda item 125): report of the Fifth Committee .....	15
A/33/519	Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/33/413 (agenda item 117): report of the Fifth Committee .....	16
A/33/520	Implications of draft resolution C submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/33/439 (agenda item 55): report of the Fifth Committee .....	16
A/33/521	Implications of draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/447 (agenda item 74): report of the Fifth Committee .....	17
A/33/522	Implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/381 (agenda item 81): report of the Fifth Committee .....	18
A/33/523	Implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/471 (agenda item 83): report of the Fifth Committee .....	19
A/33/524	Implications of draft resolution C submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/33/511 (agenda item 77): report of the Fifth Committee .....	19
A/33/531	Implications of draft resolutions VI and XI submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/509 (agenda item 12): report of the Fifth Committee .....	20
A/33/532	Implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/526 (agenda item 59): report of the Fifth Committee .....	21
A/33/532/Add.1	Implications of draft resolutions IX and XII submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/526 (agenda item 59): report of the Fifth Committee .....	22
A/33/533	Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/399/Add.1 (agenda item 60): report of the Fifth Committee .....	23
A/33/534	Implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/446/Add.1 (agenda item 12): report of the Fifth Committee .....	23
A/33/535	Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/468 (agenda item 75): report of the Fifth Committee .....	24
A/33/537	Implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/527 (agenda item 58): report of the Fifth Committee .....	24
A/33/537/Add.1	Implications of draft resolutions I and III submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/527 (agenda item 58): report of the Fifth Committee .....	25
A/33/539	Implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/33/L.13, A/33/L.14 and A/33/L.15 (agenda item 27): report of the Fifth Committee .....	26
A/33/553	Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/516 (agenda item 70): report of the Fifth Committee .....	27
A/33/554	Implications of draft resolutions II and VI submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/479 (agenda item 88): report of the Fifth Committee .....	27
A/33/555	Implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/33/L.10 and A/33/L.19 to A/33/L.32 (agenda item 32): report of the Fifth Committee .....	28
A/33/556	Implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/446/Add.1 (agenda item 12): report of the Fifth Committee .....	29
	* * *	
A/33/445 and Add.1-4	Report of the Fifth Committee .....	29
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		72
Check list of documents .....		73

## DOCUMENT A/33/536

### Proposed programme budget support of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation for the period 1 January-30 June 1979

(Agenda item 68)

#### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[20 December 1978]

1. At its 66th and 67th meetings, on 19 and 20 December 1978, the Fifth Committee considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) on the proposed programme budget support of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation for the

period from 1 January to 30 June 1979 (A/C.5/33/68).

2. In his report the Executive Director recalled that, following its review of the Foundation's budget proposals for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1978,

the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had drawn attention to the need for interim action by the General Assembly to enable the Foundation to make disbursements for projects and for programme support between 1 January 1979 and the time when the budget of the Foundation would be approved by the Commission on Human Settlements at its second session. The current proposal was limited to the period from 1 January to 30 June 1979 and related only to extrabudgetary resources, as the Foundation is financed entirely from extrabudgetary resources. Future requirements of the Foundation beyond 30 June 1979 would be the subject of a proposal to be placed before the Commission on Human Settlements at its second session. Furthermore, the estimates for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1979 were based upon virtually the same criteria which governed the programme support budget for the period from 1 July to 30 December 1978. The Executive Director recommended that, while noting the need for interim action on its part and pending the assumption of the Commission on Human Settlements of its full responsibilities under General Assembly resolution 32/162, the Assembly might wish:

(a) To approve the allocation from the resources from the Foundation of \$394,900 for programme support costs of the Foundation for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1979;

(b) To establish a financial reserve of \$281,600;

(c) To allocate the balance of resources for programme purposes in accordance with financial rule 303.1, having due regard for the need to maintain an

adequate carry-over of resources from one financial period to the next.

3. In its related report (A/33/515), the Advisory Committee, bearing in mind the need for interim action by the General Assembly to enable the Foundation to make disbursements for projects and for programme support between 1 January 1979 and the time when the budget of the Foundation would be approved by the Commission at its forthcoming session, recommended that the General Assembly approve the three measures recommended by the Executive Director.

4. Comments made in the course of the discussion of this question in the Fifth Committee are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.66 and 67).

#### *Decision of the Committee*

5. At its 67th meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, by 70 votes to 10, to recommend that the General Assembly:

(a) Approve the allocation from the resources of the Foundation of \$394,900 for programme support costs of the Foundation for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1979;

(b) Establish a financial reserve of \$281,600;

(c) Allocate the balance of resources for programme purposes in accordance with financial rule 303.1, having due regard for the need to maintain an adequate carry-over of resources from one financial period to the next.

### *Administrative and financial implications of proposals made during the session*

#### **DOCUMENT A/33/327**

#### **Implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/33/L.4**

(Agenda item 58)

#### **Report of the Fifth Committee**

*[Original: English]  
[18 October 1978]*

1. At its 18th meeting, on 18 October 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/27) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/33/L.4. Under the provisions of operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would decide that in view of its importance, the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 should receive priority for the provision of all necessary facilities to enable it to hold meetings as and when required, together with the facility of summary records of its proceedings.

2. In his statement, the Secretary-General estimated the full cost of a one-week meeting, including summary records, at \$338,000. In addition, an amount of \$26,000 was estimated to be the cost of travel and subsistence of staff of interested United Nations organizations and

regional commissions to one meeting. The Secretary-General did not, however, request an appropriation for either of these amounts. Towards the end of the current session a consolidated statement of conference servicing requirements would be submitted and any additional appropriation required would be requested at that time (see A/C.5/33/100). Nor was an appropriation requested for travel and subsistence of staff of interested organizations and regional commissions in the absence of any indication as to the number of meetings to be held by the Committee of the Whole in 1979. The Secretary-General would return to the matter of these travel and subsistence costs in his final performance report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

3. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee submitted its oral report indicating that the Advisory Committee recommended that the Fifth Committee inform the General Assembly that,



should it adopt the draft resolution, no additional appropriations would be required at this stage for the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

4. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.18).

#### *Decision of the Committee*

5. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/33/L.4, no additional appropriation would be required at this stage for the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

### DOCUMENT A/33/357

#### **Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/33/344**

(Agenda items 51 and 52)

#### **Report of the Fifth Committee**

[Original: English]  
[3 November 1978]

1. At its 24th meeting, on 27 October 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/30) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/33/344, para. 8).

2. In his statement, the Secretary-General estimated that adoption of the draft resolution would give rise to financial requirements in the amount of \$110,000 in 1979, but since an amount of \$197,100 for the United Nations Space Applications Programme had already been approved under section 2C of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, \$110,000 of which had been allocated for 1978, a balance of \$87,100 was available for the 1979 programme. Accordingly, adoption of the draft resolution would neces-

sitate an additional appropriation in the amount of \$22,900.

3. In an oral statement, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee informed the Fifth Committee that, if the draft resolution were adopted, an additional appropriation in the amount of \$22,900 would be required under section 2C of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. There was no discussion.

#### *Decision of the Committee*

4. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Special Political Committee, an additional appropriation in the amount of \$22,900 would be required under section 2C of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

### DOCUMENT A/33/363

#### **Implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/33/L.3**

(Agenda item 34)

#### **Report of the Fifth Committee**

[Original: English]  
[8 November 1978]

1. At its 25th and 26th meetings, on 2 and 3 November 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/31 and Corr.1) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/33/L.3.

2. Under the terms of that draft resolution the General Assembly would:

(a) Approve the convening of the eighth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea at Geneva for the period 19 March to 27 April 1979 and empower the Conference, if the progress of its work warrants, to decide at that stage to hold further meetings under arrangements to be determined in consultation with the Secretary-General;

(b) Authorize the Secretary-General to make available appropriate facilities to that end;

(c) Reiterate its authorization, originally given in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 31/63, to the Secretary-General to continue to make the necessary arrangements, provided under paragraph 9 of Assembly resolution 3067 (XXVIII), for the efficient and continuous servicing of the Conference in 1979 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.

3. In his statement the Secretary-General estimated the financial implications of the draft resolution at \$3,669,700, comprising \$2,191,900 for direct conference servicing costs and \$1,477,800 for other costs.

Regarding the former amount, it was indicated in paragraph 7 of the Secretary-General's statement that some of the costs might be met within existing appropriations and that final requirements would be considered towards the end of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in the context of the consolidated statement on total conference servicing requirements (see A/C.5/33/100).

4. The Secretary-General, therefore, requested at this time an additional appropriation of \$1,477,800, comprising \$1,184,400 for the maintenance of the Conference secretariat and \$293,400 for other requirements during the eighth session for the Conference secretariat and the Office of Public Information.

5. In paragraph 10 of his statement, the Secretary-General referred to one other matter pertaining to the Conference, namely the question of an honorarium and travel and subsistence expenses for the President of the Conference. The Secretary-General indicated that, if the General Assembly should decide to maintain the existing arrangements through 1979, which had been authorized for 1978 by the Advisory Committee under the terms of General Assembly resolution 32/214 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1978-1979, an additional appropriation of \$55,900 would be required.

6. At the 25th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, in introducing the report of the Advisory Committee (A/33/7/Add.7), stated that while the Committee noted that the estimates of conference servicing costs for the eighth session were based on a smaller volume of in-session documentation and fewer meetings requiring summary records than the estimates for the seventh session, the Advisory Committee, none the less, trusted the Secretary-General to scrutinize requirements carefully so as to ensure that recruitment of short-term conference servicing staff would be confined to those actually needed for the eighth session of the Conference.

7. The Advisory Committee had no objection to the Secretary-General's request for additional appropriations of \$1,477,800. The Committee also noted that should the Conference, under the terms of operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, decide to hold further meetings, any related additional costs would be dealt with under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/214.

8. As regards the matter of an honorarium and travel and subsistence expenses for the President of the Conference, it was noted in paragraph 11 of the report of the Advisory Committee that the observa-

tions of the Committee were contained in paragraph 15 of its first report to the General Assembly on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (A/33/7).

9. A draft decision (A/C.5/33/L.11) was submitted by India under the terms of which the Fifth Committee would recommend to the General Assembly that it continue the existing arrangements for the President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea for the year 1979, and would further recommend that, in order to enable the President to discharge his functions properly, he should be deemed to have the status of an official of the United Nations for the purposes of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

10. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.25 and 26).

#### *Decisions of the Committee*

11. At its 26th meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, by 78 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/33/L.3, additional appropriations of \$1,477,800 would be required under section 2B. An additional amount of \$283,300 would also be required under section 25 for staff assessment to be offset by an increase of the same amount under income section 1. As regards conference servicing costs, additional requirements not exceeding \$2,191,900 which would arise under section 23 would be considered in the context of the consolidated statement of conference servicing requirements to be submitted towards the end of the current session of the Assembly (see A/C.5/33/100).

12. The Fifth Committee then adopted the draft decision (A/C.5/33/L.11) by 69 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions. Under the terms of the draft decision an additional appropriation of \$55,900 would be required under section 2B (see para. 13 below).

#### *Recommendation of the Fifth Committee*

13. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it continue the existing arrangements for the President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea for the year 1979 and that, in order to enable the President to discharge his functions properly, he should be deemed to have the status of an official of the United Nations for the purposes of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

## DOCUMENT A/33/398

### Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/33/385

(Agenda item 120)

#### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[28 November 1978]

1. At its 43rd meeting, on 28 November 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/53) on the administrative and financial implica-

tions of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/33/385, para. 8). In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that adoption of the draft resolution would give rise to financial requirements in the amount of \$351,400, comprising

\$327,500 for conference servicing and \$23,900 for travel and subsistence of staff and salary and for two temporary secretaries. He further indicated that the amount of \$327,500 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs to be submitted towards the end of the current session of the General Assembly (see A/C.5/33/100), but that \$23,900 would be required under section 20 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

2. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee made an oral statement in which a reduction of \$7,900 was recommended in the amount requested for travel and subsistence of substantive staff and temporary assistance (from \$23,900 to \$16,000).

3. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.43).

#### *Decision of the Committee*

4. The Fifth Committee decided, by 60 votes to 9, with 6 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Sixth Committee, an additional appropriation of \$16,000 would be required under section 20 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 and that conference servicing costs not exceeding \$327,500 which would arise would be considered at a later stage in the context of the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs for 1979.

## DOCUMENT A/33/441

### Implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/33/L.11

(Agenda item 31)

#### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[6 December 1978]

1. At its 51st and 52nd meetings, on 5 and 6 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/67) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/33/L.11. In his statement the Secretary-General indicated that the financial implications of the draft resolution would amount to \$697,600, comprising \$429,900 for conference servicing and \$267,700 to cover the salary and common staff costs for 4 Professional and 3 General Service staff members, their related travel and common service costs for 1979 as well as travel for the representatives of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. He further indicated that the amount of \$429,900 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs to be submitted towards the end of the current session of the General Assembly (see A/C.5/33/100), but that a total of \$267,700, comprising \$243,800 under section 1; \$23,900 under section 22; and \$57,400 under section 25, offset by \$57,400 under income section 1, would be required under the aforementioned sections of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

2. At the 51st meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee made an oral statement in which a reduction of \$7,400 was recommended in the amount

requested for staff assessment, offset by a corresponding reduction of \$7,400 in the credit shown under reimbursement for staff assessment.

3. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion of this matter are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.51 and 52).

#### *Decision of the Committee*

4. At its 52nd meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, by 59 votes to 11, with 12 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/33/L.11, an additional appropriation of \$267,700 would be required for the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, as follows:

	<i>US dollars</i>
Section 1 .....	243 800
Section 22 .....	23 900
Section 25 .....	50 000
Income section 1 .....	(50 000)
TOTAL	<u>267 700</u>

The Committee further decided that conference servicing costs in this connexion would be considered at a later stage in the context of the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs for 1979.

**DOCUMENT A/33/444****Implications of draft resolution I submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/399**

(Agenda item 60)

**Report of the Fifth Committee***[Original: English]  
[7 December 1978]*

1. At its 50th meeting, on 5 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/59) on the administrative and financial implications of draft decision I submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/399, para. 17). In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that the financial implications of the draft resolution would amount to \$14,700 to cover the travel and per diem expenses of one member each of the South West Africa People's Organization, the African National Congress of South Africa, the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the Palestine Liberation Organization to attend the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. He further indicated that no appropriation was sought at this time, since these requirements

would be included in the Secretary-General's budget proposals for 1980-1981.

2. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee indicated in an oral statement that since the Conference was scheduled to be convened in 1980, the estimates would be considered by the Advisory Committee in the context of the Secretary-General's budget proposals for 1980-1981 and, therefore, the adoption of the draft resolution of the Second Committee would not require additional appropriations for the present biennium. There was no discussion.

*Decision of the Committee*

3. The Fifth Committee decided by consensus to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Second Committee, no additional appropriation would be required for the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

**DOCUMENT A/33/454****Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee  
in document A/33/382**

(Agenda item 87)

**Report of the Fifth Committee***[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]*

1. At its 49th meeting, on 4 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/65) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/382, para. 9).

2. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee submitted the Committee's report orally. The report and a statement by the representative of the United States of America are contained in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.49).

*Decision of the Committee*

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Third Committee, no additional appropriations would be required for the biennium 1978-1979 or for the first year of the biennium 1980-1981.

## DOCUMENT A/33/489

## Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/33/456

(Agenda item 97)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[12 December 1978]

1. At its 57th meeting, on 12 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/74) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/33/456, para. 10). In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that the financial implications of the draft resolution would amount to \$38,600, comprising \$11,600 for conference servicing and \$27,000 for undertaking an evaluation of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. He further indicated that the amount of \$11,600 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs to be submitted towards the end of the current session of the General Assembly (see A/C.5/33/100), but that \$27,000 would be required under section 3 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

2. In an oral report, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee indicated that the Advisory Committee had

accepted the Secretary-General's request at this stage for an additional appropriation of only \$27,000; conference servicing requirements totalling \$11,600 would be considered by the General Assembly at a later date in the context of its consideration of the total requirements of the revised calendar of conferences for 1979. The report and a statement made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.57).

*Decision of the Committee*

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Fourth Committee, an additional appropriation of \$27,000 would be required under section 3 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, and that conference servicing costs not exceeding \$11,600 would arise and would be considered at a later stage in the context of the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs for 1979.

## DOCUMENT A/33/490

## Implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/33/L.16 and A/33/L.17

(Agenda item 24)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[12 December 1978]

1. At its 58th meeting, on 12 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/82) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/33/L.16 and A/33/L.17.

2. In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that adoption of draft resolution A/33/L.16, in which the General Assembly would approve 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 the programme of work envisaged for 1979, and of draft resolution A/33/L.17, in which the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, would entail an estimated expenditure of \$510,500. He further stated that it was anticipated that the present requirements could be met from the balance of the appropriations already approved for the activities of the Special Committee for the biennium 1978-1979 and therefore no additional

appropriations would be requested at this stage. However, should the implementation of the approved programme of work of the Special Committee involve additional expenditures, it would be indicated in the final performance report on the programme budget for 1978-1979.

3. In an oral report, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee stated that the Advisory Committee concurred with the financial implications provided by the Secretary-General with respect to the two draft resolutions. There was no discussion.

*Decision of the Committee*

4. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolutions A/33/L.16 and A/33/L.17, the estimated cost of \$510,500 for the programme of work 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 would be met from within the amount already appropriated in the 1978-1979 programme budget for the activities of the Special Committee and, therefore, no additional appropriation would be required.



## DOCUMENT A/33/493

## Implications of draft resolution D submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/33/374

(Agenda item 54)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[13 December 1978]

1. At its 46th meeting, on 30 November 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/58), on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution D on the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/33/374, para. 21).

2. Under the terms of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, request the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year; and request the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

3. In his statement the Secretary-General indicated that, while the Working Group was expected to hold 10 meetings in New York in 1979 for which conference services would be required, those services could be provided from within existing resources.

4. The Secretary-General noted that, in addition, it was anticipated that the Chairman or a representative of the Working Group would undertake travel in connexion with ensuring the Agency's financial security. The cost of this travel was estimated at \$6,600, for which an additional appropriation would be required under section 2A (Policy-making organs) of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution.

5. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee reported orally that the Advisory Committee recommended that the amount requested in the Secretary-General's report be absorbed within existing appropriations, necessitating no additional appropriation. There was no discussion.

*Decision of the Committee*

6. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Special Political Committee, no additional appropriation would be required for the biennium 1978-1979.

## DOCUMENT A/33/497

## Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/426

(Agenda item 38)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[13 December 1978]

1. At its 59th meeting, on 13 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/72) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/33/426, para. 8).

2. In his statement, in the absence of precise information concerning the organization of a resumed thirty-third session of the General Assembly, if it were to be held in 1979, the Secretary-General provided, as an order of magnitude, the estimated costs of conference servicing per week for plenary meetings (\$329,000) and for meetings of Main Committees (\$266,600).

3. He further indicated his intention to deal with any additional requirements in this respect under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/214 of 21 December 1977 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1978-1979.

4. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee, in an oral statement, noted the estimated costs per week of servicing plenary meetings and meetings of Main Committees. He also took note of the Secretary-General's intention to deal with any additional requirements in this respect under the provisions of resolution 32/214.

*Decision of the Committee*

5. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the First Committee, no additional appropriation would be required at this time under the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. Should the thirty-third session be reconvened, additional requirements would be considered under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/214 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1978-1979.



## DOCUMENT A/33/498

## Implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/33/349

(Agenda item 115)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[14 December 1978]

1. At its 57th meeting, on 12 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/69) on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/33/349, para. 41). In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that the financial implications of the draft resolution would amount to \$1,979,500, comprising \$1,962,100 for conference servicing and \$17,400 for travel and subsistence of observers. He further indicated that this amount would be included in the Secretary-General's programme budget proposals for the 1980-1981 biennium.

2. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee made an oral statement in which he indicated that no additional appropriations would be required for the 1978-1979 biennium and that the related expenditures would

be considered by the General Assembly in the context of its consideration of the Secretary-General's programme budget proposals for the 1980-1981 biennium.

3. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion of this question, as well as replies by the representative of the Secretary-General, are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.57).

*Decision of the Committee*

4. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Sixth Committee, no additional appropriations would be required for the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, but that the necessary requirements would be included in the Secretary-General's budget proposals for the 1980-1981 biennium.

## DOCUMENT A/33/500

## Implications of draft resolutions II, III, IV, VI to IX and XI submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/446

(Agenda item 12)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[14 December 1978]

1. At its 57th meeting, on 12 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/71) on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions II, III, IV, VI to IX, and XI submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/446, para. 37). In his statement, the Secretary General indicated that adoption of the draft resolutions by the General Assembly would entail an additional appropriation in the amount of \$25,000 for travel and subsistence under section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

2. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee made

an oral statement, in which he concurred with the Secretary-General's request.

3. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.57).

*Decision of the Committee*

4. The Fifth Committee decided to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolutions of the Second Committee, an additional appropriation of \$25,000 would be required under section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

## DOCUMENT A/33/501

## Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/33/418

(Agenda item 121)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[14 December 1978]

1. At its 57th meeting, on 12 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/66) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/33/418, para. 8). In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that the financial implications of the draft resolution would amount to \$393,500 for conference servicing. He further indicated that this amount would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs to be submitted towards the end of the current session of the General Assembly.

2. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee made

an oral statement in which he concurred with the estimates of the Secretary-General.

3. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.57).

*Decision of the Committee*

4. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Sixth Committee, conference servicing costs not exceeding \$393,500 would arise and would be considered at a later stage in the context of the consolidated statement on conference servicing costs for 1979 (see A/C.5/33/100).

## DOCUMENT A/33/502

## Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/436

(Agenda item 48)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[13 December 1978]

1. At its 59th meeting, on 13 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/83) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/33/436, para. 8).

2. Under the terms of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, renew the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference.

3. In his statement, the Secretary-General noted that, although no indication had been given in the draft resolution concerning the dates of the sessions which would take place in 1979, it was understood that the Committee would hold two one-week sessions in New York from 9 to 12 April and from 10 to 14 September 1979.

4. The Secretary-General, in his statement, noted that, for the first session, facilities would be provided for in-session documentation, estimated at 20 original pages, and for summary records in four languages (English, French, Russian and Spanish). For the second meeting, facilities would be provided for in-session documentation, estimated at 25 original pages, summary records, and post-session documentation, estimated at 10 original pages, in four languages (English, French, Russian and Spanish).

5. The Secretary-General estimated that the total cost of the two meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference would amount to \$249,600, all of which related to conference servicing. These costs would, towards the end of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, be considered in the context of the consolidated statement of conference servicing requirements (see A/C.5/33/100), at which time a determination would be made regarding the extent to which the cost of conference servicing dealt with in the present document could be met from within the existing resources.

6. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee reported orally that the Advisory Committee recommended to the Fifth Committee that it inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution, there would be no additional appropriation required for the biennium 1978-1979.

7. There was no discussion.

*Decision of the Committee*

8. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the First Committee, no additional appropriation would be required for the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

## DOCUMENT A/33/503

## Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/437

(Agenda item 49)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[13 December 1978]

1. At its 59th meeting, on 13 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/81) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/33/437, para. 8).

2. Under the terms of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*:

(a) Endorse the decision of the Preparatory Conference to hold another session from 19 March to 12 April 1979 with a view to continuing its preparatory work in respect of both the organizational and substantive aspects of the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects;

(b) Reaffirm its decision that the United Nations Conference should be held in 1979 and endorse the recommendation of the Preparatory Conference that it should be held at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979;

(c) Request the Secretary-General to provide continued assistance to the Preparatory Conference in its work and to undertake the necessary preparations for the holding of the United Nations Conference.

3. In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that, because of the schedule of reconstruction of Headquarters conference facilities, it would not be possible to provide the Preparatory Conference with the required facilities in New York, and therefore the Preparatory Conference would meet at Geneva from 19 March to 12 April 1979.

4. As indicated in paragraph 2 (b) above, the Preparatory Conference has recommended that the

Conference should be held at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979.

5. In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that, should the draft resolution be adopted by the General Assembly, costs would arise in the total amount of \$1,570,900, of which \$864,200 relates to the Preparatory Conference and \$706,700 relates to the Conference. Of this total amount, \$1,522,500 relates to conference servicing and the balance of \$48,400 relates to substantive staff.

6. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee reported orally that the Advisory Committee recommended that the additional appropriation under section 2C of the programme budget should be reduced from \$48,400, the amount requested, to \$25,000. The cost of provision of conference services not exceeding \$1,522,500 would be dealt with within the context of the consolidated statement of conference servicing requirements to be submitted towards the close of the General Assembly (see A/C.5/33/100).

7. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.59).

*Decision of the Committee*

8. The Fifth Committee decided, by 83 votes to 8, with 3 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the First Committee, an additional appropriation of \$25,000 under section 2C of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 would be required and that conference servicing costs not exceeding \$1,522,500 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing requirements to be considered at a later stage.

## DOCUMENT A/33/505

## Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/434

(Agenda item 46)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[13 December 1978]

1. At its 57th meeting, on 12 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/85) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/33/434, para. 8). In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that the financial implica-

tions of the draft resolution would amount to \$738,200, comprising \$718,300 for conference servicing and \$19,900 for temporary assistance.

2. The statement further indicated that the amount of \$718,300 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs to be submitted towards the end of the current session of the Gen-

eral Assembly (see A/C.5/33/100), but that \$19,900 would be required under section 2C of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

3. In an oral statement, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee informed the Fifth Committee that, in view of the totality of appropriations provided under section 2C of the programme budget for 1978-1979, the amount of \$19,900 requested for temporary assistance should be absorbed; accordingly, adoption of the draft resolution would not give rise to any additional appropriations at that stage and the conference servicing requirements in the amount of \$718,300 would be considered by the General Assembly in the context of the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs.

4. Comments made by delegations in the course of

the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.57).

#### *Decision of the Committee*

5. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the First Committee, no additional appropriations would be required at that stage for the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, and that conference servicing costs, not exceeding \$718,300, would be considered in the context of the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs for 1979 which would be submitted towards the end of the current session of the General Assembly.

### **DOCUMENT A/33/506**

#### **Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/433**

(Agenda item 45)

#### **Report of the Fifth Committee**

[Original: English]  
[14 December 1978]

1. At its 59th meeting, on 13 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/79) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/33/433, para. 7). In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that the financial implications of the draft resolution would amount to \$54,000, comprising \$42,700 for conference servicing and \$11,300 for travel and subsistence costs of the *Ad Hoc* Panel on Military Budgeting. He further indicated that the amount of \$42,700 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs to be submitted towards the end of the current session of the General Assembly (see A/C.5/33/100), but that \$11,300 would be required under section 2C of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

2. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee made an oral statement in which it was recommended that the Secretary-General absorb the amount requested for the *Ad Hoc* Panel from within available resources.

3. No comments were made by delegations on this question.

#### *Decision of the Committee*

4. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the First Committee, no additional appropriation would be required under the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 and that conference servicing costs not exceeding \$42,700 would arise and would be considered at a later stage in the context of the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs for 1979.

### **DOCUMENT A/33/507**

#### **Implications of draft resolutions A, D and E and of the draft decision submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/435**

(Agenda item 47)

#### **Report of the Fifth Committee**

[Original: English]  
[15 December 1978]

1. At its 60th and 61st meetings, on 14 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statements by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions A, D and E and of the draft decision sub-

mitted by the First Committee in its report (A/33/435, paras. 24 and 25).

2. The statement by the Secretary-General concerning draft resolutions A, D and E is contained in document A/C.5/33/80 and the statement in respect of the draft decision is contained in document A/C.5/33/89.

### Consideration of draft resolution A

3. Under the terms of draft resolution A the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, request the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate and the decisions that the General Assembly has taken at its current session and which have a bearing on the Commission's programme of work in 1979; and request the Secretary-General to render to the Disarmament Commission all necessary assistance that it may require for implementing the resolution.

4. In paragraph 3 of his statement, the Secretary-General noted that in its report,<sup>1</sup> which would be endorsed in the draft resolution, the Disarmament Commission had recommended that a period of four weeks beginning on 14 May 1979 should be provided for the session to be covered at Headquarters in New York, and that, further, "verbatim records should continue to be published for the meetings of the Commission in 1979".<sup>2</sup>

5. In paragraph 5 of his statement, the Secretary-General noted that the Commission had recommended that provision should be made for two simultaneous meetings in order to accommodate the Commission and a Committee of the Whole, should the latter be established. It was, however, pointed out that, should the General Assembly decide that two simultaneous meetings should be held, certain other bodies may have to be rescheduled owing to the reconstruction programme at Headquarters taking place at that time.

6. In view of the considerations cited in paragraph 5 above, the statement of the Secretary-General provided cost estimates on two bases, namely, two meetings daily (one in the morning, one in the afternoon) and four meetings daily (two in the morning, two in the afternoon). The cost of the former alternative was estimated (on the assumption that six languages be provided) at \$759,500 and the cost of the second alternative was estimated (also on the assumption that six languages be provided) at \$1,043,800.

7. At the 60th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee in an oral report stated that the Advisory Committee recommended that the Assembly be informed that, should it adopt draft resolution A, no additional appropriation would be required but that an amount not exceeding \$760,000 for conference servicing should be considered in the context of the consolidated statement of conference servicing requirements (see A C.5 33 100).

8. Statements made in the course of the discussion are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A C.5 33 SR.60). The decision of the Fifth Committee, taken at its 61st meeting, is contained in paragraph 22 below.

### Consideration of draft resolution D

9. Under the terms of draft resolution D the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to carry out a comprehensive study providing factual information on present nuclear arsenals, trends in the technological development of nuclear weapons systems, the effect of their use and the implications for international security as well as for negotiations on disarmament of the doc-

trines of deterrence and other theories concerning nuclear weapons and the continued quantitative increase and qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons systems.

10. Based on the assumption that 15 experts would participate in the study and would hold two meetings in New York from 5 to 13 March 1979 and from 9 to 13 July 1979, in his statement, the Secretary-General estimated that the associated costs would amount to \$152,000, of which \$101,800 related to conference servicing and \$50,200 related to the travel and subsistence costs of the group of experts.

11. In his oral report, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee stated that the Advisory Committee recommended that the General Assembly be informed that, should it adopt draft resolution D, an additional appropriation of \$50,200 would be required under section 2C of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 in connexion with the costs associated with the experts, and that an amount not to exceed \$100,000 for conference servicing be considered in the context of the consolidated statement.

12. No discussion of this question took place. The decision of the Fifth Committee, taken at its 61st meeting, is contained in paragraph 22 below.

### Consideration of draft resolution E

13. Under the terms of draft resolution E, the General Assembly would:

(a) Decide to undertake a comprehensive study of all the aspects of regional disarmament;

(b) Request the Secretary-General to carry out the study with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, appointed by him on a balanced geographical basis, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

(c) Request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a progress report on the work of the group of intergovernmental experts.

14. In his statement, the Secretary-General estimated the costs of implementing the draft resolution, should it be adopted, at \$98,400, of which \$59,900 related to conference servicing and \$38,500 related to the travel and subsistence costs of the 10 experts and two substantive staff members envisaged in the report.

15. In his oral report, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee stated that the Advisory Committee recommended that the General Assembly be informed that, should it adopt draft resolution E, an additional appropriation of \$38,500 would be required under section 2C of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 in connexion with the costs associated with the experts, and that an amount not to exceed \$40,000 for conference servicing be considered in the context of the consolidated statement.

16. No discussion of this question took place. The decision of the Fifth Committee, taken at its 61st meeting, is contained in paragraph 22 below.

### Consideration of the draft decision

17. In the draft decision submitted by the First Committee (A/33/435, para. 25), in connexion with the report of the Secretary-General on the matter,<sup>3</sup> the

<sup>1</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/33/42).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 9.

<sup>3</sup> A/33/389.

General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to proceed with the production of a United Nations film on wars and their consequences at a cost of approximately \$200,000.

18. In his statement (A/C.5/33/89) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft decision, the Secretary-General estimated that an additional appropriation in the amount of \$203,000 would be required under section 21A of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

19. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee reported orally that the Advisory Committee recommended that the General Assembly be informed that should it adopt the draft decision, an additional appropriation of \$165,000 would be required under section 21A of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

20. Statements made in the course of the discussion are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.60).

### *Decisions of the Committee*

21. At its 60th meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, by 62 votes to 20, with 11 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft decision of the First Committee, an additional appropriation of \$165,000 would be required under section 21A of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

22. At its 61st meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, by 70 votes to 10, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolutions of the First Committee, an additional appropriation in the amount of \$88,700 would be required under section 2C of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 and that an amount not to exceed \$900,000 for conference servicing be considered in the context of the consolidated statement to be submitted toward the close of the current session (see A/C.5/33/100).

[For the related decision adopted by the Fifth Committee at its 62nd meeting regarding this question, see below, document A/33/445/Add.1, paragraphs 36 to 44.]

## DOCUMENT A/33/508

### Implications of draft resolution J submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/461

(Agenda item 125)

#### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[14 December 1978]

1. At its 59th meeting, on 13 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/78) on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution J submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/33/461, para. 33). In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that the financial implications of the draft resolution would amount to \$128,800, comprising \$60,100 for conference servicing, and \$68,700 broken down as follows: consultant services (\$14,700) and travel and subsistence of experts (\$51,000) and substantive staff (\$3,000). He further indicated that the amount of \$60,100 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs to be submitted towards the end of the current session of the General Assembly (see A/C.5/33/100), but that \$68,700 would be required under section 2C of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

2. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee made an oral statement in which he informed the Fifth Committee that in a statement of financial implications related to the work of the Third Committee (see A/C.5/33/75), the Secretary-General, while indicating the costs of consultants' funds, had not requested appropriations for them owing to the restraint called for by the General Assembly in resolution 32/209. Accordingly, the Advisory Committee, without prejudice to the importance of the study to be carried out, recom-

mended that the \$14,700 requested for consultant services be absorbed within available appropriations. He further stated that the Secretary-General had indicated that in 1978 only 90 per cent of consultants' funds had been allocated and that a similar practice would be followed in 1979 with a view to minimizing over-expenditures in this area. Accordingly the Advisory Committee recommended that an amount of \$54,000 be approved under section 2C of the programme budget for 1978-1979 for travel and subsistence of experts (\$51,000) and substantive staff (\$3,000); conference servicing costs not exceeding \$60,100 would be considered very shortly by the General Assembly.

3. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.59).

### *Decision of the Committee*

4. The Fifth Committee decided, by 69 votes to 10, with 5 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the First Committee, an additional appropriation of \$54,000 would be required under section 2C of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 and that conference servicing costs not exceeding \$60,100 would arise and would be considered at a later stage in the context of the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs for 1979.



## DOCUMENT A/33/519

## Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/33/413

(Agenda item 117)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[15 December 1978]

1. At its 62nd meeting, on 15 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/70) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/33/413, para. 8). In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that the financial implications of the draft resolution would amount to \$514,300, comprising \$497,300 for conference servicing and \$17,000 for travel of staff. He further indicated that the amount of \$497,300 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference-servicing costs to be submitted towards the end of the current session of the General Assembly (see A/C.5/33/100), but that \$17,000 would be required under section 20 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

2. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee made

an oral statement in which a reduction of \$7,000 was recommended in the amount of \$17,000 requested for travel and subsistence of substantive staff.

3. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion of the question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.62).

*Decision of the Committee*

4. The Fifth Committee decided, by 72 votes to 11, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Sixth Committee, an additional appropriation of \$10,000 would be required under section 20 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 and that conference servicing costs not exceeding \$497,300 would be considered in the context of the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs for 1979.

## DOCUMENT A/33/520

## Implications of draft resolution C submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/33/439

(Agenda item 55)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[16 December 1978]

1. At its 62nd meeting, on 15 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/76) on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution C submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/33/439, para. 15). In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that the financial implications of the draft resolution would amount to \$736,312, comprising \$482,212 for conference servicing costs and \$254,100 under section 18 (Human Rights), to cover the salaries and common staff costs under general temporary assistance of 2 Professional and 2 General Service staff members, as well as the travel and subsistence costs of the members of the Special Political Committee and that of the substantive staff servicing the Committee. He further indicated that the amount of \$482,200 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs to be submitted towards the end of the current session of the General Assembly (see A/C.5/33/100) and that a total of \$254,100 (\$254,100 under section 18, \$36,400 under section 25 offset by \$36,400 under income section 1) would be required under sections 18 and 25 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

2. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee reported orally that the Advisory

Committee recommended that the General Assembly should be informed that, should it adopt the draft resolution, an additional appropriation of \$254,100 would be required under section 18 of the programme budget for 1978-1979 and \$36,400 for staff assessment under section 25, offset by the same amount under income section 1.

3. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.62).

*Decision of the Committee*

4. The Fifth Committee decided, by 66 votes to 2, with 19 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Special Political Committee, an additional appropriation of \$254,100 would be required for the biennium 1978-1979 as follows:

	<i>US dollars</i>
Section 18 .....	254 100
Section 25 .....	36 400
Income section 1 .....	(36 400)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>254 100</b>

The Committee decided further that conference servicing costs amounting to \$482,212 would be considered at a later stage in the context of the consolidated paper of conference servicing costs for 1979.

## DOCUMENT A/33/521

Implications of draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Third Committee  
in document A/33/447

(Agenda item 74)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[18 December 1978]

1. At its 62nd meeting, on 15 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statements by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/447, para. 14).

2. The statement by the Secretary-General concerning draft resolution I is contained in document A/C.5/33/77 and the statement concerning draft resolution II is contained in document A/C.5/33/75.

*Consideration of draft resolution I*

3. Under the terms of draft resolution I, section III, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, request the Secretary-General to undertake the following activities:

(a) The convening of a regional seminar on recourse procedures available to victims of racial discrimination and activities to be undertaken at the regional level;

(b) The convening of a round table of university professors and directors of race relations institutions on the teaching problems of racial discrimination;

(c) The undertaking of a study on education activities and activities of the mass media in the fight against racial discrimination.

4. In addition, the General Assembly would request the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to organize an international colloquium on the prohibition of *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination in international law with special attention to the principles of non-discrimination and self-determination as imperative norms of international law.

5. Furthermore, the General Assembly would invite the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and resources to ensure the effective implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,<sup>4</sup> bearing in mind the provisions of the draft resolution.

6. In his statement (A/C.5/33/77), the Secretary-General noted the provisions of the draft resolution, as described in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above. He estimated that implementation of those provisions would involve additional expenditures amounting to \$243,500 under section 18 of the programme budget for 1978-1979. Of this total, an amount of \$58,600 would relate to the cost of the colloquium to be held under the auspices of UNITAR.

7. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee reported orally that the Advisory Committee recommended that, in view of the fact that the United Nations Secretariat had been carrying out activities in connexion

with the Decade for Action for a number of years, it ought to be able to discharge the activities called for in the draft resolution at a cost not exceeding \$200,000. Consequently, the Advisory Committee recommended that the General Assembly be informed that, should it adopt the draft resolution, an additional appropriation of \$200,000 would be required under section 18 of the programme budget for 1978-1979. Conference servicing costs not exceeding \$416,466 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs which would be submitted towards the end of the current session of the General Assembly (see A/C.5/33/100).

8. The decision of the Fifth Committee is contained in paragraph 20 below.

9. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.62).

*Consideration of draft resolution II*

10. Under the terms of draft resolution II, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, request the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure that the maximum publicity is given to the final documents of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in view of the need to combat racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*.

11. The General Assembly would also request the Secretary-General to take the following measures, in accordance with the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference:<sup>5</sup>

(a) To prepare several studies analysing the struggle against all forms of racial discrimination;

(b) To organize during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, at the level of each region of the United Nations, regional seminars on action against racism and racial discrimination;

(c) To study the possibility of establishing an international fund on the basis of voluntary contributions with a view to assisting peoples and national liberation movements in their struggle against racism and *apartheid*.

12. In his statement (A/C.5/33/75), the Secretary-General indicated that he would endeavour to comply with the request mentioned in paragraph 10 above by utilizing to the fullest the facilities and resources currently available to the Office of Public Information.

13. He also stated that the request mentioned in paragraph 11 above could be divided in two parts, namely, the preparation of studies analysing the struggle against all forms of racial discrimination, and the organization of regional seminars. He assumed that the studies referred to were the same as those recommended by the World Conference, namely:

<sup>4</sup> General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex.<sup>5</sup> A/33/262, sect. III.

(a) A study analysing the link between the struggle for the elimination of racism and the struggle for decolonization and self-determination;

(b) A study on the link between racial discrimination and inequalities in the levels of education, nutrition, health, housing and cultural development;

(c) A continuation of the study of the problems of migrant workers by the various organs within the United Nations system as well as by Governments, especially as regards racial discrimination encountered by migrants and their families; in particular an in-depth study should be made by the Secretary-General of the types and causes of discrimination against migrant workers and of specific measures which could be taken to combat them;

(d) A study on the nature and types of recourse procedures available to migrant workers for the airing of grievances stemming from racial discrimination; particular attention should be given to migrant workers who are either stateless or who have no home Government, embassy or consulate to represent them.

14. In carrying out the mandate regarding the organization of seminars, the Secretary-General proposed to hold one regional seminar per year, beginning in 1979, in one of the five regions of the United Nations, on the basis of the membership of the United Nations regional commissions. The first seminar would be held in Europe.

15. The Secretary-General stated that, should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution of the Third Committee, an additional appropriation of \$55,000 would be required under section 18 of the programme budget of the biennium 1978-1979 and that similar expenditures would also be incurred in connexion with the seminars to be held in the four remaining geographical regions in the next two biennia, bearing in mind that it was not possible to assess accurately at this time the amounts involved for the programme budget for the biennia 1980-1981 and 1982-1983.

16. Additional expenditures amounting to \$350,467 under section 23 for conference services would also be incurred in 1979 and would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs to be submitted towards the end of the current session of the General Assembly.

17. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee made an oral statement, in which he indicated that the Advisory Committee recommended that the General Assembly be informed that should it adopt the draft resolution of the Third Committee, an additional appropriation of \$55,000 would be required under section 18 of the programme budget for 1978-1979.

18. The decision of the Fifth Committee is contained in paragraph 21 below.

19. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.62).

#### *Decisions of the Committee*

20. At its 62nd meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, by 71 votes to 4, with 11 abstentions, to report to the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution I contained in document A/33/447, an additional appropriation of \$200,000 would be required under section 18 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. Conference servicing costs not exceeding \$416,466 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs which would be presented towards the end of the current session of the General Assembly (see A/C.5/33/100).

21. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, by 75 votes to 13, with 1 abstention, to report to the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution II contained in document A/33/447, an additional appropriation of \$55,000 would be required under section 18 of the programme budget for 1978-1979. Conference servicing costs not exceeding \$350,467 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs (*ibid.*).

### DOCUMENT A/33/522

#### Implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/381

(Agenda item 81)

#### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[16 December 1978]

1. At its 62nd meeting, on 15 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/88) on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/381, para. 16).

2. Under the terms of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, request the Secretary-General to print and circulate to Member States the study on the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination<sup>9</sup> and the pamphlet on the International Convention on the Elimination of

All Forms of Racial Discrimination prepared by the Committee as its contribution to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, with the suggestion that the documents be given the widest possible dissemination.

3. In his statement, the Secretary-General noted that, on the assumption that the documents would be reproduced at Geneva in English, French, Russian and Spanish, the cost of reproduction would amount to approximately \$32,000 in 1979.

4. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee reported orally that the Advisory Committee recommended that the Fifth Committee inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution, no additional appropriation would be required under the

<sup>9</sup> A/CONF.92/8.

programme budget for 1978-1979. Conference servicing costs not exceeding \$32,000 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs which would be submitted towards the end of the General Assembly (see A/C.5/33/100). There was no discussion.

*Decision of the Committee*

5. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection,

to report to the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Third Committee, no additional appropriation would be required under the programme budget for 1978-1979. Conference servicing costs not exceeding \$32,000 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs which would be submitted towards the end of the current session of the General Assembly.

**DOCUMENT A/33/523**

**Implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/471**

(Agenda item 83)

**Report of the Fifth Committee**

[Original: English]  
[16 December 1978]

1. At its 62nd meeting, on 15 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/87) on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/471, para. 15).

2. Under the terms of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, recommend that a working group be established at the beginning of the thirty-fourth session to continue elaboration of the draft Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, and would request the Secretary-General to allocate sufficient staff and resources to enable it to complete its task.

3. In his statement, the Secretary-General noted that, on the assumption that the working group would be composed of 30 to 35 members, and would hold some seven meetings in the course of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, with interpretation being provided in English, French, Russian and Spanish, and would produce an estimated 95 pages in pre-, in- and post-session documentation, he would be able to accommodate the request for the allocation of sufficient staff and resources to the working group within existing resources.

4. He also noted that in accordance with those assumptions, conference servicing expenditures estimated at \$33,000 would be incurred. No additional

appropriation is being requested at present in connexion with these costs pending the review of actual requirements in the context of the consolidated statement of total conference servicing requirements (see A/C.5/33/100).

5. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee reported orally that the Advisory Committee recommended that the Fifth Committee inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution of the Third Committee, no additional appropriation would be required under the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. Conference servicing costs not exceeding \$33,000 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing requirements which would be submitted towards the end of the current session of the General Assembly.

6. There was no discussion.

*Decision of the Committee*

7. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to report to the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Third Committee, no additional appropriation would be required under the programme budget for 1978-1979. Conference servicing costs not exceeding \$33,000 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs which would be submitted towards the end of the current session of the General Assembly.

**DOCUMENT A/33/524**

**Implications of draft resolution C submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/33/511**

(Agenda item 77)

**Report of the Fifth Committee**

[Original: English]  
[16 December 1978]

1. At its 62nd and 63rd meetings, on 15 and 16 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/84) on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution C submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/33/

511, para. 19). In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that the financial implications of the draft resolution would amount to \$185,800, comprising \$117,600 for conference servicing and \$68,200 to provide a secretariat to service the meetings of the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities and for increasing the publica-

tion of selected pamphlets and leaflets in the Arabic and Spanish languages. He further indicated that the amount of \$117,600 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs to be submitted towards the end of the current session of the General Assembly (see A/C.5/33/100), but that \$68,200 would be required under section 21 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

2. At the 62nd meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee made an oral statement in which the Advisory Committee recommended that an appropriation be made in the amount of \$30,000 under section 21 and that conference servicing costs not exceeding \$78,000 should be included in the consolidated statement.

3. At the 63rd meeting, the representative of Tunisia proposed that the amounts estimated by the Secretary-General should be approved.

4. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.62 and 63).

#### *Decision of the Committee*

5. At its 63rd meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, by 63 votes to 18, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Special Political Committee, an additional appropriation of \$68,200 would be required under section 21 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. An amount of \$14,700 would also be required for staff assessment under section 25, offset by the same amount under income section 1. Conference servicing costs not exceeding \$117,600 would arise and would be considered at a later stage in the context of the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs for 1979.

### DOCUMENT A/33/531

#### Implications of draft resolutions VI and XI submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/509

(Agenda item 12)

#### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[20 December 1978]

1. At its 66th meeting, on 19 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statements by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions VI and XI submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/509, para. 65).

2. The statement by the Secretary-General concerning draft resolution VI is contained in document A/C.5/33/101 and the statement concerning draft resolution XI is contained in document A/C.5/33/102.

#### *Consideration of draft resolution VI*

3. Under the terms of draft resolution VI, the General Assembly would once again request the Secretary-General, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to give priority to the consideration, in regions where no regional commission on human rights exists, of seminars for the purpose of discussing the usefulness and advisability of the establishment of regional commissions for the promotion and protection of human rights and that at least one such seminar should be organized during 1979.

4. In his statement (A/C.5/33/101) the Secretary-General indicated that he would assume that the reference to the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights means that the resources for the seminar should be provided within the appropriations voted under section 15 of the regular programme budget, i.e., from the regular programme of technical assistance.

5. He noted further that the seminar would be attended by 54 participants from the region selected by the Division of Human Rights as well as 4 representatives of recognized liberation movements and that expenditures estimated at \$309,300 would be incurred. Of this total, an amount of \$97,300 would be incurred

under the programme of advisory services in human rights, i.e., under section 15, regular programme of technical assistance of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. The Secretary-General would endeavour to provide the funds necessary to finance the cost of the seminar from the programme of advisory services, if possible, without diminution of the current level of advisory services for human rights for 1979 provided under section 15, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 926 (X). The balance of \$212,000 relates to conference servicing costs for which no additional appropriation is being requested at present pending the review of actual requirements in the context of the consolidated statement on total conference servicing requirements to be submitted towards the end of the current session of the General Assembly (see A/C.5/33/100).

6. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee reported orally that the Advisory Committee recommended that the General Assembly be informed that, should it adopt the draft resolution, no additional appropriation would be required under the programme budget for 1978-1979. Conference servicing costs not exceeding \$212,000 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs. The decision of the Fifth Committee is contained in paragraph 10 below.

#### *Consideration of draft resolution XI*

7. In the related statement (A/C.5/33/102), the Secretary-General indicated that the financial implications of draft resolution XI would amount to \$89,500 under section 18 (Human rights) to cover the salaries and daily subsistence and travel costs of 1 D-1 level staff member and 1 General Service staff member, as well as the general operating expenses of the mission. In the statement he further indicated that in addition



an amount of \$21,900 would be required for staff assessment under section 25, offset by the same amount under income section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

8. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee reported orally that the Advisory Committee recommended that the General Assembly be informed that, should it adopt the draft resolution, an additional appropriation of \$80,000 would be required under section 18 of the programme budget for 1978-1979 and \$16,400 for staff assessment under section 25 offset by the same amount under income section 1. The decision of the Fifth Committee is contained in paragraph 11 below.

9. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion of these questions are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.66).

### *Decisions of the Committee*

10. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to report to the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution VI contained in document A/33/509, no additional appropriation would be required under section 18 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. Conference servicing costs not exceeding \$212,000 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs to be presented towards the end of the current session of the General Assembly.

11. The Fifth Committee decided, by 26 votes to 4, with 37 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution XI contained in the current A/33/509, an additional appropriation of \$80,000 would be required under section 18 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 and \$16,400 for staff assessment under section 25, offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1.

## DOCUMENT A/33/532

### Implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/526

(Agenda item 59)

#### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[20 December 1978]

1. At its 66th meeting, on 19 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/106) on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/526, para. 63).

2. In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that the financial implications of convening a United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices, in the period between September 1979 and April 1980, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) would amount to \$504,087. This estimate was based on the assumption that the Conference would be convened at Geneva for four weeks, and provision would be made for 100 pages of pre-session, 100 pages of post-session and 10 pages per day of in-session documentation. It was indicated furthermore that an additional provision of \$17,160 under section 11A would be required for the travel and per diem expenses of one member each of recognized liberation movements. It was pointed out, however, that since it had not yet been determined whether the conference would be convened in 1979 or 1980, none of the related costs would be included in

the consolidated statement on conference servicing costs (see A/C.5/33/100). Consequently, should the conference actually be held in 1979, these costs would be reflected, if necessary, in the final performance report under section 23 B (Conference services, Geneva) and section 11A (UNCTAD).

3. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee reported orally that the Advisory Committee recommended that the General Assembly be informed that adoption of the draft resolution would not entail, at this stage, an additional appropriation for the 1978-1979 biennium.

4. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.66).

### *Decision of the Committee*

5. The Fifth Committee decided to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Second Committee, no additional appropriation would be required at this stage under the programme budget for 1978-1979. However, should the conference be held in 1979, any related cost would be included in the final performance report under sections 23B and 11A.



## DOCUMENT A/33/532/ADD.1

## Implications of draft resolutions IX and XII submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/526

(Agenda item 59)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[20 December 1978]*Consideration of draft resolution IX*

1. At its 66th meeting, on 19 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/99) on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution IX submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/526, para. 63).

2. Under the terms of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to take the necessary measures for convening in the first quarter of 1979 a resumed session of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology. In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that the financial implications involved would amount to \$403,952 for conference servicing costs. This estimate was based on the assumption that the Conference would be convened at Geneva between 19 February and 2 March 1979. He further noted that when the General Assembly would review the pattern of conferences for 1979, the consolidated statement of conference servicing requirements submitted at that time would indicate to what extent the conference servicing costs of \$403,952 could be absorbed within existing resources already allocated to the United Nations Office at Geneva under section 23B of the budget.

3. The Secretary-General indicated that an additional provision of \$12,430 would be required under section 11 to cover the travel and per diem expenses of one member each of the recognized national liberation movements.

4. Should the Conference at its resumed session recommend a further session, and assuming that such a session would be of four weeks' duration, would be held at the Palais des Nations and would require the same conference servicing as the resumed session mentioned above, the cost of that further session was estimated at \$760,390 for conference servicing and \$17,610 for travel of the representatives of national liberation movements. Should such a decision be taken, the costs referred to would then be included in the 1979 performance report on sections 22, 23B and 11 of the programme budget.

5. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee, in an oral statement, indicated that adoption of the draft resolution would not entail, at this stage, an additional appropriation for the 1978-1979 biennium. The decision of the Fifth Committee is contained in paragraph 10 below.

6. Comments made in the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.66).

*Consideration of draft resolution XII*

7. At its 67th meeting, on 20 December, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/112) on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution XII submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/526, para. 63).

8. Under the terms of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would decide that a conference of plenipotentiaries on a convention on international multi-modal transport be convened. In his statement, the Secretary-General estimated that the full conference servicing costs involved would amount to \$535,000. Pending a decision concerning the appropriate dates either in 1979 or 1980 for the convening of the conference, however, these costs could not be taken into account in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs to be issued before the end of the current session of the General Assembly (see A/C.5/33/100). Should the Trade and Development Board decide at its tenth special session in March 1979 that the Conference should be held in 1979, provision for the related costs would be made in the final performance report for 1978-1979 under section 23B (Conference services, Geneva).

9. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee reported orally that the Advisory Committee recommended that, should the Conference be held in 1979, the totality of the conference servicing costs should be absorbed from within existing appropriations. Should it be decided, on the other hand, that the Conference was to be held in 1980, it was the understanding of the Committee that provision for the related costs would be made by the Secretary-General in his budget proposals for 1980-1981. The decision of the Fifth Committee is contained in paragraph 11 below.

*Decisions of the Committee*

10. The Fifth Committee decided to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution IX contained in document A/33/526, no additional appropriation at this stage would be required under the programme budget for 1978-1979. Conference servicing costs not exceeding \$403,900 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs which would be submitted shortly to the General Assembly.

11. The Fifth Committee decided to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution XII contained in document A/33/526, no additional appropriation would be required under the programme budget for 1978-1979.

## DOCUMENT A/33/533

## Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/399/Add.1

(Agenda item 60)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[20 December 1978]

1. At its 66th meeting, on 19 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/96) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/399/Add.1, para. 8).

2. Under the terms of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would decide to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries at Vienna in 1979 for a period of two and, if necessary, three weeks, in order to finalize and adopt the constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a specialized agency.

3. In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that, while the total potential requirements of holding the Conference were estimated at \$647,900, the adoption of the draft resolution would require an appropriation of \$103,100 under section 12 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. The estimates of conference servicing costs under section 23B had been calculated on a full-cost basis, which assumed no capacity for absorption. Those estimates would be reviewed in the context of the consolidated statement of total conference servicing requirements to be submitted to the

General Assembly towards the end of its thirty-third session (see A/C.5/33/100).

4. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee indicated in an oral statement that since the Advisory Committee was of the opinion that it should be possible to absorb part of the expenditures related to section 12, it was only recommending an appropriation of \$95,000 under that section. Conference servicing costs would be considered in the context of the consolidated statement.

5. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.66).

*Decision of the Committee*

6. The Fifth Committee decided, by 57 votes to 9, with 5 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Second Committee, an additional appropriation of \$95,000 would be required under section 12 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. Conference servicing costs not exceeding \$544,800 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs which would be submitted to the General Assembly towards the end of its thirty-third session.

## DOCUMENT A/33/534

## Implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/446/Add.1

(Agenda item 12)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[20 December 1978]

1. At its 67th meeting, on 20 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/95 and Corr.1) on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/446/Add.1, para. 32). In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that the financial implications of the draft resolution would amount to \$272,800 under sections 1 and 22 of the programme budget for 1978-1979 to cover salary and common staff costs of the Co-ordinator to be appointed by the Secretary-General to head the Committee on Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon, 2 Professional staff members and 3 General Service staff members, their related travel and common service costs for 1979. Additionally, an amount of \$62,300 would be included under section 25 for staff assessment, offset by the same amount under income section 1.

2. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee made an oral statement in which an appropriation of \$210,000 was recommended. This represented a reduction

of \$62,800 in respect of delayed recruitment of temporary assistance staff (\$44,100) and common service costs (\$18,700) and \$12,300 for staff assessment, offset by the same amount under income from staff assessment.

3. Comments made in the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.67).

*Decision of the Committee*

4. The Fifth Committee decided, by 68 votes to 8, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Second Committee, an additional appropriation of \$210,000 would be required for the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 as follows:

	<i>US dollars</i>
Section 1 .....	190 000
Section 22 .....	20 000
Section 25 .....	50 000
Income section 1 .....	(50 000)
TOTAL	<u>210 000</u>

## DOCUMENT A/33/535

## Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/468

(Agenda item 75)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[20 December 1978]

1. At its 66th meeting, on 19 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/91) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/468, para. 9).

2. Under the terms of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would recommend that a working group be established at the beginning of the thirty-fourth session of the Assembly and be provided with adequate facilities to enable it to complete its task, to consider the final provisions of the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and to reconsider the articles which have not yet been completed, with a view to the adoption of the draft Convention at the thirty-fourth session.

3. In his statement, the Secretary-General noted that, as the draft resolution did not stipulate the number of meetings required to permit the working group to complete its task, he had based his estimate on a total of 15 days. Accordingly the Secretary-General estimated that, on the basis of 15 daily sessions consisting of one meeting in the morning and one in the afternoon, for which there would be simultaneous interpretation in Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, and which would produce 50 pages of pre-session, 50 pages of in-session, and 30 pages of post-session documentation for the entire 15 days in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, the

conference servicing costs would amount to \$84,000. No additional appropriation was being requested for this purpose, pending a review of actual requirements in the context of the consolidated statement of total conference servicing requirements to be submitted towards the end of the General Assembly (see A/C.5/33/100).

4. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee reported orally that the Advisory Committee recommended that the General Assembly be informed that, should it adopt the draft resolution, no additional appropriation would be required under the programme budget for 1978-1979. Conference servicing costs not exceeding \$84,000 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs.

5. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.66).

*Decision of the Committee*

6. The Fifth Committee decided to report to the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Third Committee, no additional appropriation would be required under the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. Conference servicing costs not exceeding \$84,000 would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs to be submitted to the General Assembly towards the end of the current session.

## DOCUMENT A/33/537

## Implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/527

(Agenda item 58)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[20 December 1978]

1. At its 60th meeting, on 14 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/73) on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/527, para. 46). In his statement, the Secretary-General recalled that an appropriation in the amount of \$203,500 had been approved by the Assembly at its thirty-second session in connexion with the holding of a meeting at the ministerial level required to define an African global strategy in the area of transport. It was further indicated that it had now been decided to hold the meeting at Monrovia in 1979 and

that the additional costs of holding the meeting in that city were estimated at \$53,000. An additional appropriation in that amount was therefore requested under section 9 (Economic Commission for Africa) of the programme budget for 1978-1979.

2. In an oral statement, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee indicated that the Advisory Committee recommended that the estimates submitted by the Secretary-General be accepted. A slight rearrangement of the request was proposed, however, with regard to the provision, in the amount of \$8,720, for salaries of local replacements for interpreters at Geneva. The Advisory Committee recommended that this amount be included under section 23B in the consolidated stat-

ment of conference servicing requirements which would be submitted at the end of the current session of the General Assembly (see A/C.5/33/100). An appropriation of only \$44,300 was thus recommended under section 9 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

3. Comments made by delegations during the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.60).

#### *Decision of the Committee*

4. The Fifth Committee decided to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Second Committee, an additional appropriation of \$44,300 would be required under section 9 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. Conference servicing costs not exceeding \$8,720 would be included under section 23B in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs to be submitted at the end of the current session of the Assembly.

### DOCUMENT A/33/537/ADD.1

#### Implications of draft resolutions I and III submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/527

(Agenda item 58)

#### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[25 January 1979]

1. At its 74th meeting, on 19 January 1979, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statements by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/111 and A/C.5/33/105 and Corr.1) on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions I and III submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/527, para. 46).

2. Under the terms of draft resolution I, the General Assembly would decide to establish a Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, which should be provided with the necessary conference facilities and which should hold an organizational session early in 1979 at United Nations Headquarters.

3. In his statement (A/C.5/33/111), the Secretary-General indicated that the estimated conference servicing costs calculated on a full-cost basis would amount to approximately \$245,000 at 1978 prices. The Secretary-General estimated that conference costs for 1979 would, as a result of inflation, reach \$252,000.

4. Under the terms of draft resolution III, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to continue consultations with a view to submitting recommendations to the Trade and Development Board concerning the organizing and convening of meetings during 1979, as appropriate, of governmental experts of developing countries and of representatives of intergovernmental economic co-operation

groupings of developing countries, in order to promote the objectives of subregional, regional and interregional economic co-operation among developing countries.

5. In his statement (A/C.5/33/105 and Corr.1), the Secretary-General indicated that the total estimated cost of these meetings was \$275,652 at the rate of 1.63 Swiss francs to a United States dollar. The full cost of the meetings would be included in the consolidated statement of conference servicing requirements to be submitted at the end of the present session of the General Assembly; however, there was no request for an additional appropriation at the present stage because of the tentative nature of the assumption made.

6. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee reported orally on these two matters. He indicated that adoption of the draft resolutions would not involve additional appropriations in the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

7. There was no discussion.

#### *Decision of the Committee*

8. The Fifth Committee decided, by consensus, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolutions I and III submitted by the Second Committee, no additional appropriations would be required in the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, and that related conference servicing costs were considered in the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs (A/C.5/33/100).

## DOCUMENT A/33/539

Implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/33/L.13, A/33/L.14  
and A/33/L.15

(Agenda item 27)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[20 December 1978]

1. At its 68th meeting, on 20 December 1978, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/104 and Corr.1) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A. 33, L.13, A/33/L.14 and A/33/L.15. In his statement the Secretary-General indicated that the financial implications of the draft resolutions would amount to \$2,668,900, for which appropriations were requested under sections 3, 21 and 22. In addition, an amount of \$126,300 was requested under section 25 for staff assessment, offset by the same amount under income section 1.

2. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee in an oral statement indicated that the Committee was not in a position to submit a written report on the proposal of the Secretary-General. Such a report would be submitted at the resumed thirty-third session (A/33/7/Add.32 and Corr.1). The Advisory Committee, recognizing the need to authorize the Secretary-General to proceed without delay with some of the matters covered by the draft resolutions, recommended that the Fifth Committee should, as an exception, adopt a recommendation to give authority to the Secretary-General to commit certain funds pending detailed examination by the Committee of the Secretary-General's proposals. Consequently, the Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General should utilize an amount of \$284,100 appropriated at the thirty-second session under the programme budget to meet costs relating to the programme of the United Nations Council for Namibia. In addition, the Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General be given commitment authority up to \$250,000 to meet immediate needs relating to the strengthening of the secretariat of the Council (\$50,000) and to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia administered by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (\$200,000).

3. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.68).

*Decision of the Committee*

4. The Fifth Committee decided, by a recorded vote of 71 to 5, with 11 abstentions, to inform the

General Assembly that the adoption of draft resolutions A. 33, L.13, A. 33, L.14 and A. 33, L.15 would involve total expenditures not exceeding \$2,668,900 which would be considered in detail by the Fifth Committee at the resumed session in January 1979. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Italy, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Recommendation of the Fifth Committee*

5. In order to enable the Secretary-General to proceed with the work programme of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the secretariat of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Fifth Committee also decided to recommend that the General Assembly should authorize the Secretary-General to commit funds in addition to the existing appropriations under section 3 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 in an amount not exceeding \$250,000 during the month of January 1979 under the programme budget for 1978-1979, pending a final decision on the level of appropriations at the resumed session in January 1979.



## DOCUMENT A/33/553

## Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/516

(Agenda item 70)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[24 January 1979]

1. At its 71st, 72nd and 74th meetings, on 17, 18 and 19 January 1979, the Fifth Committee considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/108 and Corr.1) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/33/516, para. 12) on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

2. At the 71st meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee submitted the report of that Committee (A/33/7/Add.29).

3. At the 72nd meeting, the representative of Sweden proposed that the Committee recommend to the General Assembly that it should make an exception to the provisions of Assembly resolution 32/209 concerning appropriations in the biennium 1978-1979 for consultants and experts.<sup>7</sup> (For the decision of the Committee on the proposal, see below, document A/33/445/Add.3, para. 70).

4. Comments made by delegations during the course of the consideration of this question are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.71, 72 and 74).

*Decision of the Committee*

5. At its 74th meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, by a recorded vote of 72 to 9, with 2 abstentions,

<sup>7</sup> For the report of the Fifth Committee on implications of exceptions to General Assembly resolution 32/209, see below, document A/33/445/Add.3, paras. 69-77.

to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution of the Second Committee, additional appropriations of \$928,500 would be required under section 4 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, and of \$233,000 under section 25 for staff assessment, offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* France, Israel.

## DOCUMENT A/33/554

## Implications of draft resolutions II and VI submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/479

(Agenda item 88)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[23 January 1979]

1. At its 70th meeting, on 16 January 1979, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statements by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/90 and A/C.5/33/97 and Corr.1 and 2) on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions II and VI, on the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/479, para. 27).

2. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced the report of that Committee (A/33/7/Add.27). Comments made by delega-

tions during the course of the discussion are reflected in the summary records of the relevant meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.70 and 71).

*Decision of the Committee*

3. At its 71st meeting, on 17 January 1979, the Fifth Committee decided, by 61 votes to 8, with 4 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that:

(a) Should it adopt draft resolution II contained in document A/33/479, an additional appropriation of \$14,000 would be required under section 4 of the



programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. A further appropriation of \$4,000 would be required under section 25 for staff assessment, offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1;

(b) Should it adopt draft resolution VI contained in the same document, a total additional appropriation of \$598,600 would be required under sections 4 and 21

of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. A further appropriation of \$122,600 would be required under section 25 for staff assessment, offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1, and conference servicing costs not exceeding \$21,800 would be considered in the context of the consolidated statement of conference servicing costs (see A/C.5/33/100).

## DOCUMENT A/33/555

Implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/33/L.10 and A/33/L.19 to A/33/L.32

(Agenda item 32)

### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[23 January 1979]

1. At its 76th meeting, on 23 January 1979, the Fifth Committee, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/103) on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions A/33/L.10 and A/33/L.19 to A/33/L.32 relating to the programme of work of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and other matters dealing with the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa.

2. In his statement, the Secretary-General estimated that the financial implications arising from the draft resolutions being considered would amount to a total expenditure of \$850,300 but did not include, except for the liaison office at Geneva, other potential expenditures arising from operative paragraphs 5 and 6 of draft resolution A/33/L.27, since the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, within which the Centre against *Apartheid* is located, has requested that a survey be undertaken of the organization and staffing of the Centre in order to ensure that a full assessment is made of the future requirements of the Centre. On the basis of the survey to be undertaken by the Administrative Management Service the Secretary-General would in the future bring forward concrete proposals for the permanent strengthening of the Centre. Having regard to the amount of \$157,200 available for 1979 within existing provisions, and subject to the foregoing comments, the adoption of the draft resolutions would require net additional appropriations of \$693,100 in the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (\$21,800 under section 3A.3, \$93,600 under section 3D, \$573,000 under section 21A and \$4,700 under section 22).

3. At the 75th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced that Committee's report in which it recommended (A/33/7/Add.37, paras. 6 and 15) that the amount of \$64,100 for general temporary assistance requested by the Secretary-General

in paragraph 18 of his statement be reduced by \$22,000 and that the amount of \$4,700 requested in paragraph 42 for common services costs be absorbed. Therefore, the Advisory Committee recommended that the Fifth Committee inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolutions A/33/L.10 and A/33/L.19 to A/33/L.32, additional appropriations in a total amount of \$666,400 net would be required.

4. At the 76th meeting, the representative of Algeria proposed that an exception to General Assembly resolution 32/209 be made in connexion with the request by the Secretary-General for consultants.<sup>7</sup> The representative of Guinea proposed that the amount requested by the Secretary-General for general temporary assistance in connexion with the dissemination of information on *apartheid* be approved.<sup>8</sup> (For the decision of the Committee on the proposal by Algeria, see below, document A/33/445/Add.3, para. 75.)

5. Statements made in the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the relevant meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.76).

#### Decision of the Committee

6. The Fifth Committee decided, by 64 votes to 3, with 15 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolutions A/33/L.10 and A/33/L.19 to A/33/L.32, additional net appropriations of \$688,400 would be required under the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (\$21,800 under section 3A.3, \$93,600 under section 3D and \$573,000 under section 21A). Furthermore, an additional amount of \$29,100 for staff assessment would be required under section 25, offset by an increase in the same amount under income section 1, income from staff assessment.

<sup>7</sup> The proposal by Guinea was adopted by 51 votes to 21, with 10 abstentions.

## DOCUMENT A/33/556

## Implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/446/Add.1

(Agenda item 12)

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[24 January 1979]

1. Owing to a technical oversight, General Assembly resolution 33/148, entitled "United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy", was dealt with by the Assembly at its 90th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1978, under agenda item 12 (Report of the Economic and Social Council) without compliance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

2. To remedy that situation, the Fifth Committee, at its 72nd meeting, on 18 January, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/109 and Corr.1) on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in part II of its report (A/33/446/Add.1, para. 32).

3. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced the report of that Committee (A/33/7/Add.31).

4. Comments made by delegations during the course of the consideration of this question are con-

tained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.72 and 77).

*Decisions of the Committee*

5. At its 72nd meeting, the Committee decided, by 66 votes to 8, with 1 abstention, to inform the General Assembly that adoption of resolution 33/148 entailed an additional appropriation of \$307,393 under section 4 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 and an amount of \$97,920 under section 25 for staff assessment, offset by the same amount under income section 1.

6. At its 77th meeting, on 23 January 1979, the Committee decided, by 63 votes to 9, with 3 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that the adoption of resolution 33/148 also involved an additional appropriation of \$287,200 under section 4 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 for experts and consultants.<sup>7</sup>

## DOCUMENTS A/33/445 AND ADD.1-4

## Report of the Fifth Committee

## CONTENTS

PART I		PART II	
<i>Document A/33/445</i>	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Document A/33/445/Add.1</i>	<i>Paragraphs</i>
INTRODUCTION .....	1	INTRODUCTION .....	1
CONSIDERATION OF SPECIFIC QUESTIONS .....	2-41	CONSIDERATION OF SPECIFIC QUESTIONS .....	2-44
A. Organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat .....	2-5	A. First-class travel in the United Nations organizations .....	2-3
Decision of the Committee .....	5	Decision of the Committee .....	3
B. Use of experts and consultants in the United Nations .....	6-9	B. Revised estimates under sections 23A and 26B: technological innovations in the production of publications and documentation of the United Nations .....	4-10
Decision of the Committee .....	9	Decisions of the Committee .....	9-10
C. Establishment of an information services unit in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs .....	10-16	C. Revised estimates under section 23A: reclassification of posts of supervisors, Stenographic Service .....	11-13
Decision of the Committee .....	16	Decision of the Committee .....	13
D. Question of administrative and management control of the United Nations .....	17-20	D. Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization .....	14-16
Decision of the Committee .....	20	Decision of the Committee .....	16
E. Revision of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations .....	21-29	E. Strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development .....	17-18
Decision of the Committee .....	29	Decision of the Committee .....	18
F. Revised estimates under sections 26B and C: alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises, United Nations Office at Geneva .....	30-35	F. Impact of inflation on the budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system .....	19-24
Decision of the Committee .....	35	Decision of the Committee .....	24
G. 1979 budget estimates of the International Computing Centre .....	36-41	G. Presentation of the United Nations budget: advantages and disadvantages of "semi-full budgeting"; implementation of the budget .....	25-29
Decision of the Committee .....	41	Decision of the Committee .....	29
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE ...	42		

	<i>Paragraphs</i>
H. Conditions of service and compensation for officials, other than Secretariat officials, serving the General Assembly .....	30-35
Decision of the Committee .....	35
I. Meetings of the Disarmament Commission and its committee of the whole .....	36-44
Decision of the Committee .....	44
RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE .....	45

## PART III

*Document A/33/445/Add.2*

REVISED ESTIMATES AND ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DURING THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION AS AT 21 DECEMBER 1978 .....	1-9
Decisions of the Committee .....	4-9
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE .....	10-11

## PART IV

*Document A/33/445/Add.3*

INTRODUCTION .....	1
CONSIDERATION OF SPECIFIC QUESTIONS .....	2-77
A. Presentation of the United Nations budget: considerations of methodology and identification of activities that have been completed, are obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective .....	2-21
Decisions of the Committee .....	7, 10, 18, 20
B. Revised estimates resulting from the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its seventeenth session and the second part of its eighteenth session .....	22-32
Decision of the Committee .....	32

## PART I

**DOCUMENT A/33/445**

[Original: English]  
[12 December 1978]

## INTRODUCTION

1. In an attempt to ease the workload of the General Assembly during the closing days of the session, and in a departure from previous practice, the reports on various subjects under agenda item 100, Programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, were submitted as they became available. The present report deals with the following subjects:

- (a) Organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat;
- (b) Use of experts and consultants in the United Nations;
- (c) Establishment of an Information Services Unit in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs;
- (d) Question of administrative and management control of the United Nations;
- (e) Revision of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

	<i>Paragraphs</i>
C. Services provided by the United Nations to activities funded from extrabudgetary resources and technical co-operation support costs: redistribution of regular budget and reimbursement resources .....	33-38
Decision of the Committee .....	38
D. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women .....	39-42
Decision of the Committee .....	42
E. Comprehensive study of the question of honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations .....	43-50
Decision of the Committee .....	50
F. Revised estimates under section 1B.5 (Executive direction and management): Office for Special Political Questions .....	51-55
Decision of the Committee .....	55
G. Revised estimates under sections 5D, 5E and 22D: Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters .....	56-62
Decision of the Committee .....	62
H. Establishment and operation of a special account for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification .....	63-68
Decision of the Committee .....	68
I. Exceptions to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/209 .....	69-77
Decision of the Committee .....	77
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE .....	78

## PART V

*Document A/33/445/Add.4*

REVISED ESTIMATES AND ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DURING THE RESUMED THIRTY-THIRD SESSION .....	1-5
Decisions of the Committee .....	3
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE .....	6

(f) Revised estimates under sections 26B and C (Alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises, United Nations Office at Geneva);

(g) 1979 budget estimates for the International Computing Centre.

## CONSIDERATION OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS

A. *Organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat*

2. At its 20th, 22nd, 25th and 28th meetings, between 20 October and 7 November 1978, the Committee considered this question. It had before it the progress report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/6), giving an account of developments since the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, at which the Assembly adopted resolution 32/204 of 21 December 1977 on this subject. At the 20th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions orally submitted that Committee's report (see A/C.5/33/SR.20, paras. 64 and 65).

3. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Japan introduced a draft decision (A/C.5/33/L.15) sponsored by Australia, Austria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Ma-

aysia, New Zealand, Panama, the Philippines, Sweden and Trinidad and Tobago and subsequently joined by Turkey (for the text, see para. 42 below, draft resolution I, sect. 1). In the French version, the words "les bureaux restants" were replaced by "le reste des unités administratives" in paragraph 3.

4. Comments and observations made by delegations are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.20, 22, 25 and 28).

#### *Decision of the Committee*

5. At its 28th meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted, without objection, draft decision A/C.5/33/L.15.

#### *B. Use of experts and consultants in the United Nations*

6. At its 9th, 11th, 13th, 18th and 20th meetings, between 5 and 20 October 1978, the Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General on the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations (A/C.5/33/3), submitted in compliance with General Assembly resolutions 32/203 of 21 December 1977 and 32/209 of 29 December 1977. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion and replies by representatives of the Secretary-General to questions raised, may be found in the summary records of those meetings (A.C.5.33 SR.9, 11, 13, 18 and 20).

7. At the 9th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee orally submitted the report of that Committee (see A/C.5/33/SR.9, paras. 34-36). At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management introduced the report of the Secretary-General.

8. At the 18th meeting, the representative of Poland, on behalf also of Trinidad and Tobago, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.6) (for the text, see para. 42 below, draft resolution II).

#### *Decision of the Committee*

9. At its 20th meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted, by consensus, draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.6.

#### *C. Establishment of an Information Services Unit in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs*

10. At its 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 19th and 20th meetings, between 10 and 20 October 1978, the Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General on this subject (A/C.5/33/4), submitted in compliance with General Assembly resolution 32/212, section V, of 21 December 1977.

11. At the 12th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced the related report of that Committee (A/33/7/Add.2).

12. At the 17th meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft decision (A/C.5/33/L.7) which read as follows:

"The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should:

"1. *Decide* to authorize the Secretary-General to use computerization in carrying out in 1979 the work of the Information Services Unit (ISU) of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, in accordance with the extrabudgetary pro-

visions for this purpose described in paragraph 12 of the note by the Secretary-General;<sup>9</sup>

"2. *Request* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the results of the two-year operation of the Information Services Unit. The report should take account of the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report (A/33/7/Add.2), including the results of a review of the operation by the Information Systems Board and a detailed breakdown of the estimated start-up and operation costs of the Secretary-General's proposals. The Secretary-General's report should also indicate the utility of the information to potential users as well as to the actual and potential users of an Information Services Unit system, and the extent of compatibility and co-ordination achieved with the United Nations Bibliographic Information System and with the relevant information systems of other United Nations bodies, such as the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme;

"3. *Request* the Secretary-General to ensure that the unpublished material in the files of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development is fully utilized through appropriate arrangements with the Information Services Unit;

"4. *Recall* the decision in section V, paragraph 2, of its resolution 32/212 that there is no commitment on the part of the Organization subsequently to transfer the costs of the operation of the Information Services Unit to the regular budget."

13. At the 19th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised text of the draft decision (A/C.5/33/L.7/Rev.1), which had been prepared by the sponsor following consultations with other delegations. The text read as follows:

[*Same text as draft resolution I, sect. II, in paragraph 42 below, with the exception of operative paragraph 3, which read as follows:*

"3. *Request* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the results of the two-year operation of the Unit, taking into account the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 8 and 9 of its report (A/33/7/Add.2), and including the results of a review of the operation by the Information Systems Board and a detailed breakdown of the estimated start-up and operation costs of the Secretary-General's proposals as well as the utility of the information to actual and potential users of an information services unit system, and the extent of compatibility and co-ordination achieved with the United Nations Bibliographic Information System, and with the relevant information systems of other United Nations bodies, such as the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme."]

<sup>9</sup> A/C.5/32/47.

14. At the 20th meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a second revision (A/C.5/33/L.7/Rev.2) to the draft decision, which took into account the suggestions made by the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic at the previous meeting (see A/C.5/33/SR.19, para. 32). In paragraph 3, the words "recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 8 and 9 of its report" were replaced by the words "conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Joint Inspection Unit in addition to those made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 8 and 9 of its report". (For the text, see para. 42 below, draft resolution I, sect. II.)

15. Comments made by delegations, by representatives of the Secretary-General and by representatives of specialized agencies are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.12, 13, 16, 17, 19 and 20).

#### *Decision of the Committee*

16. At its 20th meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted, by consensus, draft decision A/C.5/33/L.7/Rev.2.

#### *D. Question of administrative and management control of the United Nations*

17. At its 43rd and 45th meetings, on 28 and 29 November 1978, the Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of administrative and management control (A/C.5/33/19).

18. At the 43rd meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced the related report of that Committee (A/33/7/Add.15).

19. Comments and observations made by delegations during the discussion of this subject, as well as the replies by the representatives of the Secretary-General to questions raised, are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.43 and 45).

#### *Decision of the Committee*

20. At its 45th meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted a decision the text of which appears as section III of draft resolution I in paragraph 42 below.

#### *E. Revision of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations*

21. At its 34th, 38th, 43rd and 44th meetings, between 15 and 28 November 1978, the Committee considered the question of the revision of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations.

22. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/32/34 and Corr.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/33/7/Add.11).

23. At the 34th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced the report of that Committee. He pointed out that the subject had been under consideration since 1976, when the Secretary-General had submitted to the General Assembly, at its thirty-first session, proposals on the revision of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, in accord-

ance with decisions of the General Assembly.<sup>10</sup> Consideration of those proposals had been postponed to the thirty-second session. The relevant report of the Advisory Committee at the current session was concerned chiefly with the approval of a financial regulation dealing with forward commitments, which would come immediately after regulation 3.9 and would be numbered 3.10 (see A/33/7/Add.11, para. 4).

24. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed an oral amendment to the text of regulation 3.10 proposed by the Advisory Committee whereby the words "are expected to continue" would be replaced by the words "it is the General Assembly's decision that those activities will be continued". Subsequently, further amendments were orally proposed by the representative of the Soviet Union. The revised text before the Committee at the 44th meeting read as follows:

"(a) Are for activities which have been approved by the General Assembly, and in accordance with its decisions, will continue beyond the end of the current financial period."

25. Also at the 44th meeting, the amendment of the Soviet Union was put to the vote and was rejected by 32 votes to 29, with 7 abstentions.

26. A separate vote was taken on regulation 3.10, as proposed by the Advisory Committee, which was adopted by 49 votes to 9, with 17 abstentions.

27. The remaining recommendations of the Advisory Committee were adopted by the Committee without objection.

28. Comments and observations made during the course of the discussion of this subject are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.34, 38, 43 and 44).

#### *Decision of the Committee*

29. At its 44th meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted a decision, the text of which appears as section IV of draft resolution I in paragraph 42 below.

#### *F. Revised estimates under sections 26B and C (Alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises, United Nations Office at Geneva)*

30. At its 39th, 41st and 42nd meetings, on 21, 24 and 27 November 1978, the Fifth Committee discussed this question. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/33) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/33/7/Add.12).

31. At the 39th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced the report of that Committee.

32. At the 41st meeting, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced a draft decision (A/C.5/33/L.17) which read as follows:

"The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should:

"1. Concur with the plan proposed by the Secretary-General in his report (A/C.5/33/33) to use the villa "La Fenêtre" as the residence of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva without prejudice to the principle of whether officials of the United Nations, other than the Secretary-General, should be provided with accommodation;

<sup>10</sup> See A/C.5/31/58.



"2. *Request* the Secretary-General to study further possibilities of the use of the villa "Les Feuillantes" and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session."

33. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany accepted an oral amendment and revised paragraph 1 of the draft decision by adding the words "question of the" after the words "without prejudice to the".

34. Comments and observations made during the course of the discussion are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.39, 41 and 42).

#### *Decision of the Committee*

35. At its 42nd meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted, without objection, draft decision A/C.5/33/L.17, as orally revised; the text appears as section V of draft resolution I in paragraph 42 below.

#### *G. 1979 budget estimates for the International Computing Centre*

36. At its 27th meeting, the Fifth Committee considered the question of the 1979 budget estimates for the International Computing Centre.

37. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/22 and Corr.1), containing a summary of the estimates for review and approval by the General Assembly, in accordance with the procedure decided upon by the Assembly in its resolution 31/208, section III, of 22 December 1976, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/33/7/Add.6 and Corr.1).

38. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced that Committee's report.

39. In its report, the Advisory Committee recommended approval of the Secretary-General's revised estimates of \$5,068,900 for the 1979 budget of the International Computing Centre.

40. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.27).

#### *Decision of the Committee*

41. At its 27th meeting, the Fifth Committee, by 71 votes to 10, with 2 abstentions, approved the 1979 budget estimates for the International Computing Centre in the amount of \$5,068,900 (see para. 42 below, draft resolution I, sect. VI).

#### *Recommendations of the Fifth Committee*

42. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION I

##### *Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979*

*The General Assembly,*

#### I

##### ORGANIZATIONAL NOMENCLATURE IN THE SECRETARIAT

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat (A/C.5/33/6) and the related

oral report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/C.5/33/SR.20, para. 65);

2. *Endorses* the general direction of the Secretary-General's policy and the measures indicated in his report and encourages the Secretary-General to proceed with the reforms in organizational nomenclature, taking into account the observations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the views expressed by the members of the Fifth Committee;

3. *Decides* to consider the final report of the Secretary-General on the remaining organizational elements at its thirty-fourth session;

#### II

##### ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INFORMATION SERVICES UNIT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

1. *Recalls* the decision in section V, paragraph 2, of its resolution 32/212 of 21 December 1977 that there is no commitment on the part of the Organization subsequently to transfer the costs of the operation of the Information Services Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to the regular budget;

2. *Decides* to authorize the Secretary-General to use computerization in carrying out the work of the Information Services Unit in 1979, in accordance with the extrabudgetary provisions for this purpose described in paragraph 12 of the note by the Secretary-General,<sup>9</sup> and to ensure that the unpublished material in the files of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development is fully utilized through appropriate arrangements with the Unit;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the results of the two-year operation of the Information Services Unit, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Joint Inspection Unit in addition to those made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 8 and 9 of its report (A/33/7/Add.2) and including the results of a review of the operation by the Information Systems Board and a detailed breakdown of the estimated start-up and operation costs of the Secretary-General's proposals as well as the utility of the information to actual and potential users of an Information Services Unit system, and the extent of compatibility and co-ordination achieved with the United Nations Bibliographic Information System and with the relevant information systems of other United Nations bodies, such as the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme;

#### III

##### QUESTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT CONTROL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of administrative and management control of the United Nations (A/C.5/33/19);



2. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report (A/33/7/Add.15);

#### IV

##### AMENDMENTS TO THE FINANCIAL REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1. *Approves* the addition of the following regulation to article III of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations:

*Regulation 3.10:* The Secretary-General may enter into commitments for future financial periods provided that such commitments:

“(a) Are for activities which have been approved by the General Assembly and are expected to continue beyond the end of the current financial period; or

“(b) Are authorized by specific decisions of the Assembly.”

2. *Amends* regulation 10.2 to read as follows:

*Regulation 10.2:* Obligations for the current financial period or commitments for current and future financial periods shall be incurred only after allotments or other appropriate authorizations have been made in writing under the authority of the Secretary-General.”

3. *Amends* the English text of paragraph 6 (e) of the annex to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, entitled “Additional terms of reference governing the audit of the United Nations”, to read as follows:

“(e) If appropriate, transactions accounted for in a previous period concerning which further information has been obtained or transactions in a later period concerning which it seems desirable that the General Assembly should have early knowledge.”

#### V

##### REVISED ESTIMATES UNDER SECTIONS 26B AND C (ALTERATION, IMPROVEMENT AND MAJOR MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES, UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA)

1. *Concurs* with the plan proposed by the Secretary-General in his report (A/C.5/33/33) to use the villa “La Fenêtre” as the residence of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, without prejudice to the question of the principle of whether officials of the United Nations, other than the Secretary-General, should be provided with accommodation;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study further possibilities of the use of the villa “Les Feuillantines” and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

#### VI

##### 1979 BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE

*Approves* the 1979 budget estimates for the International Computing Centre in the amount of \$5,068,900.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION II

##### *Use of experts and consultants in the United Nations*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its decision of 18 December 1974, taken at its twenty-ninth session,<sup>11</sup> by which it outlined principles and guidelines for the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations.

*Recalling further* its decision of 17 December 1975, taken at its thirtieth session,<sup>12</sup> as well as its resolutions 31/205 of 22 December 1976 and 32/203 of 21 December 1977, in which it reaffirmed the aforesaid principles and guidelines and called for their full and effective implementation,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/3) and the related oral report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/C.5/33/SR.9, paras. 34-36),

*Expressing the view* that the comparative data contained in the report of the Secretary-General does not permit the General Assembly to determine whether the existing deficiencies have been corrected or to ascertain fully the status of implementation of the principles and guidelines set by the Assembly,

*Taking note* of the assurances of the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 22 of his report (A/C.5/33/3) and those of his representative at the 9th meeting of the Fifth Committee on 5 October 1978 (A/C.5/SR.9, paras. 38-45),

1. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to eliminate the present deficiencies in the implementation of the principles and guidelines on the use of experts and consultants and to improve the existing procedures, so that a proper evaluation of the existing practice in this regard can be carried out;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a full and comprehensive report on the implementation of the principles and guidelines set by the Assembly;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take into account the views expressed by Member States during the consideration of this item when implementing the principles and guidelines on the use of experts and consultants.

#### PART II

##### DOCUMENT A/33/445/ADD.1

[Original: English]  
[19 December 1978]

#### INTRODUCTION

1. This document contains the reports of the Fifth Committee on the following subjects dealt with under item 100:

(a) First-class travel in the United Nations organizations;

(b) Revised estimates under sections 23A and 26B: technological innovations in the production of publications and documentation of the United Nations;

<sup>11</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31 and corrigendum*, pp. 136 and 137, item 73.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34*, p. 145, item 96, subpara. (c).

- (c) Revised estimates under section 23A: reclassification of posts of supervisors, Stenographic Service;
- (d) Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;
- (e) Strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development;
- (f) Impact of inflation on the budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system;
- (g) Presentation of the United Nations budget: advantages and disadvantages of "semi-full budgeting"; implementation of the budget;
- (h) Conditions of service and compensation for officials, other than Secretariat officials, serving the General Assembly;
- (i) Meetings of the Disarmament Commission and its Committee of the Whole.

#### CONSIDERATION OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS

##### A. *First-class travel in the United Nations organizations*

2. At its 46th and 50th meetings, on 30 November and 5 December 1978, the Committee considered this question and had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/49). At the 46th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee orally submitted that Committee's report (A/C.5/33/SR.46, paras. 1 and 2).

##### *Decision of the Committee*

3. At its 50th meeting, the Committee adopted a decision the text of which appears as section I of the draft resolution in paragraph 45 below.

##### B. *Revised estimates under sections 23A and 26B: technological innovations in the production of publications and documentation of the United Nations*

4. At its 50th and 52nd meetings, on 5 and 7 December 1978, the Committee considered this question and had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/35).

5. At the 50th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced the report of that Committee (A/33/7/Add.16).

6. At the 52nd meeting, the Chairman of the Fifth Committee orally proposed a draft decision which read as follows:

[Same text as paragraphs 1 and 3 of section II of the draft resolution in paragraph 45 below.]

7. At the same meeting, the representative of France proposed an oral amendment, whereby a new paragraph would be added as paragraph 2; amendments to that paragraph were proposed by the representative of the United States of America and the Committee accepted the following text:

[Same text as paragraph 2 of section II of the draft resolution in paragraph 45 below.]

8. Comments made by delegations and by representatives of the Secretary-General are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.50 and 52).

##### *Decisions of the Committee*

9. At its 52nd meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection, the draft decision, the text of which appears as section II of the draft resolution in paragraph 45 below.

10. The Committee also approved, in first reading, by 71 votes to 10, with 3 abstentions, an additional appropriation of \$100,000 under section 23A of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

##### C. *Revised estimates under section 23A: reclassification of posts of supervisors in the Stenographic Service*

11. At its 54th meeting, on 7 December 1978, the Committee considered the revised estimates under section 23A, and had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/55) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/33/7/Add.17), which was introduced by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee at that meeting.

12. Comments and observations made by delegations during the discussion of this subject, as well as the statements and replies made by the representatives of the Secretary-General to questions raised, are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.54).

##### *Decision of the Committee*

13. At its 54th meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection, a decision the text of which appears as section III of the draft resolution in paragraph 45 below.

##### D. *Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization*

14. At its 50th meeting, on 5 December 1978, the Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of estimates for conference servicing of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (A/C.5/33/57). At the same meeting, the Committee heard the oral report of the Advisory Committee submitted by the Chairman of that Committee (A/C.5/33/SR.50, paras. 33-35).

15. Comments and observations made by the delegations during the discussion of this subject are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.50).

##### *Decision of the Committee*

16. At its 50th meeting the Committee adopted, by consensus, a decision the text of which appears as section IV of the draft resolution in paragraph 45 below.

##### E. *Strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development*

17. At its 43rd meeting, on 28 November 1978, the Committee considered this question. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/40). At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee orally submitted that Committee's report (A/C.5/33/SR.43, para. 60).

##### *Decision of the Committee*

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection and without debate, a decision the text of which appears as section V of the draft resolution in paragraph 45 below.

*F. Impact of inflation on the budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system*

19. At its 55th and 56th meetings, on 8 and 9 December 1978, the Committee considered this question and had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/47).

20. At the 55th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee submitted the oral report of that Committee (A/C.5/33/SR.55, paras. 36-38).

21. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.35) which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Deeply concerned at the persistence of inflation and monetary instability in the developed countries in which the United Nations incurs expenditure,*

*"Considering the responsibility borne by the developed countries in which the United Nations has headquarters for the generation of their own internal inflation and for readjustments and fluctuations in the exchange rates of their currencies,*

*"Considering further the economic advantages which those developed countries derive from the presence of the headquarters of United Nations bodies in their territory,*

*"Recognizing that countries which are not responsible for inflation in, and readjustments and fluctuations in the exchange rates of, developed countries in which United Nations bodies have headquarters should not defray the cost of the losses occasioned thereby,*

*"Taking into account the fact that the losses sustained by the United Nations as a result of internal inflation in, and readjustments and fluctuations in the exchange rates of the currencies of, developing countries in which it has headquarters are relatively small,*

*"Taking into account also that the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to those developed countries in which the United Nations has headquarters and which make voluntary contributions for this purpose, meeting the requirements mentioned in operative paragraph 3 of this resolution,*

*"Mindful of the provisions of Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations,*

*"Believing that, in order to cover the substantial losses caused by inflation and monetary instability, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,*

*"1. Decides that the losses sustained by the United Nations as a result of inflation and monetary instability in the developed countries in which it has headquarters shall be covered in the following way:*

*"(a) Eighty per cent of such losses shall be borne by the developed countries in which the United Nations has headquarters, in proportion to the expenditures incurred in those countries;*

*"(b) The remaining 20 per cent shall be borne by the other countries, pro-rated in shares determined by the scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly for the corresponding period;*

*"2. Decides also that the losses sustained by the United Nations as a result of internal inflation in, and readjustments and fluctuations in the exchange rates of the currencies of, the developing countries in*

*which it has headquarters shall be absorbed by the regular budget of the United Nations;*

*"3. Decides further that the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to developed countries in which the United Nations has headquarters and which make voluntary contributions in order to offset the losses sustained by the United Nations as a result of inflation and monetary instability, provided that those contributions are in an amount at least equivalent to the amount which would be payable by them as a result of their own internal inflation and readjustments and fluctuations in the exchange rates of their currencies."*

22. At its 56th meeting, the Committee agreed, without objection, to a proposal by the representative of Algeria that consideration of the draft resolution should be postponed to the thirty-fourth session.

23. Comments and observations made by delegations and by the representative of the Secretary-General during the course of discussion of this question are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.55 and 56).

*Decision of the Committee*

24. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted, by consensus, a decision the text of which appears as section VI of the draft resolution in paragraph 45 below.

*G. Presentation of the United Nations budget: advantages and disadvantages of "semi-full budgeting"; implementation of the budget*

25. At its 28th and 31st to 35th meetings, between 7 and 16 November 1978, the Committee considered this question. It had before it the reports of the Secretary-General on advantages and disadvantages of "semi-full budgeting" (A/C.5/33/10) and implementation of the budget (A/C.5/33/11).

26. At the 28th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced the report of that Committee (A/33/7/Add.8).

27. At the same meeting, the Controller made a statement introducing the reports of the Secretary-General.

28. Comments made by delegations and by representatives of the Secretary-General are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.28 and 31-35).

*Decision of the Committee*

29. At its 35th meeting, the Committee agreed, by consensus, to recommend that the General Assembly should take note of the relevant reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/10 and A/C.5/33/11) and of the Advisory Committee (A/33/7/Add.8) and request the Advisory Committee to remain seized of the questions and report to the General Assembly, as appropriate, on developments. (See para. 45 below, draft resolution, sect. VII.)

*H. Conditions of service and compensation for officials, other than Secretariat officials, serving the General Assembly*

30. At its 58th, 62nd and 63rd meetings, on 12, 15 and 16 December 1978, the Committee considered this question. It had before it the report of the Secre-

tary-General (A/C.5/33/41) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/33/7/Add.19).

31. At the 58th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced, on behalf of the delegations of Denmark, France and the United Kingdom, a draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.39) which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly*

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on conditions of service and compensation for officials, other than Secretariat officials, serving the General Assembly (A/C.5/33/41) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/7/Add.19);

"2. Recalls its resolution 32/212 of 21 December 1977;

"3. Decides that salary, entitlements, other forms of remuneration and conditions of service of full-time members of the International Civil Service Commission and of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee should continue to be set by the General Assembly outside the common system, since it is essential that these officials be treated in every way as independent of the secretaries;

"4. Approves an annual compensation of \$55,000 to full-time members of the International Civil Service Commission and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, with an additional allowance of \$5,000 for the Chairmen of the International Civil Service Commission and the Advisory Committee, effective 1 January 1979;

"5. Approves also the other conditions of service for the above-described officials as set forth in the report of the Advisory Committee (A/33/7/Add.19);

"6. Decides that the compensation of full-time members and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee continue to be reviewed every four years or when the United States consumer price index has risen by 15 per cent since the last review, whichever comes first."

32. The sponsors subsequently submitted a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.39/Rev.1) in which the following changes had been made:

(a) The words "section VI of" had been added before "resolution 32/212" in paragraph 2;

(b) The words "the two" had been inserted before "full-time members" in paragraph 4.

33. At the 62nd meeting, the representative of Ghana proposed that in paragraph 4 the date be replaced by "1 January 1978" and in paragraph 6 the words "15 per cent" be replaced by the words "10 per cent". The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that the words "or when the United States consumer price index has risen by 15 per cent since the last review, whichever comes first" be deleted from paragraph 6.

34. At the same meeting, the representative of the Soviet Union requested that a separate vote be taken on paragraph 5 of the revised draft resolution. The representative of Ghana withdrew the amendment to change the date in paragraph 4. The amendment proposed by the representative of Ghana to paragraph 6 was accepted by the sponsors.

*Decision of the Committee*

35. At the 63rd meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.39/Rev.1 as follows:

(a) The Committee rejected by 38 votes to 12, with 29 abstentions, the oral amendment proposed by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

(b) The Committee adopted by 69 votes to 8, with 5 abstentions, paragraph 5 of the draft resolution;

(c) The Committee adopted by 75 votes to none, with 9 abstentions, draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.39/Rev.1, as a whole, as orally revised. (See para. 45 below, draft resolution, sect. VIII.)

*I. Meetings of the Disarmament Commission and its committee of the whole*

36. At the 61st meeting, on 14 December 1978, following the Committee's consideration of the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A submitted by the First Committee in its report on item 47 (General and complete disarmament),<sup>13</sup> the representative of Mexico, on behalf also of Argentina and India introduced a draft decision (A/C.5/33/L.41) the text of which appears as section IX of the draft resolution in paragraph 45 below.

37. In his oral report on the matter, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee indicated that related conference servicing costs should not exceed \$760,000. With regard to the draft decision, he indicated that he saw no reason to change that recommendation (see A/C.5/33/SR.60, paras. 1 and 29).

38. Also at the 61st meeting, the representative of the Budget Division stated that the cost of servicing the committee of the whole would amount to \$385,200, but that, in view of the position of the Advisory Committee, no appropriation in this connexion would be requested in the consolidated statement of conference servicing requirements (A/C.5/33/100).

39. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America proposed an amendment to the draft decision submitted by Mexico, whereby the phrase "and without additional financial implications" would be added at the end of paragraph 1, in view of the fact that the extreme pressure on conference facilities during 1979 owing to the refurbishment of meeting rooms at Headquarters, as noted in the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/80, para. 5), imposed an absolute limit on the number of meetings which could be held there in 1979, which limit had nearly been reached.

40. Following consultations among the sponsors and other interested delegations, the representative of India stated that it was understood that the Committee on Conferences was not authorized to take decisions which would add to the approved budget.

41. The representative of the United States of America endorsed the view of the representative of India and stated that his delegation would withdraw its amendment on the understanding that the report of the Fifth Committee would reflect the views of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, the representative of the Budget Division and the representative of India on this subject.

<sup>13</sup> For the related report of the Fifth Committee, see above, document A/33/507.

42. The Committee agreed, without objection, to a proposal by the United States of America that the report of the Fifth Committee under agenda item 100 with regard to this question would reflect that understanding.

43. Other statements made in the course of the discussion are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.61 and 62).

#### *Decision of the Committee*

44. At its 62nd meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted, by 70 votes to 12, with 7 abstentions, draft decision A/C.5/33/L.41.

#### *Recommendation of the Fifth Committee*

45. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### *Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979*

*The General Assembly,*

#### I

#### FIRST-CLASS TRAVEL IN THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS

*Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on first-class travel in the United Nations organizations (A/C.5/33/49);

#### II

#### REVISED ESTIMATES UNDER SECTION 23A (DEPARTMENT OF CONFERENCE SERVICES) AND SECTION 26B (PREMISES, ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT)

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General with regard to technological innovations in the production of the publications and documentation of the United Nations (A/C.5/33/35) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/7/Add.16);

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the statement by the Director of the Medical Service of the United Nations (A/C.5/33/SR.50, paras. 11-13) and requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the use of word-processing equipment is monitored adequately and will not involve any health hazards for staff members;

3. *Concurs* with the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

#### III

#### RECLASSIFICATION OF POSTS OF SUPERVISORS IN THE STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the reclassification of posts of supervisors in the Stenographic Service of the Department of Conference Services (A/C.5/33/55) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/7/Add.17);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study the question of the restructuring of the General Service category in such a way as to recognize the additional responsibilities of supervisors with a view to formulating proposals thereon;

#### IV

#### THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

*Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (A/C.5/33/57);

#### V

#### STRENGTHENING OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

*Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development (A/C.5/33/40);

#### VI

#### IMPACT OF INFLATION ON THE BUDGETS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

*Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the impact of inflation on the budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system (A/C.5/33/47) and of the related oral report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/C.5/33/SR.55, paras. 36-38) and postpones consideration of this question to its thirty-fourth session;

#### VII

#### ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF "SEMI-FULL BUDGETING" AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUDGET

*Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the advantages and disadvantages of "semi-full budgeting" (A/C.5/33/10) and implementation of the budget (A/C.5/33/11) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/7/Add.8) and requests that the Advisory Committee remain seized of these questions and report to the General Assembly, as appropriate, on developments;

#### VIII

#### CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND COMPENSATION FOR OFFICIALS, OTHER THAN SECRETARIAT OFFICIALS, SERVING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on conditions of service and compensation for officials, other than Secretariat officials, serving the General Assembly (A/C.5/33/41), and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/7/Add.19);

2. *Recalls* section VI of its resolution 32/212 of 21 December 1977;

3. *Decides* that salary, entitlements, other forms of remuneration and conditions of service of full-time members of the International Civil Service Commission and of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should continue to be set by the General Assembly outside the common system, since it is essential that these officials be treated in every way as independent of the secretariats;

4. *Approves* an annual compensation of \$55,000 to the two full-time members of the International Civil Service Commission and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

with an additional allowance of \$5,000 for the Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission and the Advisory Committee, effective 1 January 1979;

5. *Approves also* the other conditions of service for the above-described officials as recommended by the Advisory Committee in its report (*ibid.*);

6. *Decides* that the compensation of full-time members of the International Civil Service Commission and of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should continue to be reviewed every four years or when the consumer price index in the United States of America has risen by 10 per cent since the last review, whichever comes first;

## IX

### DISARMAMENT COMMISSION AND ITS COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

1. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences, on a priority basis, to study the possibility of rearranging the calendar of conferences in such a way as to enable the Disarmament Commission and its committee of the whole to hold simultaneous meetings, if necessary;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Disarmament Commission with verbatim records of its

plenary meetings and to provide the committee of the whole, should it be established, with summary records of its meetings.

## PART III

### DOCUMENT A/33/445/ADD.2

[Original: English]  
[20 December 1978]

1. In view of the desire of the General Assembly to recess on 21 December, and considering the fact that the Fifth Committee would not be able to conclude its work by that date, the present report was prepared to enable the General Assembly to take interim action on the revised appropriations for the biennium 1978-1979.

2. Recommendations of the Fifth Committee on revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General, as well as on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions adopted by the General Assembly under items considered by other Main Committees, have involved additional appropriations in the amount of \$10,459,600 and additional estimates of income in the amount of \$3,597,400. The relevant documentation and the related amounts are listed below.

	Amount proposed by the Secretary-General		Reduction recommended by the Fifth Committee		Amount approved		Section	
	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income
United States dollars								
I. Revised estimates								
(a) Office of Financial Services (A/C.5/32/66, A/33/7/Add.1, A/C.5/33/SR.7)	398 200 54 800 453 000		(243 200) (25 400) (268 400)		155 000 29 400 184 400		22 25	
		54 800		(25 400)		29 400		1
(b) Decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions, 1978 (A/C.5/33/9 and Corr.1, A/33/7/Add.3, A/C.5/33/SR.16)	85 400 36 400 212 600 17 700 352 100		— — — — —		85 400 36 400 212 600 17 700 352 100		1 4 18 25	
		17 700		—		17 700		1
(c) United Nations Board of Auditors (A/C.5/33/14, A/33/7/Add.4, A/C.5/33/SR.21)	560 400 1 500 561 900		— — —		560 400 1 500 561 900		1 19	
		—		—		—		
(d) Administrative and Financial Services, Geneva (A/C.5/33/20, A/C.5/33/SR.27)	39 800 5 500 45 300		(5 000) — (5 000)		34 800 5 500 40 300		22 25	
		5 500		—		5 500		1
(e) World Food Council (A/C.5/33/32 and Corr.1, A/33/7/Add.9, A/C.5/33/SR.30)	72 300 6 700 79 000		(21 800) — (21 800)		50 500 6 700 57 200		1 25	
		6 700		—		6 700		1
(f) Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities: United Nations share (A/C.5/33/21, A/33/7/Add.5, A/C.5/33/SR.27)	282 900		—	282 900			22	
(g) Office of Personnel Services (A/C.5/33/28 and Corr.1, A/33/7/Add.10, A/C.5/33/SR.34)	116 900 66 900 183 800		— — —		116 900 66 900 183 800		22 25	
		66 900		—		66 900		1
(h) Expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference-servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters (A/C.5/33/24, A/33/7/Add.13, A/C.5/33/SR.55)	471 000		(50 000)		421 000		26	



	Amount proposed by the Secretary-General		Reduction recommended by the Fifth Committee		Amount approved		Section	
	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income
<i>United States dollars</i>								
(i) Documents Division, Conference Services, Geneva (A/C.5/33/36, A/33/7/Add.14, A/C.5/33/SR.43)	439 600		(91 200)		348 400			23
(j) Technological innovations in the production of the publications and documentation of the United Nations (A/C.5/33/35, A/33/7/Add.16, A/C.5/33/SR.52)	279 800		(179 800)		100 000			23
	47 300		(47 300)		—			26
	<u>327 100</u>		<u>(227 100)</u>		<u>100 000</u>			
(k) United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (A/C.5/33/42, A/C.5/33/SR.43 and 44)	30 900		(10 900)		20 000			13
	32 200		(12 200)		20 000			13
	<u>63 100</u>		<u>(23 100)</u>		<u>40 000</u>			
(l) Staff training activities (A/C.5/33/50, A/C.5/33/SR.50)	166 600		—		166 600			22
(m) Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna (A/C.5/33/39 and Corr.1, A/33/7/Add.20, A/C.5/33/SR.65)	742 100		(93 000)		649 100			5
	(1 485 800)		(130 600)		(1 616 400)			12
	(132 000)		(46 300)		(178 300)			14
	282 000		(43 700)		238 500			20
	<u>6 488 800</u>		<u>(833 700)</u>		<u>5 655 100</u>			22
	51 500		(11 500)		40 000			23
	273 500		(69 400)		204 100			25
	<u>(750 000)</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>(750 000)</u>			26
	<u>5 470 300</u>		<u>1 228 200</u>		<u>4 242 100</u>			
		339 900		(69 400)		270 500		1
		<u>2 674 900</u>		<u>(260 100)</u>		<u>2 414 800</u>		2
		375 100		—		375 100		3
		<u>3 389 900</u>		<u>(329 500)</u>		<u>3 060 400</u>		
<b>TOTAL, I</b>	<b>8 895 700</b>	<b>3 541 700</b>	<b>(1 915 000)</b>	<b>(354 900)</b>	<b>6 980 700</b>	<b>3 186 600</b>		
<b>II. Financial implications</b>								
(a) International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (A/C.5/33/30, A/33/357, General Assembly resolution 33/16)	22 900		—		22 900			2
(b) Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (A/C.5/33/31 and Corr.1, A/33/7/Add.7, A/33/363, General Assembly resolution 33/17)	1 533 700		—		1 533 700			2
	283 300		—		283 300			25
	<u>1 817 000</u>	283 300	—		<u>1 817 000</u>	283 300		1
(c) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (A/C.5/33/48, A/33/375, A/33/481, General Assembly resolution 33/120)	92 000		—		92 000			1
(d) Conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials serving the General Assembly (A/C.5/33/41, A/33/7/Add.19, A/33/445/Add.1, General Assembly resolution 33/116 B, sect. VIII)	10 000		—		10 000			1
	20 000		—		20 000			22
	<u>30 000</u>		—		<u>30 000</u>			
(e) Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages (A/C.5/33/53, A/33/398, General Assembly resolution 33/19)	23 900		(7 900)		16 000			20

	<i>Amount proposed by the Secretary-General</i>		<i>Reduction recommended by the Fifth Committee</i>		<i>Amount approved</i>		<i>Section</i>	
	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Income</i>
	<i>United States dollars</i>							
(f) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/C.5/33/58, A/C.5/33/SR.46, A/33/493, General Assembly resolution 33/112 D) .....	6 600		(6 600)		—			2
(g) Question of Palestine (A/C.5/33/67, A/33/441, General Assembly resolution 33/28) .....	243 800 23 900 <u>57 400</u> 325 100		— — <u>(7 400)</u> (7 400)		243 800 23 900 <u>50 000</u> 317 700			1 22 25
		57 400		(7 400)		50 000.		1
(h) Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/C.5/33/70, A/33/519, General Assembly resolution 33/94) ....	17 000		(17 000)		10 000			20
(i) Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/C.5/33/71, A/33/500, General Assembly resolutions 33/123 to 33/132) .....	25 000		—		25 000			1
(j) Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/C.5/33/73, A/33/537)	53 000		(8 700)		44 300			9
(k) United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (A/C.5/33/74, A/33/489, General Assembly resolution 33/42) .....	27 000		—		27 000			3
(l) World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/C.5/33/75, A/33/521, General Assembly resolution 33/99) ....	55 000		—		55 000			18
(m) Results of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/C.5/33/77, A/33/521, General Assembly resolution 33/100) .....	241 500 7 400 <u>248 900</u>		(41 500) <u>(7 400)</u> (48 900)		200 000 — <u>200 000</u>			18 25
		7 400		(7 400)		—		1
(n) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (A/C.5/33/78, A/33/508, General Assembly resolution 33/71) .....	68 700		(14 700)		54 000			2
(o) Reduction of military budgets (A/C.5/33/79, A/33/506, General Assembly resolution 33/67) .....	11 300		(11 300)		—			2
(p) Preparatory Conference for the United Nations on Prohibition or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (A/C.5/33/81, A/33/503, General Assembly resolution 33/70) .....	48 400		(23 400)		25 000			2

	Amount proposed by the Secretary-General		Reduction recommended by the Fifth Committee		Amount approved		Section	
	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income
<i>United States dollars</i>								
(q) World Disarmament Conference (A/C.5/33/83, A/33/502, General Assembly resolution 33/69) .....	9 600		(9 600)		—			22
(r) Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/C.5/33/76, A/33/520, General Assembly resolution 33/113) .....	254 100 36 400 <u>290 500</u>		— — <u>—</u>		254 100 36 400 <u>290 500</u>			18 25
		36 400		—			36 400	1
(s) General and complete disarmament (A/C.5/33/80, A/33/507, General Assembly resolution 33/91) ....	88 700		—		88 700			2
(t) Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/C.5/33/85, A/33/505, General Assembly resolution 33/68) .....	19 900 6 000 <u>25 900</u>		(19 900) (6 000) <u>(25 900)</u>		— — <u>—</u>			2 25
		6 000		(6 000)			—	1
(u) Questions relating to information: United Nations public information policies and activities (A/C.5/33/84, A/33/524, General Assembly resolution 33/115) .	68 200 14 700 <u>82 900</u>		— — <u>—</u>		68 200 14 700 <u>82 900</u>			21 25
		14 700		—			14 700	1
(v) Personnel questions: report of the Working Group on Personnel Questions (A/C.5/33/86, A/33/7, A/33/525, General Assembly resolution 33/143) .....	89 500 26 400 <u>115 900</u>		— — <u>—</u>		89 500 26 400 <u>115 900</u>			22 25
		26 400		—			26 400	1
(w) General and complete disarmament (A/C.5/33/89, A/33/507, General Assembly resolution 33/91, decision 33/422) .....	<u>203 000</u>		<u>(38 000)</u>		<u>165 000</u>			21
TOTAL, II	<u>3 688 300</u>	<u>431 600</u>	<u>(209 400)</u>	<u>(20 800)</u>	<u>3 478 900</u>	<u>410 800</u>		
GRAND TOTAL	<u>12 584 000</u>	<u>3 973 100</u>	<u>(2 124 400)</u>	<u>(375 700)</u>	<u>10 459 600</u>	<u>3 597 400</u>		

3. Indicated below are the revised estimates of expenditure and income approved by the Fifth Committee as at 19 December, at the end of its 65th meeting and the financial implications approved by the General Assembly upon adoption of draft resolutions submitted by other Main Committees.

Section	Amount approved under General Assembly resolution 32/213	Amount approved at the current session	Total
<i>(US dollars)</i>			
<b>EXPENDITURE SECTIONS</b>			
1. Over-all policy-making, direction and coordination .....	20 109 300		
(a) Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions, 1978 .....		85 400	
(b) Revised estimates of the United Nations Board of Auditors .....		560 400	
(c) Revised estimates of the World Food Council .....		50 500	

Section	Amount approved under General Assembly resolution 32/213	Amount approved at the current session	Total
		(US dollars)	
(d) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board .....		92 000	
(e) Question of Palestine .....		243 800	
(f) Report of the Economic and Social Council—Assistance programmes .....		25 000	
(g) Conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials serving the General Assembly		10 000	
	<u>20 109 300</u>	<u>1 067 100</u>	<u>21 176 400</u>
2. <i>Political and Security Council Affairs, peace-keeping activities</i> .....	48 096 600		
(a) International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space .....		22 900	
(b) Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea .....		1 533 700	
(c) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session .....		54 000	
(d) United Nations Conference on Prohibition or Restriction of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons .....		25 000	
(e) General and complete disarmament ...		88 700	
	<u>48 096 600</u>	<u>1 724 300</u>	<u>49 820 900</u>
3. <i>Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization</i> .....	9 732 600		
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa ...		27 000	
	<u>9 732 600</u>	<u>27 000</u>	<u>9 759 600</u>
4. <i>Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)</i> .....	5 803 100		
Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions, 1978 .....		36 400	
	<u>5 803 100</u>	<u>36 400</u>	<u>5 839 500</u>
5A. <i>Department of Economic and Social Affairs</i>	43 926 900	—	<u>43 926 900</u>
5B. <i>United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations</i> .....	6,196,300	—	<u>6,196,300</u>
5C. <i>Department of International Economic and Social Affairs</i> .....	333 600		
Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna .....		649 100	
	<u>333 600</u>	<u>649 100</u>	<u>982 700</u>
5D. <i>Department of Technical Co-operation for Development</i> .....	37 500	—	<u>37 500</u>
5E. <i>Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters</i> .....	22 700	—	<u>22 700</u>
5F. <i>Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation</i> .....	482 500	—	<u>482 500</u>
6. <i>Economic Commission for Europe</i> .....	19 014 200	—	<u>19 014 200</u>
7. <i>Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</i> .....	19 404 800	—	<u>19 404 800</u>
8. <i>Economic Commission for Latin America</i> ..	24 370 900	—	<u>24 370 900</u>
9. <i>Economic Commission for Africa</i> .....	23 679 000		
Transport and Communications Decade in Africa .....		44 300	
	<u>23 679 000</u>	<u>44 300</u>	<u>23 723 300</u>

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount approved under General Assembly resolution 32/213</i>	<i>Amount approved at the current session</i>	<i>Total</i>
		(US dollars)	
10. <i>Economic Commission for Western Asia</i> . . .	10 566 000	—	10 566 000
11A. <i>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</i> . . . . .	37 758 600	—	37 758 600
11B. <i>International Trade Centre</i> . . . . .	6 504 800	—	6 504 800
12. <i>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</i> . . . . .	60 114 700		
<i>Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna</i> . . . . .		(1 616 400)	
	60 114 700	(1 616 400)	58 498 300
13A. <i>United Nations Environment Programme</i> . .	8 766 400		
<i>Revised estimates: meetings of the Bureau of the Governing Council</i> . . . . .		20 000	
	8 766 400	20 000	8 786 400
13B. <i>United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)</i> . . . . .	5 101 500		
<i>Meetings of the Commission on Human Settlements</i> . . . . .		20 000	
	5 101 500	20 000	5 121 500
14. <i>International drug control</i> . . . . .	5 312 200		
<i>Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna</i> . . . . .		(178 300)	
	5 312 200	(178 300)	5 133 900
15. <i>Regular programme of technical assistance</i>	23 055 800	—	23 055 800
16. <i>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</i> . . . . .	19 711 700	—	19 711 700
17. <i>Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator</i> . . . . .	2 826 700	—	2 826 700
18. <i>Human rights</i> . . . . .	7 577 700		
(a) <i>Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions, 1978</i> . . . . .		212 600	
(b) <i>Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories</i> . . . . .		254 100	
(c) <i>World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination</i> . . . . .		55 000	
(d) <i>Results of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination</i> . . . . .		200 000	
	7 577 700	721 700	8 299 400
19. <i>International Court of Justice</i> . . . . .	6 126 700		
<i>Revised estimates of the United Nations Board of Auditors</i> . . . . .		1 500	
	6 126 700	1 500	6 128 200
20. <i>Legal activities</i> . . . . .	8 802 100		
(a) <i>Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna</i> . . . . .		238 500	
(b) <i>Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages</i> . . . . .		16 000	
(c) <i>Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization</i>		10 000	
	8 802 100	264 500	9 066 600

Section	<i>Amount approved under General Assembly resolution 32/213</i>	<i>Amount approved at the current session</i>	<i>Total</i>
		<i>(US dollars)</i>	
21. <i>Public information</i> .....	37 260 000		
(a) Questions relating to information: United Nations public information policies and activities .....		68 200	
(b) General and complete disarmament ...		165 000	
	<u>37 260 000</u>	<u>233 200</u>	<u>37 493 200</u>
22. <i>Administration, management and general services</i> .....	161 252 500		
(a) Revised estimates of the Office of Financial Services .....		155 000	
(b) Revised estimates of the Administrative and Financial Services, Geneva ...		34 800	
(c) Revised estimates of the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities—United Nations share .....		282 900	
(d) Revised estimates of the Office of Personnel Services .....		116 900	
(e) Revised estimates of staff training activities .....		166 600	
(f) Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna .....		5 655 100	
(g) Question of Palestine .....		23 900	
(h) Personnel questions: report of the Working Group on Personnel Questions		89 500	
(i) Conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials serving the General Assembly ..		20 000	
	<u>161 252 500</u>	<u>6 544 700</u>	<u>167 797 200</u>
23. <i>Conference and library services</i> .....	150 126 000		
(a) Revised estimates: Documents Division, Conference Services, Geneva .....		348 400	
(b) Revised estimates: technological innovations in the production of the publications and documentation of the United Nations .....		100 000	
(c) Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna .....		40 000	
	<u>150 126 000</u>	<u>488 400</u>	<u>150 614 400</u>
24. <i>United Nations bond issue</i> .....	<u>16 817 000</u>	—	<u>16 817 000</u>
25. <i>Staff assessment</i> .....	151 018 000		
(a) Revised estimates of the Office of Financial Services .....		29 400	
(b) Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions, 1978 .....		17 700	
(c) Revised estimates of the Administrative and Financial Services, Geneva .....		5 500	
(d) Revised estimates of the World Food Council .....		6 700	
(e) Revised estimates of the Office of Personnel Services .....		66 900	
(f) Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna .....		204 100	
(g) Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea .....		283 300	
(h) Question of Palestine .....		50 000	
(i) Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories .....		36 400	



Section	Amount approved under General Assembly resolution 32/213	Amount approved at the current session	Total
		(US dollars)	
(j) Question relating to information: United Nations public information policies and activities .....		14 700	
(k) Personnel questions: report of the Working Group on Personnel Questions .....		26 400	
	<u>151 018 000</u>	<u>741 100</u>	<u>151 759 100</u>
26. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises .....	46 004 900		
(a) Expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference-servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters .....		421 000	
(b) Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna .....		(750 000)	
	<u>46 004 900</u>	<u>(329 000)</u>	<u>45 675 900</u>
TOTAL	<u>985 913 300</u>	<u>10 459 600</u>	<u>996 372 900</u>
<b>INCOME SECTIONS</b>			
1. Income from staff assessment .....	154 304 600		
(a) All items listed under expenditure section 25 .....		741 100	
(b) Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna (additional income relating to revenue-producing activities) .....		66 400	
	<u>154 304 600</u>	<u>807 500</u>	<u>155 112 100</u>
2. General income .....	12 807 000		
Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna .....		2 414 800	
	<u>12 807 000</u>	<u>2 414 800</u>	<u>15 221 800</u>
3. Revenue-producing activities .....	7 006 600		
Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna .....		375 100	
	<u>7 006 600</u>	<u>375 100</u>	<u>7 381 700</u>
TOTAL	<u>174 118 200</u>	<u>3 597 400</u>	<u>177 715 600</u>

#### Decisions of the Committee

4. At its 68th meeting, on 20 December, the Fifth Committee considered the revised estimates of income and expenditure to be recommended for approval by the General Assembly at the end of the first part of its current session, for the biennium 1978-1979 as contained in the draft report of the Committee (A/C.5/33.L.44, para. 4). The Committee approved the total of the expenditure sections by a recorded vote of 59 to 14, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Canada, Cuba, Japan, Singapore, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire.

The Committee then approved the total of the income sections without objection.

5. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted draft resolutions A, B and C (*ibid.*, para. 6) on interim action regarding the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. (For the texts, see para. 10 below.) The results of the recorded votes were as follows:

	In favour	Against	Abstentions
Draft resolution A .....	61	14	5
Draft resolution B .....	without objection		
Draft resolution C .....	71	9	1
Draft resolutions A, B and C ....	62	14	5

(a) The voting on draft resolution A was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

*Against:* Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Canada, Cuba, Japan, Singapore.

(b) The voting on draft resolution C was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

*Against:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Re-

public, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* Japan.

(c) The voting on draft resolutions A, B and C as a whole was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Brundi, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

*Against:* Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Canada, Cuba, Japan, Singapore.

6. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted, by 64 votes to 9, a draft decision (see A/C.5/33/L.45), by which the General Assembly would authorize the Secretary-General to continue to incur expenditures for the Integrated Programme for Commodities of UNCTAD during January 1979 (see para. 11 below).

7. Observations made and reservations expressed by delegations in explanation of vote during the meeting are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.68).

8. The decisions of the Fifth Committee during the first part of the current session of the General Assembly involved the approval of additional established posts in 1979 as follows:

	Professional category and above									General Service and other categories							Subtotal	TOTAL
	Director-General	Under-Secretary-General	Assistant Secretary-General	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2/I	Principal level	Other levels	Security Service	Field Service	Manual Workers	Local level			
I. Approved under General Assembly resolution 32/213 (A/32/490) .....	1	24	21	90	256	643	1 107	1 264	609	4 015	521	3 262	223	298	401	2 005	6 710	10 725
II. Additional posts approved during the first part of the current session:																		
(a) Revised estimates—Administrative and Financial Services, Geneva (A/C.5/33/20, A/C.5/33/SR.27) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
(b) Revised estimates—World Food Council (A/C.5/33/32 and Corr.1, A/33/7/Add.9, A/C.5/33/SR.30) .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Revised estimates—Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna (A/C.5/33/39 and Corr. 1, A/33/7/Add. 20, A/33/530, General Assembly resolution 33/181):																		
(i) New posts .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
(ii) Deletion of existing posts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
(iii) Posts transferred from IAEA .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	11	—	—	67	—	78	81
GRAND TOTAL	<u>1</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>644</u>	<u>1 110</u>	<u>1 265</u>	<u>612</u>	<u>4 024</u>	<u>521</u>	<u>3 273</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>2 005</u>	<u>6 788</u>	<u>10 812</u>

9. The following reports of the Secretary-General remained to be considered by the Fifth Committee at the end of its 65th meeting:<sup>14</sup> A/C.5/33/25/Rev.1; A/C.5/33/34; A/C.5/33/52; A/C.5/33/54; A/C.5/33/56 and Corr.1; A/C.5/33/61; A/C.5/33/63 and Add.1; A/C.5/33/64; A/C.5/33/68;<sup>15</sup> A/C.5/33/90; A/C.5/33/94; A/C.5/33/95 and Corr.1;<sup>15</sup> A/C.5/33/96;<sup>15</sup> A/C.5/33/97; A/C.5/33/98; A/C.5/33/99;<sup>15</sup> A/C.5/33/100; A/C.5/33/101;<sup>15</sup> A/C.5/33/102;<sup>15</sup> A/C.5/33/103; A/C.5/33/104; A/C.5/33/105; A/C.5/33/106;<sup>15</sup> A/C.5/33/107; A/C.5/33/108; A/C.5/33/109; A/C.5/33/110; A/C.5/33/111; A/C.5/33/112.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup> For the title or description of these documents, see the check list on pages 75-78 of the present annex fascicle.

<sup>15</sup> These reports were considered by the Fifth Committee at its 66th and 67th meetings. The recommendations of the Committee on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions adopted by the General Assembly have been included in the final appropriations adopted at the end of the resumed session (see A/33/445/Add.4 below).

### *Recommendations of the Fifth Committee*

10. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### INTERIM ACTION REGARDING THE PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1978-1979

##### A

#### REVISED BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1978-1979

##### *The General Assembly*

*Resolves* that for the biennium 1978-1979 the amount of \$US 985,913,300 appropriated by its resolution 32/213 A of 21 December 1977 shall be increased, as an interim measure, pending the consideration at its resumed thirty-third session of the balance of such additional appropriations as may have been proposed, by \$10,459,600 as follows:

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount appro- priated by resolution 32/213 A</i>	<i>Increase or (decrease)</i>	<i>Revised appropriation</i>
		<i>(US dollars)</i>	
<b>PART I. Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination</b>			
1. Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination .....	20 109 300	1 067 100	21 176 400
<b>TOTAL, PART I</b>	20 109 300	1 067 100	21 176 400
<b>PART II. Political and peace-keeping activities</b>			
2. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities .....	48 096 600	1 724 300	49 820 900
<b>TOTAL, PART II</b>	48 096 600	1 724 300	49 820 900
<b>PART III. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization activities</b>			
3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization .....	9 732 600	27 000	9 759 600
<b>TOTAL, PART III</b>	9 732 600	27 000	9 759 600
<b>PART IV. Economic, social and humanitarian activities</b>			
4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities) .....	5 803 100	36 400	5 839 500
5A. Department of Economic and Social Affairs	43 926 900	—	43 926 900
5B. United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations .....	6 196 300	—	6 196 300
5C. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs .....	333 600	649 100	982 700
5D. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development .....	37 500	—	37 500
5E. Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters .....	22 700	—	22 700
5F. Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation .....	482 500	—	482 500

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount appropriated by resolution 32/213 A</i>	<i>Increase or (decrease)</i>	<i>Revised appropriation</i>
		<i>(US dollars)</i>	
6. Economic Commission for Europe .....	19 014 200	—	19 014 200
7. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific .....	19 404 800	—	19 404 800
8. Economic Commission for Latin America ..	24 370 900	—	24 370 900
9. Economic Commission for Africa .....	23 679 000	44 300	23 723 300
10. Economic Commission for Western Asia ..	10 566 000	—	10 566 000
11A. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development .....	37 758 600	—	37 758 600
11B. International Trade Centre .....	6 504 800	—	6 504 800
12. United Nations Industrial Development Organization .....	60 114 700	(1 616 400)	58 498 300
13A. United Nations Environment Programme ..	8 766 400	20 000	8 786 400
13B. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) .....	5 101 500	20 000	5 121 500
14. International drug control .....	5 312 200	(178 300)	5 133 900
15. Regular programme of technical assistance.	23 055 800	—	23 055 800
16. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees .....	19 711 700	—	19 711 700
17. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator .....	2 826 700	—	2 826 700
<b>TOTAL, PART IV</b>	<u>322 989 900</u>	<u>(1 024 900)</u>	<u>321 965 000</u>
<i>PART V. Human rights</i>			
18. Human rights .....	7 577 700	721 700	8 299 400
<b>TOTAL, PART V</b>	<u>7 577 700</u>	<u>721 700</u>	<u>8 299 400</u>
<i>PART VI. International Court of Justice</i>			
19. International Court of Justice .....	6 126 700	1 500	6 128 200
<b>TOTAL, PART VI</b>	<u>6 126 700</u>	<u>1 500</u>	<u>6 128 200</u>
<i>PART VII. Legal activities</i>			
20. Legal activities .....	8 802 100	264 500	9 066 600
<b>TOTAL, PART VII</b>	<u>8 802 100</u>	<u>264 500</u>	<u>9 066 600</u>
<i>PART VIII. Common services</i>			
21. Public information .....	37 260 000	233 200	37 493 200
22. Administration, management and general services .....	161 252 500	6 544 700	167 797 200
23. Conference and library services .....	150 126 000	488 400	150 614 400
<b>TOTAL, PART VIII</b>	<u>348 638 500</u>	<u>7 266 300</u>	<u>355 904 800</u>
<i>PART IX. Special expenses</i>			
24. United Nations bond issue .....	16 817 000	—	16 817 000
<b>TOTAL, PART IX</b>	<u>16 817 000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>16 817 000</u>
<i>PART X. Staff assessment</i>			
25. Staff assessment .....	151 018 000	741 100	151 759 100
<b>TOTAL, PART X</b>	<u>151 018 000</u>	<u>741 100</u>	<u>151 759 100</u>
<i>PART XI. Capital expenditures</i>			
26. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises .....	46 004 900	(329 000)	45 675 900
<b>TOTAL, PART XI</b>	<u>46 004 900</u>	<u>(329 000)</u>	<u>45 675 900</u>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<u>985 913 300</u>	<u>10 459 600</u>	<u>996 372 900</u>

## B

## REVISED INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1978-1979

*The General Assembly*

Resolves that for the biennium 1978-1979 the estimates of income approved by its resolution 32/213 B of 21 December 1977 shall be increased, as an interim measure, pending the consideration at its resumed thirty-third session of the balance

of such revised estimates of income as may have been proposed, by \$3,597,400 as follows:

<i>Income section</i>	<i>Amount approved by resolution 32/213 B</i>	<i>Increase or (decrease)</i>	<i>Revised estimates</i>
		<i>(US dollars)</i>	
<b>PART I. Income from staff assessment</b>			
1. Income from staff assessment .....	154 304 600	807 500	155 112 100
<b>TOTAL, PART I</b>	<u>154 304 600</u>	<u>807 500</u>	<u>155 112 100</u>
<b>PART II. Other income</b>			
2. General income .....	12 807 000	2 414 800	15 221 800
3. Revenue-producing activities .....	7 006 600	375 100	7 381 700
<b>TOTAL, PART II</b>	<u>19 813 600</u>	<u>2 789 900</u>	<u>22 603 500</u>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<u>174 118 200</u>	<u>3 597 400</u>	<u>177 715 600</u>

## C

## FINANCING OF THE REVISED APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1978-1979

*The General Assembly*

*Requests* Member States, pending its decision at its resumed thirty-third session on the total revised appropriations and estimates of income for the biennium 1978-1979, to make advance payments towards the expenses of the Organization in 1979 in the same amount as their assessed contributions for 1978.

11. The Fifth Committee also recommends that the General Assembly should authorize the Secretary-General to continue to incur the expenditure for the Integrated Programme for Commodities during January 1979, pending consideration by the Fifth Committee at the resumed thirty-third session in January 1979 of the administrative and financial implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its eighteenth session (see A/C.5/33/52).

## PART IV

**DOCUMENT A/33/445/ADD.3**

[Original: English]  
[25 January 1979]

## INTRODUCTION

1. The present document deals with the following subjects:

(a) Presentation of the United Nations budget: Considerations of methodology and identification of activities that have been completed, are obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective;

(b) Revised estimates resulting from the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its seventeenth session and the second part of its eighteenth session;

(c) Services provided by the United Nations to activities funded from extrabudgetary resources and technical co-operation support costs: redistribution of regular budget and reimbursement resources;

(d) International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

(e) Comprehensive study of the question of honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations;

(f) Revised estimates under section 1B.5 (Executive direction and management) Office for Special Political Questions;

(g) Revised estimates under sections 5D, 5E and 22D: Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters;

(h) Establishment and operation of a special account for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

(i) Exceptions to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/209.

## CONSIDERATION OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS

A. *Presentation of the United Nations budget: considerations of methodology and identification of activities that have been completed, are obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective*

2. At its 56th, 58th, 64th and 65th meetings, between 9 and 19 December 1978, the Committee considered this question. It had before it two reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/12 and A/C.5/33/13).

3. At the 56th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced the related report of that Committee (A/33/7/Add.18).

4. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.37) on considerations of methodology. The text read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling that, by its resolution 3043 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, it established a new form of*



presentation of the United Nations budget directed towards the establishment of programme budgeting,

"*Recalling also* the decision in that resolution to keep under continuous review the implementation of the new form of presentation of the United Nations budget,

"*Recognizing* that the expenditure incurred by the United Nations can be divided into expenditure for the following purposes: over-all policy making, substantive activities and non-substantive activities,

"*Bearing in mind* that the draft medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 prepared by the Secretariat (A/33/6 (Part 3)) grouped financial data under the headings set out in the previous paragraph, as did the relevant report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/345),

"*Taking into account* that resolution 32/210 of 21 December 1977 requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, in preparing the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981, to submit a summary of the proposed budget containing the information specified in that resolution,

"*Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the summary of the proposed budget for the biennium 1980-1981 referred to in General Assembly resolution 32/210 a summary of information on expenditure for 1980-1981 and expenditure under the three previous budgets, classifying it under the following headings: over-all policy-making, substantive activities and non-substantive activities."

5. At the 64th meeting, the representative of Pakistan orally proposed that the operative paragraph of the draft resolution be replaced by two new operative paragraphs to read as follows:

[*Same text as operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of draft resolution I in paragraph 78 below.*]

6. At the 65th meeting, the Chairman announced that the representatives of Cuba and Pakistan had agreed on the following changes in the draft resolution:

(a) The third preambular paragraph had been deleted;

(b) The fourth preambular paragraph had been revised to read as follows:

[*Same text as third preambular paragraph of draft resolution I in paragraph 78 below.*]

(c) The single operative paragraph had been replaced by the two new paragraphs proposed by Pakistan.

#### *Decision of the Committee*

7. At its 65th meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted by consensus, draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.37, as orally revised (see para. 78 below, draft resolution I).

8. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Australia introduced a draft decision dealing with considerations of methodology (A/C.5/33/L.38), by which the General Assembly would:

"*Request* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a short manual, to be issued at the same time as the budget, setting out clearly and simply the methodology used in preparing the budget, giving illustrative examples as appropriate. The manual should give definition of basic terms and list the regular documents issued

by the Secretariat where basic financial data can be found."

9. At the 64th meeting, the representative of Australia orally revised the text (see para. 78 below, draft resolution II, section I).

#### *Decision of the Committee*

10. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted draft decision A/C.5/33/L.38, as orally revised.

11. At the 58th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.40) dealing with identification of activities that have been completed, are obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

". . . [*Text of preamble same as that of draft resolution III in paragraph 78 below.*]

"1. *Notes with deep concern* that the Secretary-General is not taking practical steps to implement resolution 32/201;

"2. *Urges* the Secretary-General to implement General Assembly resolution 32/201."

12. Subsequently, the United States of America became a sponsor of a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.40/Rev.1), the preamble of which was the same as that in the initial text and the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

"1. *Notes with deep concern* that the Secretary-General has yet taken no apparent practical measures to implement General Assembly resolution 32/201;

"2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/201."

13. At the 64th meeting, the representative of Pakistan orally submitted an amendment to operative paragraph I of the revised draft resolution, which read as follows:

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to take practical measures to implement General Assembly resolution 32/201."

14. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in response to concerns expressed by other delegations, agreed to revise the wording of the operative paragraphs as follows:

"1. *Notes with deep concern* that no apparent practical measures have yet been taken to implement General Assembly resolution 32/201;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement fully General Assembly resolution 32/201 and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the measures taken."

15. At the same meeting, the representatives of India and the Philippines requested separate votes on the fourth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 1.

16. The Committee adopted the fourth preambular paragraph by 24 votes to none, with 69 abstentions.

17. The Committee rejected operative paragraph 1, as orally revised, by 31 votes to 22, with 40 abstentions.

*Decision of the Committee*

18. At its 64th meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted, by 39 votes to none, with 56 abstentions, draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.40/Rev.1, as orally revised and as amended (see para. 78 below, draft resolution III).

19. At the 65th meeting, the Chairman orally proposed a draft resolution the text of which appears as section II of draft resolution II in paragraph 78 below.

*Decision of the Committee*

20. At its 65th meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted, by consensus, the draft decision orally proposed by the Chairman.

21. Comments and observations made by delegations during the discussion of this subject, as well as statements and replies made by representatives of the Secretary-General to questions raised, are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.56, 58, 64 and 65).

B. *Revised estimates resulting from the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its seventeenth sessions and the second part of its eighteenth session*

22. At its 63rd and 66th meetings, on 16 and 19 December 1978, the Committee considered the revised estimates resulting from the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) at its seventeenth session and the second part of its eighteenth session. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/38).

23. In his report the Secretary-General indicated that the proposals of CPC involved the transfer of funds amounting to \$275,900 from sections 1, 5D and 21 to sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 with regard to transport programmes, which would involve, *inter alia*, termination of the short-wave broadcasts and publication of the *UN Chronicle* on a quarterly basis instead of on a monthly basis, releasing appropriations totalling \$134,700 under sections 1 and 21.

24. At its 66th meeting, the Committee considered a reduction of \$141,200 from section 5D and \$102,000 from section 21, making a total of \$243,200 to be transferred to sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 and an increase of \$2,000 for staff assessment under section 25, offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1. The reduction did not include termination of short-wave broadcasts, which had the effect of reducing the funds available for transfer by \$32,700.

25. At the same meeting, the representative of Kenya proposed that the Committee recommend to the General Assembly that it should request the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities to make recommendations as to the most effective means of continuing the short-wave broadcasts to Africa.

26. Later, the representative of Kenya agreed to revise his proposal so that the General Assembly would request the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities to make recommendations as to the most effective means of continuing the short-wave broadcasts.

27. The Chairman, on the basis of the proposal of the representative of Kenya, as well as the statements made by delegations during the course of the debate, proposed a draft decision the text of which appears as section III of draft resolution II in paragraph 78 below.

28. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested a separate vote on paragraph 1 of the draft decision.

29. The Committee adopted paragraph 1 of the draft decision by 74 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

30. The Committee then adopted the draft decision, as a whole, by 74 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

31. Comments and observations made by delegations during the discussion of this subject, as well as the replies made by the representatives of the Secretary-General to questions raised, are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.63 and 66).

*Decision of the Committee*

32. At its 66th meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted the draft decision proposed by the Chairman.

C. *Services provided by the United Nations to activities funded from extrabudgetary resources and technical co-operation support costs: redistribution of regular budget and reimbursement resources*

33. At its 3rd, 9th and 69th to 72nd meetings, on 27 September and 5 October 1978 and from 15 to 18 January 1979, the Committee considered the question of services provided by the United Nations to activities funded from extrabudgetary resources. Also at the 69th to 72nd meetings, the related question of technical co-operation support costs: redistribution of regular budget and reimbursement resources was considered. The Committee had before it the reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/33 and Corr.1, A/C.5/32/29 and Corr.1 and A/C.5/33/56 and Corr.1) and the related reports of the Advisory Committee (A/32/8/Add.9,<sup>16</sup> A/33/7/Add.21 and A/33/7/Add.25).

34. At the 3rd meeting the representative of the Secretary-General introduced the earlier reports of the Secretary-General.

35. At the 69th meeting the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced the reports of that Committee.

36. At the 70th meeting, the representative of Sweden, speaking on behalf of the Nordic delegations, proposed that consideration of the substantive and methodological issues be deferred until the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

37. At the 72nd meeting, the representative of Japan introduced a draft decision (A/C.5/33/L.43) the text of which appears as section IV of draft resolution II in paragraph 78 below.

*Decision of the Committee*

38. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted the draft decision by consensus.

<sup>16</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 8A (A/32/8/Add.1-30)*.

*D. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women*

39. At its 69th meeting, on 15 January, the Committee considered this matter; it had before it the related report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/34).

40. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced the report of that Committee (A/33/7/Add.24).

41. Comments and observations made during the discussion of this subject, as well as the replies made by the representatives of the Secretary-General to questions raised, are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.69).

*Decision of the Committee*

42. At its 69th meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted, without objection, a draft decision proposed by the Chairman the text of which appears as section V of draft resolution II in paragraph 78 below.

*E. Comprehensive study of the question of honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations*

43. At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on this question (A/C.5/31/2) to its thirty-second session.<sup>17</sup> At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Fifth Committee further to postpone consideration of this report to its thirty-third session.<sup>18</sup>

44. At its 76th and 77th meetings, on 23 January 1979, the Committee further considered the question. It had before it the reports of the Secretary-General submitted at the thirtieth session (A/C.5/1677), at the thirty-first session (A/C.5/31/2) and at the current session (A/C.5/33/54). It also had before it the report of the Advisory Committee (A/33/7/Add.39).

45. At the 76th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced that Committee's report.

46. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposed that the Committee approve the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of his report at the thirtieth session.

47. At the 77th meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft decision (A/C.5/33/L.47), which read as follows:

"The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it:

"1. Request the Secretary-General to study further the over-all question of honoraria taking into account:

"(a) The comments of the members themselves of the committees and commissions concerned;

"(b) The managerial feasibility in lieu of honoraria of engaging by contract persons to perform specific work in connexion with their membership on organs and subsidiary organs of the General Assembly;

"2. Request the Secretary-General to report further on this matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session."

48. Subsequently, the representative of the United States of America withdrew the draft decision and proposed postponement of consideration of the question to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

49. Comments and observations made by delegations during the discussion of this subject, as well as the replies by the representatives of the Secretary-General to questions raised, are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.76 and 77).

*Decision of the Committee*

50. At its 77th meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted, by 45 votes to 9, with 20 abstentions, the proposal by the United States of America (for the text, see para. 78 below, draft resolution II, sect. VI).

*F. Revised estimates under section 1B.5 (Executive direction and management), Office for Special Political Questions*

51. At its 71st meeting, on 17 January 1979, the Committee considered the revised estimates under section 1 relating to the Office for Special Political Questions. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/113).

52. At that meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced the report of that Committee (A/33/7/Add.30).

53. The representative of Senegal orally proposed that the Fifth Committee recommend to the General Assembly that it should approve the recommendation contained in paragraph 7 of the Secretary-General's report involving the upgrading of the post of Assistant Secretary-General to the level of Under-Secretary-General and the establishment of the post in the Office for Special Political Questions.

54. Comments and observations made by the delegations during the discussion of this subject, as well as the replies made by the representative of the Secretary-General to questions raised, are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.71).

*Decision of the Committee*

55. At its 71st meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted, by a recorded vote of 58 to 15, with 6 abstentions, the proposal by Senegal (for the text, see para. 78 below, draft resolution II, sect. VII). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Ukrainian

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 92, document A/31/470, para. 100 (a).

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 100, document A/32/490, para. 255 (b).

Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden.

**G. Revised estimates under sections 5D, 5E and 22D: Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters**

56. At its 74th and 77th meetings, on 19 and 23 January 1979, the Fifth Committee discussed this question; it had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/98) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/33/7/Add.35).

57. At the 74th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced the report of that Committee.

58. At the 77th meeting, the representative of Pakistan orally proposed that the Committee recommend to the General Assembly that it should concur with the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraph 12 of its report.

59. At the same meeting, the representative of Belgium proposed an amendment jointly with Algeria to the proposal by Pakistan whereby it would be specified that it was understood that the redefinition of functions of the D-1 post would, in particular, include technical servicing of CPC.

60. On the basis of the statements made during the debate, and taking into account the proposal made by Pakistan and the subsequent amendment put forward by Belgium and Algeria, the Chairman proposed a draft decision the text of which appears as section VIII of draft resolution II in paragraph 78 below.

61. Comments and observations made by delegations during the discussion of this question, as well as replies by representatives of the Secretary-General to questions raised, are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.74 and 77).

*Decision of the Committee*

62. At its 77th meeting, the Committee adopted, by consensus, the draft decision proposed by the Chairman.

**H. Establishment and operation of a special account for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification**

63. At its 73rd meeting, on 19 January 1979, the Fifth Committee discussed the question of the establishment and operation of a special account for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, which under agenda item 63 (United Nations Environment Programme) had been referred to the Committee by the General Assembly at its 5th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1978.

64. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/117) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/33/552).

65. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced the report of that Committee.

66. At the same meeting, the Chairman orally proposed a draft decision the text of which appears as section IX of draft resolution II in paragraph 78 below.

67. Comments and observations made by delegations during the discussion of this subject, as well as the replies made by the representative of the Secretary-General to questions raised, are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.73).

*Decision of the Committee*

68. At its 73rd meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted, by consensus, the draft decision proposed by the Chairman.

**I. Exceptions to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/209**

69. At the 72nd meeting, on 18 January 1979, during consideration of the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in its report on agenda item 70,<sup>19</sup> the representative of Sweden orally proposed that the Committee recommend that the General Assembly should make an exception to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/209 relating to expenditure with respect to experts and consultants in the United Nations, in order to provide additional consultant funds for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

70. At the 74th meeting, on 19 January, the oral proposal of Sweden was adopted by a recorded vote of 68 to 9, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Canada, France, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

71. At the 75th meeting, on 22 January, the representative of Panama orally proposed that the Committee recommend to the General Assembly that it should make an exception to resolution 32/209 regarding the revised estimates under section 5F (Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation) (see A/C.5/33/110).

72. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the proposal of the representative of Panama by 78 votes to 7, with 1 abstention.

73. At the same meeting, similar oral proposals were made by the representative of Kenya regarding the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable

<sup>19</sup> For the relevant report of the Fifth Committee, see above, document A/33/553.

Sources of Energy<sup>20</sup> and the administrative and financial implications of resolutions 33/132 A, B and C under agenda item 27 (Question of Namibia).<sup>21</sup> The proposal with regard to the Conference was adopted by 74 votes to 16.

74. At its 77th meeting, on 23 January, the Committee adopted, by 67 votes to 8, the proposal of the representative of Kenya regarding item 27.

75. At the 76th meeting, on 23 January, the representative of Algeria orally proposed that similar action be taken by the Committee regarding the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/33/L.31, under item 32 (Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa).<sup>22</sup> The Committee adopted the proposal by 57 votes to 12, with 10 abstentions.

76. Comments and observations made by delegations during the discussion of these questions, as well as statements and replies made by representatives of the Secretary-General to queries raised, are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.72, 74, 75, 76 and 77).

#### *Decision of the Committee*

77. The Fifth Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should approve an exception to the provisions of the General Assembly resolution 32/209, relating to expenditure with respect to experts and consultants in the United Nations, in order to provide additional consultant funds for the following activities:

(a) United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development;

(b) Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation;

(c) United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy;

(d) Protection of natural resources of Namibia;

(e) Drafting of an International Convention Against *Apartheid* in Sports. (See para. 78 below, draft resolution II, sect. X.)

#### *Recommendations of the Fifth Committee*

78. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

##### DRAFT RESOLUTION I

#### *Form of presentation of the United Nations budget*

##### *The General Assembly,*

Recalling that, by its resolution 3043 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, it established a new form of presentation of the United Nations budget directed towards the establishment of programme budgeting,

Recalling also the decision in that resolution to keep under continuous review the implementation of the new form of presentation of the United Nations budget,

Bearing in mind that in the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 prepared by the Secretariat (A/33/6 (Part 3)) financial data were grouped

under the headings "over-all policy-making", "substantive activities" and "non-substantive activities", as was done in the relevant report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/345),

Taking into account that the General Assembly in resolution 32/210 of 21 December 1977, requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, in preparing the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981, to submit a summary of the proposed budget containing the information specified in that resolution,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 his views on the utility of providing in the summary of the proposed programme budgets for future biennia, referred to in General Assembly resolution 32/210, a summary of information classified under the following headings: over-all policy-making, substantive activities and non-substantive activities;

2. Further requests the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit its views on this question to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION II

#### *Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979*

##### *The General Assembly*

##### I

##### METHODOLOGY USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE BUDGET

Requests the Secretary-General to prepare an addendum to the budget, which should set out clearly and simply the methodology used in preparing the budget, giving illustrative examples, as appropriate, and address, in particular, the concepts of maintenance base and real growth, and should also give a definition of basic terms and list the regular documents issued by the Secretariat where basic financial data can be found;

##### II

##### METHODOLOGY FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE PROGRAMME BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR 1980-1981

1. Takes note of the Secretary-General's report on considerations of methodology (A/C.5/33/12) and on the identification of activities that are completed, obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective (A/C.5/33/13) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/7/Add.18);

2. Approves the Secretary-General's proposals in section VI of his report (A/C.5/33/12) regarding the methodology for the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981, subject to the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee in paragraphs 6 to 18 of its report (A/33/7/Add.18);

3. Concurs with the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee in paragraphs 23 to 26 of its report (*ibid.*) on the identification of activities that are completed, obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective;

<sup>20</sup> *Idem*, document A/33/556.

<sup>21</sup> *Idem*, document A/33/539.

<sup>22</sup> *Idem*, document A/33/555.



## III

REVISED ESTIMATES RESULTING FROM THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION AT ITS SEVENTEENTH SESSION AND THE SECOND PART OF ITS EIGHTEENTH SESSION

1. *Approves* the transfer of funds from sections 5D and 21 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 in the amount of \$243,200 to sections 7, 8, 9 and 10, as well as the increase of \$2,000 for staff assessment under section 25, offset by the same amount under income section 1;

2. *Requests* the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities to make recommendations as to the most effective means of continuing the short-wave broadcasts;

## IV

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS TO ACTIVITIES FUNDED FROM EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION SUPPORT COSTS: REDISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR BUDGET AND REIMBURSEMENT RESOURCES

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the services provided by the United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary resources (A/C.5/31/33 and Corr.1 and A/C.5/32/29 and Corr.1) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/32/8/Add.9<sup>10</sup>);

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on agency support costs (A/33/7/Add.21) and transmits it to the Governing Council and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, together with the summary records of the debate on this item in the Fifth Committee, and decides to consider this question further at its thirty-fourth session;

3. *Further takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the technical co-operation support costs: redistribution of regular budget and reimbursement resources (A/C.5/33/56 and Corr.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/7/Add.25) and accepts the transfer of posts proposed by the Secretary-General;

## V

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/C.5/33/34) and the report thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/7/Add.24);

2. *Concurs* with the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in its report;

## VI

COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF THE QUESTION OF HONORARIA PAYABLE TO MEMBERS OF ORGANS AND SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

*Decides* to postpone action concerning the comprehensive study of the question of honoraria payable to

members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations until its thirty-fourth session;

## VII

REVISED ESTIMATES UNDER SECTION 1B.5 (EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT), OFFICE FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL QUESTIONS

*Approves* the recommendation in paragraph 7 of the Secretary-General's report (A/C.5/33/113) involving the up-grading of the post of Assistant Secretary-General to the level of Under-Secretary-General and the establishment of the post in the Office for Special Political Questions;

## VIII

REVISED ESTIMATES UNDER SECTION 5D (DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT), SECTION 5E (OFFICE OF SECRETARIAT SERVICES FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS) AND SECTION 22D (OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES)

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/98) with regard to revised estimates under sections 5D, 5E and 22D of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/7/Add.35);

2. *Concurs* with the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee in paragraph 12 of its report, on the understanding that the redefinition of functions of the D-1 post will, in particular, include technical servicing of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

## IX

ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF A SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR FINANCING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment and operation of a special account for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/33/117) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/552);

2. *Concurs* with the recommendation made by the Secretary-General in his report, subject to the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraphs 4, 10, 11 and 12 of its report;

## X

EXCEPTIONS TO THE PROVISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 32/209

*Approves* an exception to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/209 of 21 December 1977, relating to expenditure with respect to experts and consultants in the United Nations, in order to provide additional consultant funds for the following activities:

(a) United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development;

(b) Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation;

(c) United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy;

(d) Protection of natural resources of Namibia;

(e) Drafting of an International Convention Against *Apartheid* in Sports.



## DRAFT RESOLUTION III

*Determination of activities that have been completed, are obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling once again its resolution 3534 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, in which it requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to include in the performance reports on the United Nations programme budgets relevant information on the staff and resources released as a result of the completion, reduction, reorganization, merging, elimination or otherwise of United Nations programmes, projects or activities,

Recalling also its resolution 31/93 of 14 December 1976, in which it stressed the responsibility of the Secretary-General to draw to the attention of the competent intergovernmental bodies activities that are obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective, indicating the resources which could be released so that the bodies concerned may take the necessary action,

Recalling further its resolution 32/201 of 21 December 1977, in which it urged the Secretary-General to ensure the implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3534 (XXX) and 31/93 in the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 and the performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979,

Having considered the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 (A/33/6) and the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/13),

Requests the Secretary-General to implement fully

General Assembly resolution 32/201 and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the measures taken.

## PART V

## DOCUMENT A/33/445/ADD.4

[Original: English]  
[26 January 1979]

1. By its resolutions 32/213 A and B of 21 December 1977, the General Assembly initially approved appropriations for the biennium 1978-1979 in the amount of \$985,913,300 and estimates of income in the amount of \$174,118,200. By its resolutions 33/180 A and B of 21 December 1978, the General Assembly approved, as an interim action, revised appropriations for the biennium 1978-1979 in the amount of \$996,372,900 and estimates of income in the amount of \$177,715,600 involving additional appropriations in the amount of \$10,459,600 and additional estimates of income in the amount of \$3,597,400.

2. Recommendations of the Fifth Committee during the resumed session of the General Assembly on revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General, as well as on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions adopted by the General Assembly under items considered by other Main Committees, have involved additional appropriations in the amount of \$93,740,600 and additional estimates of income in the amount of \$18,004,900. The relevant documentation and the related amounts are listed below.

	Amount proposed by the Secretary-General		Increase or (reduction) recommended by the Fifth Committee		Amount approved		Section	
	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income
United States dollars								
<b>I. Revised estimates</b>								
(a) Recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) at its seventeenth session and the second part of its eighteenth session (A/C.5/33/38, A/C.5/33/SR.66) .....	(8 700)		8 700		—			1
	(141 200)		—		(141 200)			5
	62 900		(6 600)		56 300			7
	72 800		(6 600)		66 200			8
	65 800		(6 600)		59 200			9
	68 100		(6 600)		61 500			10
	(126 000)		24 000		(102 000)			21
	2 000		—		2 000			25
	(4 300)		6 300		2 000			
		2 000		—		2 000		1
(b) Department of Political and Security Council Affairs (A/C.5/33/61, A/33/7/Add.22, A/C.5/33/SR.69) .....	142 500		—		142 500			2
	55 800		—		55 800			25
	198 300				198 300			
		55 800		—		55 800		1
(c) United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (A/C.5/33/63 and Add.1, A/33/7/Add.23, A/C.5/33/SR.70)	994 000		(92 000)		902 000			13
	195 000		(39 600)		156 000			25
	1 189 600		(131 600)		1 058 000			
		195 600		(39 600)		156 000		1
(d) Technical co-operation support costs: redistribution of regular budget and reimbursement resources (A/C.5/33/56 and Corr.1, A/33/7/Add.25, A/C.5/33/SR.72) .....	(461 600)		—		(461 600)			5
	461 600		—		461 600			22
	—		—		—			

	Amount proposed by the Secretary-General		Increase or (reduction) recommended by the Fifth Committee		Amount approved		Section	
	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income
United States dollars								
(e) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (A/C.5/33/25/Rev.1, A/33/7/Add.26, A/C.5/33/SR.72)	77 729 000	15 482 400	—	—	77 729 000	15 482 400		
(f) Section 5C: Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (A/C.5/33/94, A/33/7/Add.38, A/C.5/33/SR.76)	631 600 97 400 179 900 <u>908 900</u>		(258 300) (47 400) (73 200) <u>(378 900)</u>		373 300 50 000 106 700 <u>530 000</u>			5 22 25 1
		179 900		(73 200)		106 700		
(g) Section 5F: Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation (A/C.5/33/110, A/33/7/Add.34, A/C.5/33/SR.75) .....	792 800 127 400 215 100 <u>1 135 300</u>		(24 200) — (5 700) <u>(29 900)</u>		768 600 127 400 209 400 <u>1 105 400</u>			5 22 25 1
		215 100		(5 700)		209 400		
(h) Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters (A/C.5/33/98, A/33/7/Add.35, A/C.5/33/SR.77) .	55 300 4 200 24 800 <u>84 300</u>		(40 900) (4 200) (20 800) <u>(65 900)</u>		14 400 — 4 000 <u>18 400</u>			5 22 25 1
		24 800		(20 800)		4 000		
<b>TOTAL, I</b>	<b>81 241 100</b>	<b>16 155 600</b>	<b>(600 000)</b>	<b>(139,300)</b>	<b>80 641 100</b>	<b>16 016 300</b>		
<b>II. Financial implications</b>								
(a) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon (A/C.5/33/95 and Corr.1, A/33/534, General Assembly resolution 33/146) .....	234 100 38 700 62 300 <u>335 100</u>		(44 100) (18 700) (12 300) <u>(75 100)</u>		190 000 20 000 50 000 <u>260 000</u>			1 22 25 1
		62 300		(12 300)		50 000		
(b) United Nations Industrial Development Organization (A/C.5/33/96, A/33/533, General Assembly resolution 33/161) .....	103 100		(8 100)		95 000			12
(c) Report of the Economic and Social Council: missing persons in Cyprus (A/C.5/33/102, A/33/531, General Assembly resolution 33/172) .....	89 500 21 900 <u>111 400</u>		(9 500) (5 500) (15 000)		80 000 16 400 <u>96 400</u>			18 25 1
		21 900		(5 500)		16 400		
(d) Financial implications arising from the tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament (A/C.5/33/64 and Corr.1, A/33/7/Add.33, A/C.5/33/SR.75) .	1 220 000 70 100 159 100 <u>1 449 200</u>		(182 000) (70 100) (31 200) <u>(283 400)</u>		1 037 900 — 127 900 <u>1 165 800</u>			2 22 25 1
		159 100		(31 200)		127 900		

	Amount proposed by the Secretary-General		Increase or (reduction) recommended by the Fifth Committee		Amount approved		Section	
	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income
United States dollars								
(e) Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa (A/C.5/33/103, A/33/7/Add.37, A/33/555, General Assembly resolution 33/183) .....	115 400		—		115 400			3
	573 000		—		573 000			21
	4 700		(4 700)		—			22
	29 100		—		29 100			25
	<u>722 200</u>	29 100	<u>(4 700)</u>	—	<u>717 500</u>	29 100		1
(f) Question of Namibia (A/C.5/33/104 and Corr.1, A/33/7/Add.32 and Corr.1, A/C.5/33/75, General Assembly resolutions 33/182 A to C) .....	2 604 900		(619 200)		1 985 700			3
	287 000		(105 000)		182 000			21
	61 100		(61 100)		—			22
	126 300		(48 500)		77 800			25
	<u>3 079 300</u>	126 300	<u>(833 800)</u>	(48 500)	<u>2 245 500</u>	77 800		1
(g) Consolidated statement of conference servicing costs (A/C.5/33/101, A/33/7/Add.36, A/C.5/33/SR.74) .....	4 822 100		(1 722 100)		3 100 000			23
	45 000		(45 000)		—			22
	1 205 400		(430 400)		775 000			25
	<u>6 072 500</u>	1 205 400	<u>(2 197 500)</u>	430 400	<u>3 875 000</u>	775 000		1
(h) United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (A/C.5/33/108 and Corr.1, A/33/7/Add.29, A/33/553, General Assembly resolution 33/192) .....	—		151 600		151 600			4
	1 098 300		(169 800)		928 500			4
	270 000		(29 700)		240 300			25
	<u>1 368 300</u>	270 000	<u>(47 900)</u>	(29 700)	<u>1 320 400</u>	240 300		1
(i) United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (A/C.5/33/109 and Corr.1, A/33/7/Add.31, A/33/556, General Assembly resolution 33/148) .....	—		287 200		287 200			4
	613 500		(306 100)		307 400			4
	103 700		(103 700)		—			22
	171 700		(73 800)		97 900			25
	<u>889 900</u>	171 700	<u>(196 400)</u>	(73 800)	<u>692 500</u>	97 900		1
(j) World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (A/C.5/33/97 and Corr.1, A/33/7/Add.27, A/33/554, General Assembly resolution 33/189) .....	509 300		(70 700)		438 600			4
	18 000		(18 000)		—			5
	219 900		(59 900)		160 000			21
	108 800		(108 800)		—			22
	197 100		(197 100)		—			23
	150 600		(28 000)		122 600			25
	<u>1 203 700</u>	150 600	<u>(482 500)</u>	(28 000)	<u>721 200</u>	122 600		1
(k) Preparations for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (A/C.5/33/90, A/33/7/Add.27, A/33/554, General Assembly resolution 33/190) .....	16 700		(2 700)		14 000			4
	4 700		(700)		4 000			25
	<u>21 400</u>	4 700	<u>(3 400)</u>	(700)	<u>18 000</u>	4 000		1
(l) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/C.5/33/52, A/33/7/Add.28, A/C.5/33/SR.71) .....	1 671 300		—		1 671 300			11
	394 300		—		394 300			25
	<u>2 065 600</u>	394 300	—	—	<u>2 065 600</u>	394 300		1
TOTAL, II	<u>17 420 700</u>	<u>2 595 400</u>	<u>(4 147 800)</u>	<u>(660 100)</u>	<u>13 272 900</u>	<u>1 935 300</u>		

	Amount proposed by the Secretary-General		Increase or (reduction) recommended by the Fifth Committee		Amount approved		Section	
	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income
United States dollars								
III. Adjustments in rates of exchange*	61 100		—		61 000			5
	(403 500)		—		(403 500)			11
	(46 300)		—		(46 300)			12
	109 400		—		109 400			14
	(30 200)		—		(30 200)			18
	10 800		—		10 800			20
	142 300		—		142 300			22
	1 100		—		1 100			23
	(18 100)		—		(18 100)			25
	<u>(173 400)</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>(173 400)</u>			
		(18 100)		—		(18 100)		1
		60 700		—		60 700		2
		10 700		—		10 700		3
		<u>53 300</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>53 300</u>		
GRAND TOTAL	<u>98 488 400</u>	<u>18 804 300</u>	<u>(4 747 800)</u>	<u>(799 400)</u>	<u>93 740 600</u>	<u>18 004 900</u>		

\* Application of United Nations operational rates for December 1978 on which the revised version of the first performance report on the programme budget for the current biennium (A/C.5/33/25/Rev.1) was based rather than the September rates previously used in the following cases:

- (i) Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council (A/C.5/33/9 and Corr.1, A/C.5/33/SR.16);
- (ii) Revised estimates—Administrative and Financial Services, Geneva (A/C.5/33/20, A/C.5/33/SR.27);
- (iii) Revised estimates—IOB, United Nations share (A/C.5/33/21, A/C.5/33/SR.27);
- (iv) World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/C.5/33/75 and 77, A/C.5/33/SR.62);
- (v) Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/C.5/33/76, A/C.5/33/SR.62);
- (vi) Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna (A/C.5/33/39 and Corr.1, 65th meeting);
- (vii) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/C.5/33/52, A/C.5/33/SR.71).

The revised requirements under the various sections of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 are as follows:

Section	Amount approved under General Assembly resolution 33/180 A	Amount approved at the resumed session	Total
United States dollars			
<b>EXPENDITURE SECTIONS</b>			
1. Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination .....	21 176 400		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		400 200	
(b) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon .....		190 000	
	<u>21 176 400</u>	<u>590 200</u>	<u>21 766 600</u>
2. Political and Security Council affairs, peace-keeping activities .....	49 820 900		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		1 188 400	
(b) Revised estimates—Department of Political and Security Council Affairs ..		142 500	
(c) Financial implications arising from the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament .....		1 037 900	
	<u>49 820 900</u>	<u>2 368 800</u>	<u>52 189 700</u>
3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization .....	9 759 600		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		27 000	

Section	Amount approved under General Assembly resolution 33/180 A	Amount approved at the resumed session	Total
	<i>United States dollars</i>		
(b) Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa .....		115 400	
(c) Question of Namibia .....		1 985 700	
	<u>9 759 600</u>	<u>2 128 100</u>	<u>11 887 700</u>
4. <i>Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)</i> .....	5 839 500		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		1 700	
(b) United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development .....		1 080 100	
(c) United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy ..		594 600	
(d) World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women .....		438 600	
(e) Preparation for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women .....		14 000	
	<u>5 839 500</u>	<u>2 129 000</u>	<u>7 968 500</u>
5A. <i>Department of Economic and Social Affairs</i> .....	43 926 900		
First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		(34 109 000)	
	<u>43 926 900</u>	<u>(34 109 000)</u>	<u>9 817 900</u>
5B. <i>Transnational corporations</i> .....	6 196 300		
First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		29 900	
	<u>6 196 300</u>	<u>29 900</u>	<u>6 226 200</u>
5C. <i>Department of International Economic and Social Affairs</i> .....	982 700		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		25 278 600	
(b) Revised estimates under section 5C ..		373 300	
(c) Adjustment in rates of exchange ....		61 100	
	<u>982 700</u>	<u>25 713 000</u>	<u>26 695 700</u>
5D. <i>Department of Technical Co-operation for Development</i> .....	37 500		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		10 416 000	
(b) Recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination ..		(141 200)	
(c) Technical co-operation support costs ..		(461 600)	
	<u>37 500</u>	<u>9 813 200</u>	<u>9 850 700</u>
5E. <i>Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters</i> .....	22 700		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		1 802 000	
(b) Revised estimates under section 5E ..		14 400	
	<u>22 700</u>	<u>1 816 400</u>	<u>1 839 100</u>

Section	Amount approved under General Assembly resolution 33/180 A	Amount approved at the resumed session	Total
<i>United States dollars</i>			
5F. <i>Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation</i> .....	482 500		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		—	
(b) Revised estimates under section 5F ..		768 600	
	482 500	768 600	1 251 100
6. <i>Economic Commission for Europe</i> .....	19 014 200		
First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		4 384 400	
	19 014 200	4 384 400	23 398 600
7. <i>Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</i> .....	19 404 800		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		—	
(b) Recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination ...		56 300	
	19 404 800	56 300	19 461 100
8. <i>Economic Commission for Latin America</i> .....	24 370 900		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		1 983 200	
(b) Recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination ..		66 200	
	24 370 900	2 049 400	26 420 300
9. <i>Economic Commission for Africa</i> .....	23 723 300		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		(1 639 700)	
(b) Recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination ..		59 200	
	23 723 300	(1 580 500)	22 142 800
10. <i>Economic Commission for Western Asia</i> ..	10 566 000		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		(377 500)	
(b) Recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination ..		61 500	
	10 566 000	(316 000)	10 250 000
11A. <i>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</i> .....	37 758 600		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		7 933 900	
(b) Financial implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its eighteenth session .....		1 671 300	
(c) Adjustment in rates of exchange ....		(403 500)	
	37 758 600	9 201 700	46 960 300
11B. <i>International Trade Centre</i> .....	6 504 800		
First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		1 339 700	
	6 504 800	1 339 700	7 844 500



Section	Amount approved under General Assembly resolution 33/180 A	Amount approved at the resumed session	Total
<i>United States dollars</i>			
12. <i>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</i> .....	58 498 300		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		8 336 200	
(b) Financial implications under General Assembly resolution 33/161 .....		95 000	
(c) Adjustment in rates of exchange ....		(46 300)	
	<u>58 498 300</u>	<u>8 384 900</u>	<u>66 883 200</u>
13A. <i>United Nations Environment Programme.</i> First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....	8 786 400		
		169 200	
	<u>8 786 400</u>	<u>169 200</u>	<u>8 955 600</u>
13B. <i>United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)</i> .....	5 121 500		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		110 900	
(b) Revised estimates—Habitat .....		902 000	
	<u>5 121 500</u>	<u>1 012 900</u>	<u>6 134 400</u>
14. <i>International drug control</i> .....	5 133 900		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		1 155 400	
(b) Adjustment in rates of exchange ....		109 400	
	<u>5 133 900</u>	<u>1 264 800</u>	<u>6 398 700</u>
15. <i>Regular programme of technical assistance</i> First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....	23 055 800		
		608 300	
	<u>23 055 800</u>	<u>608 300</u>	<u>23 664 100</u>
16. <i>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</i> .....	19 711 700		
First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		2 293 400	
	<u>19 711 700</u>	<u>2 293 400</u>	<u>22 005 100</u>
17. <i>Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator</i> .....	2 826 700		
First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		513 000	
	<u>2 826 700</u>	<u>513 000</u>	<u>3 339 700</u>
18. <i>Human rights</i> .....	8 299 400		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		1 546 800	
(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council—Missing persons in Cyprus..		80 000	
(c) Adjustment in rates of exchange ....		(30 200)	
	<u>8 299 400</u>	<u>1 596 600</u>	<u>9 896 000</u>
19. <i>International Court of Justice</i> .....	6 128 200		
First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		480 000	
	<u>6 128 200</u>	<u>480 000</u>	<u>6 608 200</u>

Section	Amount approved under General Assembly resolution 33/180 A	Amount approved at the resumed session	Total
	<i>United States dollars</i>		
20. <i>Legal activities</i> .....	9 066 600		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		125 200	
(b) Adjustment in rates of exchange ....		10 800	
	<u>9 066 600</u>	<u>136 000</u>	<u>9 202 600</u>
21. <i>Public information</i> .....	37 493 200		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		654 000	
(b) Recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination ..		(102 000)	
(c) Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa .....		573 000	
(d) Question of Namibia .....		182 000	
(e) World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women .....		160 000	
	<u>37 493 200</u>	<u>1 467 000</u>	<u>38 960 200</u>
22. <i>Administration, management and general services</i> .....	167 797 200		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		12 793 600	
(b) Technical co-operation support costs.		461 600	
(c) Revised estimates under section 5C ..		50 000	
(d) Revised estimates under section 5F ..		127 400	
(e) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon .....		20 000	
(f) Adjustment in rates of exchange ....		142 300	
	<u>167 797 200</u>	<u>13 594 900</u>	<u>181 392 100</u>
23. <i>Conference and library services</i> .....	150 614 400		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		13 444 400	
(b) Consolidated statement of conference servicing costs .....		3 100 000	
(c) Adjustment in rates of exchange ....		1 100	
	<u>150 614 400</u>	<u>16 545 500</u>	<u>167 159 900</u>
24. <i>United Nations bond issue</i> .....	16 817 000		
First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		—	
	<u>16 817 000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>16 817 000</u>
25. <i>Staff assessment</i> .....	151 759 100		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		13 882 600	
(b) Recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination ..		2 000	
(c) Revised estimates—Department of Political and Security Council Affairs ..		55 800	
(d) Revised estimates: United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) .....		156 000	
(e) Revised estimates under section 5C ..		106 700	
(f) Revised estimates under section 5F ..		209 400	
(g) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon .....		50 000	

Section	Amount approved under General Assembly resolution 33/180 A	Amount approved at the resumed session	Total
	<i>United States dollars</i>		
(h) Report of the Economic and Social Council—Missing persons in Cyprus.		16 400	
(i) Financial implications arising from the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament ..		127 900	
(j) Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa .....		29 100	
(k) Question of Namibia .....		77 800	
(l) Consolidated statement of conference servicing costs .....		775 000	
(m) United Nations Conference on Science and Technology .....		240 300	
(n) United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy ...		97 900	
(o) World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women .....		122 600	
(p) Preparation for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women .....		4 000	
(q) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development .....		394 300	
(r) Revised estimates under section 5E ..		4 000	
(s) Adjustment in rates of exchange ....		(18 100)	
	<u>151 759 100</u>	<u>16 333 700</u>	<u>168 092 800</u>
26. <i>Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises</i> .....	45 675 900		
First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		2 957 200	
	<u>45 675 900</u>	<u>2 957 200</u>	<u>48 633 100</u>
TOTAL	<u>996 372 900</u>	<u>93 740 600</u>	<u>1 090 113 500</u>
INCOME SECTIONS			
1. <i>Income from staff assessment</i> .....	155 112 100		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		15 120 900	
(b) Additional items under expenditure section 25 (items (b) to (s) above).		2 451 100	
	<u>155 112 100</u>	<u>17 572 000</u>	<u>172 684 100</u>
2. <i>General income</i> .....	15 221 800		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		1 634 400	
(b) Adjustment in rates of exchange ....		60 700	
	<u>15 221 800</u>	<u>1 695 100</u>	<u>16 916 900</u>
3. <i>Revenue-producing activities</i> .....	7 381 700		
(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 .....		(1 272 900)	
(b) Adjustment in rates of exchange ....		10 700	
	<u>7 381 700</u>	<u>(1 262 200)</u>	<u>6 119 500</u>
TOTAL	<u>177 715 600</u>	<u>18 004 900</u>	<u>195 720 500</u>

## Decisions of the Committee

3. At its 79th meeting, on 26 January 1979, the Fifth Committee considered the revised estimates of income and expenditure for the biennium 1978-1979 to be recommended for approval by the General Assembly at its resumed session. The Committee approved the total of the expenditure sections by a recorded vote of 64 to 14, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

	In favour	Against	Abstentions
Draft resolution A.....	64	15	10
Draft resolution B.....	78	0	12
Draft resolution C.....	66	13	9
Draft resolutions A to C.....	63	15	10

*In favour:* Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

(a) The voting on draft resolution A was as follows:

*In favour:* Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

*Against:* Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, Cuba, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Japan, Portugal, Romania, Turkey.

*Against:* Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, Cuba, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Japan, Portugal, Romania, Turkey.

The Committee then approved income sections 1 and 2 without objection and income section 3 by a recorded vote of 67 to 11, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

(b) The voting on draft resolution B was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Turkey, United States of America.

*Against:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Portugal, Romania.

At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted draft resolutions A to C contained in the draft report (A/C.5/33/L.48, para. 6) regarding the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (see para. 6 below). The results of the recorded votes were as follows:

(c) The voting on draft resolution C was as follows:

*In favour:* Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines,

Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

*Against:* Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, Cuba, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Portugal, Romania, Turkey.

(d) The voting on draft resolutions A to C as a whole was as follows:

*In favour:* Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ire-

land, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

*Against:* Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, Cuba, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Japan, Portugal, Romania, Turkey.

4. Observations made and reservations expressed by delegations in explanation of vote during the meeting are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.79).

5. The decisions of the Fifth Committee during the resumed session of the General Assembly involved the approval of additional established posts in 1979 as follows:

	Professional category and above										General Service and other categories							TOTAL
	Director-General	Under-Secretary-General	Assistant Secretary-General	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2/1	Subtotal	Principal level	Other levels	Security Service	Field Service	Manual Workers	Local level	Subtotal	
I. Approved under General Assembly resolution 32/213 (A/32/490) ....	1	24	21	90	256	643	1 107	1 264	609	4 015	521	3 262	223	298	401	2 005	6 710	10 725
II. Additional posts approved during the first part of the current session, General Assembly resolution 33/180 (A/33/445/Add.2) .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	3	9	—	11	—	—	67	—	78	87
III. Additional posts approved during the resumed session																		
(a) Revised estimates resulting from the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its seventeenth session and the second part of its eighteenth session (A/C.5/33/38, A/C.5/33/SR.66) .....	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	4(1)	(1)	(1)	—	—	(2)	—	—	—	4	2	2
(b) Revised estimates—Office for Special Political Questions (A/C.5/33/113, A/33/7/Add.30, A/C.5/33/SR.71) .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(c) Revised estimates—Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters (A/C.5/33/98, A/33/7/Add.35, A/C.5/33/SR.77) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(d) Revised estimates—Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (A/C.5/33/94, A/33/7/Add.38, A/C.5/33/SR.76) .....	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	11
(e) Revised estimates—Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation (A/C.5/33/110, A/33/7/Add.34, A/C.5/33/SR.77) .....	—	—	—	3	4	6	—	—	—	13	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	22
(f) Financial implications arising from the tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament (A/C.5/33/64 and Corr.1, A/33/7/Add.33, A/C.5/33/SR.75) .....	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	6	3	5	—	—	—	—	8	14
(g) Question of Namibia (A/C.5/33/104 and Corr.1, A/33/7/Add.32 and Corr.1, A/C.5/33/SR.75) .....	—	—	—	—	2	(2)	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
GRAND TOTAL	<u>1</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>652</u>	<u>1 116</u>	<u>1 264</u>	<u>613</u>	<u>4 051</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>3 290</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>2 009</u>	<u>6 813</u>	<u>10 864</u>



### Recommendations of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### Programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979

#### A

#### REVISED BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1978-1979

#### The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1978-1979 the amount of \$US 996,372,900 appropriated by its resolution 33/180 A of 21 December 1978 shall be increased by \$93,740,600 as follows:

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 33/180 A	Increase or (decrease)	Revised appropriation
	<i>US dollars</i>		
<i>PART I. Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination</i>			
1. Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination .....	21 176 400	590 200	21 766 600
TOTAL, PART I	21 176 400	590 200	21 766 600
<i>PART II. Political and peace-keeping activities</i>			
2. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities .....	49 820 900	2 368 800	52 189 700
TOTAL, PART II	49 820 900	2 368 800	52 189 700
<i>PART III. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization activities</i>			
3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization activities .....	9 759 600	2 128 100	11 887 700
TOTAL, PART III	9 759 600	2 128 100	11 887 700
<i>PART IV. Economic, social and humanitarian activities</i>			
4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities) .....	5 839 500	2 129 000	7 968 500
5A. Department of Economic and Social Affairs .....	43 926 900	(34 109 000)	9 817 900
5B. United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations .....	6 196 300	29 900	6 226 200
5C. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs .....	982 700	25 713 000	26 695 700
5D. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development .....	37 500	9 813 200	9 850 700
5E. Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters .....	22 700	1 816 400	1 839 100
5F. Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation .....	482 500	768 600	1 251 100
6. Economic Commission for Europe .....	19 014 200	4 384 400	23 398 600
7. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific .....	19 404 800	56 300	19 461 100
8. Economic Commission for Latin America .....	24 370 900	2 049 400	26 420 300
9. Economic Commission for Africa .....	23 723 300	(1 580 500)	22 142 800
10. Economic Commission for Western Asia .....	10 566 000	(316 000)	10 250 000
11A. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development .....	37 758 600	9 201 700	46 960 300
11B. International Trade Centre .....	6 504 800	1 339 700	7 844 500
12. United Nations Industrial Development Organization .....	58 498 300	8 384 900	66 883 200
13A. United Nations Environment Programme .....	8 786 400	169 200	8 955 600
13B. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) .....	5 121 500	1 012 900	6 134 400

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount appropriated by resolution 33/180 A</i>	<i>Increase or (decrease)</i>	<i>Revised appropriation</i>
		<i>US dollars</i>	
14. International drug control .....	5 133 900	1 264 800	6 398 700
15. Regular programme of technical assistance .....	23 055 800	608 300	23 664 100
16. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees .....	19 711 700	2 293 400	22 005 100
17. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator .....	2 826 700	513 000	3 339 700
<b>TOTAL, PART IV</b>	<u>321 965 000</u>	<u>35 542 600</u>	<u>357 507 600</u>
<i>PART V. Human rights</i>			
18. Human rights .....	8 299 400	1 596 600	9 896 000
<b>TOTAL, PART V</b>	<u>8 299 400</u>	<u>1 596 600</u>	<u>9 896 000</u>
<i>PART VI. International Court of Justice</i>			
19. International Court of Justice .....	6 128 200	480 000	6 608 200
<b>TOTAL, PART VI</b>	<u>6 128 200</u>	<u>480 000</u>	<u>6 608 200</u>
<i>PART VII. Legal activities</i>			
20. Legal activities .....	9 066 600	136 000	9 202 600
<b>TOTAL, PART VII</b>	<u>9 066 600</u>	<u>136 000</u>	<u>9 202 600</u>
<i>PART VIII. Common services</i>			
21. Public information .....	37 493 200	1 467 000	38 960 200
22. Administration, management and general services .....	167 797 200	13 594 900	181 392 100
23. Conference and library services .....	150 614 400	16 545 500	167 159 900
<b>TOTAL, PART VIII</b>	<u>355 904 800</u>	<u>31 607 400</u>	<u>387 512 200</u>
<i>PART IX. Special expenses</i>			
24. United Nations bond issue .....	16 817 000	—	16 817 000
<b>TOTAL, PART IX</b>	<u>16 817 000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>16 817 000</u>
<i>PART X. Staff assessment</i>			
25. Staff assessment .....	151 759 100	16 333 700	168 092 800
<b>TOTAL, PART X</b>	<u>151 759 100</u>	<u>16 333 700</u>	<u>168 092 800</u>
<i>PART XI. Capital expenditures</i>			
26. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises .....	45 675 900	2 957 200	48 633 100
<b>TOTAL, PART XI</b>	<u>45 675 900</u>	<u>2 957 200</u>	<u>48 633 100</u>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<u>996 372 900</u>	<u>93 740 600</u>	<u>1 090 113 500</u>

**B**

REVISED INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNNIUM 1978-1979

*The General Assembly*

*Resolves* that for the biennium 1978-1979 the estimates for income approved by its resolution 33/180 B of 21 December 1978 shall be increased by \$18,004,900 as follows:

<i>Income section</i>	<i>Amount approved by resolution 33/180 B</i>	<i>Increase or (decrease)</i>	<i>Revised estimates</i>
		<i>US dollars</i>	
<i>PART I. Income from staff assessment</i>			
1. Income from staff assessment .....	155 112 100	17 572 000	172 684 100
<b>TOTAL, PART I</b>	<u>155 112 100</u>	<u>17 572 000</u>	<u>172 684 100</u>
<i>PART II. Other income</i>			
2. General income .....	15 221 800	1 695 100	16 916 900
3. Revenue-producing activities' .....	7 381 700	1 262 200	6 119 500
<b>TOTAL, PART II</b>	<u>22 603 500</u>	<u>432 900</u>	<u>23 036 400</u>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<u>177 715 600</u>	<u>18 004 900</u>	<u>195 720 500</u>

## C

## FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1979

*The General Assembly**Resolves that for the year 1979:*

1. Budget appropriations in a total amount of \$US 597,156,850 consisting of \$US 492,956,650 being one half of the appropriations initially approved for the biennium 1978-1979 by General Assembly resolution 32/213 A of 21 December 1977, \$US 10,459,600 being the additional appropriations approved during the first part of the thirty-third session by Assembly resolution 33/180 A, and \$US 93,740,600 being the additional appropriations approved at the resumed thirty-third session by 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) \$9,906,800 being half of the estimated income other than staff assessment approved for the biennium 1978-1979 by resolution 32/213 B of 21 December 1977;

(b) \$2,789,900 being the estimated increase in income other than staff assessment approved by resolution 33/180 B;

(c) \$432,900 being the estimated increase in income other than staff assessment approved by resolution B above;

(d) \$179,964 being contributions of new Member States for 1977-1978;

(e) \$11,518,835 being the balance of \$12,353,486 remaining in the surplus account as at 31 December 1977, \$834,651 having already been distributed from the surplus account to finance the appropriations for the year 1978;

(f) \$572,328,451 being the assessment on Member States in accordance with resolution 32/39 of 2 December 1977 on the scale of assessments for the years 1978 and 1979;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of \$US 95,998,493 consisting of:

(a) \$77,152,300 being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved by resolution 32/213 B;

(b) \$807,500 being the estimated increase in income from staff assessment approved by resolution 33/180 B;

(c) \$17,572,000 being the estimated increase in income from staff assessment approved by resolution B above;

(d) \$466,693 being the excess of actual income from staff assessment over the revised estimates for the biennium 1976-1977 approved by resolution 32/202 B of 21 December 1977.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 10 November 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/33/363, para. 13) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A.33/L.3 (see decision 33/405<sup>23</sup>).

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1978, the General Assembly voted on draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Fifth Committee in part I of its report (A.33/445, para. 42). The six sections of draft resolution I were adopted as follows: section I by 116 votes to none, with 9 abstentions;\* sections II and III by consensus; section IV by 114 votes to none, with 14 abstentions;\* section V without objection; section VI by 118 votes to 10, with 2 abstentions.\* For the final text, see resolution 33/116 A.<sup>23</sup> Draft resolution II was adopted by consensus. For the final text, see resolution 33/117.<sup>23</sup>

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 21 December 1978, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in part II of its report (A.33/445 Add.1, para. 45). The nine sections of the draft resolution were adopted as follows: section I by consensus; sections II and III without objection; section IV by consensus; section V without objection; sections VI and VII by consensus; section VIII by 125 votes to none, with 9 abstentions;\* and section IX by 124 votes to 9.\* For the final text, see resolution 33/116 B.<sup>23</sup>

At the same meeting the General Assembly voted on draft resolutions A, B and C submitted by the Fifth Committee in part III of its report (A/33/445/Add.2, para. 10). Draft resolution A was adopted by 113 votes to 15, with 3 abstentions;\* draft resolution B was then adopted without objection; draft resolution C was adopted by 124 votes to 9.\* For the final texts, see resolutions 33/180 A, B and C.<sup>23</sup>

Also at the same meeting, the Assembly adopted, by 125 votes to 9,\* the recommendation made by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 11 of the same report (see decision 33/440<sup>23</sup>).

\* Recorded vote.

<sup>23</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

Also at the same meeting, the Assembly adopted, by 116 votes to 11,\* the recommendation made by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 5 of its report on the proposed programme budget support of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation for the period 1 January to 30 June 1979 (A/33/536) (see decision 33/439<sup>23</sup>).

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 19 January 1979, the General Assembly voted on draft resolutions I, II and III submitted by the Fifth Committee in part IV of its report (A/33/445/Add.3, para. 78). Draft resolution I was adopted by consensus. For the final text, see resolution 33/203.<sup>23</sup> The ten sections of draft resolution II were adopted as follows: sections I and II by consensus; section III by 112 votes to none, with 11 abstentions;\* section IV by consensus; section V without objection; section VI by 123 votes to none, with 1 abstention;\* section VII by 99 votes to 18, with 7 abstentions;\* section VIII without objection; section IX by consensus; and section X by 104 votes to 10, with 8 abstentions.\* For the final text, see resolution 33/116 C.<sup>23</sup> Draft resolution III was adopted by 123 votes to none.\* For the final text, see resolution 33/204.<sup>23</sup>

At the same meeting, the General Assembly voted on draft resolutions A, B and C submitted by the Fifth Committee in part V of its report (A/33/445/Add.4, para. 6). Draft resolution A was adopted by 98 votes to 15, with 9 abstentions;\* draft resolution B was adopted by 103 votes to none, with 22 abstentions;\* draft resolution C was adopted by 101 votes to 14, with 8 abstentions.\* For the final texts, see resolutions 33/205 A, B and C.<sup>23</sup>

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to agenda item 100 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Where there is no mention in the column "Observations and references", the document exists only in mimeographed form.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/6 (Part 3)	Proposed medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983: financial data	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 and corrigendum, chap. 3</i>
A/33/7 and Add.1-39 (and Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.6/Corr.1 and Add.32/ Corr.1)	First to fortieth reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 7</i>
A/33/117	Establishment and operation of a special account for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/146	United Nations public information policies and activities: report of the Secretary-General	
A/33/344	Report of the Special Political Committee	<i>Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Annexes, agenda items 51 and 52</i>
A/33/345	Medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/33/349	Report of the Sixth Committee	<i>Ibid., agenda item 115</i>
A/33/374	Report of the Special Political Committee	<i>Ibid., agenda item 54</i>
A/33/376	Letter dated 16 November 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/33/381	Report of the Third Committee	<i>Ibid., agenda item 81</i>
A/33/382	Ditto	<i>Ibid., agenda item 87</i>
A/33/385	Report of the Sixth Committee	<i>Ibid., agenda item 120</i>
A/33/399 and Add.1	Report of the Second Committee	<i>Ibid., agenda item 60</i>
A/33/413	Report of the Sixth Committee	<i>Ibid., agenda item 117</i>
A/33/418	Ditto	<i>Ibid., agenda item 121</i>
A/33/426	Report of the First Committee	<i>Ibid., agenda item 38</i>
A/33/433	Ditto	<i>Ibid., agenda item 45</i>

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/434	Ditto	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 46
A/33/435	Ditto	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 47
A/33/436	Ditto	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 48
A/33/437	Ditto	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 49
A/33/439	Report of the Special Political Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 55
A/33/446 and Add.1	Report of the Second Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 12
A/33/447	Report of the Third Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 74
A/33/456	Report of the Fourth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 97
A/33/461	Report of the First Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 125
A/33/468	Report of the Third Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 75
A/33/471	Ditto	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 83
A/33/479	Ditto	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 88
A/33/509	Ditto	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 12
A/33/511	Report of the Special Political Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 77
A/33/515	Proposed programme budget support of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation for the period 1 January-30 June 1979: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/33/516	Report of the Second Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 70
A/33/526	Ditto	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 59
A/33/527	Ditto	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 58
A/33/543	Letter dated 20 December 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/33/545	Letter dated 21 December 1978 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/33/552	Establishment and operation of a special account for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/33/L.3	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 34
A/33/L.4	Ditto	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 58
A/33/L.10	Ditto	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 32
A/33/L.11	Ditto	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 31
A/33/L.13-15	Draft resolutions	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 27
A/33/L.16-17	Ditto	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 24
A/33/L.19-32	Ditto	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 32
A/C.5/33/3	Use of experts and consultants in the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/4	Establishment of an information services unit in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/6	Organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/9 and Corr.1	Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions, 1978: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/10	Presentation of the United Nations budget—Advantages and disadvantages of "semi-full budgeting": report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/11	Presentation of the United Nations budget—Implementation of the budget: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/12	Presentation of the United Nations budget—Considerations of methodology: report of the Secretary-General	

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.5/33/13	Presentation of the United Nations budget—Identification of activities that are completed, obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/14	Revised estimates under sections 1 and 19 in respect of the United Nations Board of Auditors: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/19	Question of administrative and management control of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/20	Revised estimates under section 22G (Administrative and Financial Services, Geneva): note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/21	Revised estimates under section 22F—Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/22 and Corr.1	1979 budget estimates for the International Computing Centre: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/25	First performance report of the Secretary-General	Replaced by A/C.5/33/25/Rev.1
A/C.5/33/25/Rev.1	Ditto	
A/C.5/33/27	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/33/L.4: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/28 and Corr.1	Revised estimates under section 22C—Implementation of the classification systems for posts in the Professional and General Services categories: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/29	Transfer of posts and activities to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat): report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/30	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/33/34: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/31 and Corr.1	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/33/L.3: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/32 and Corr.1	Revised estimates under section 1—World Food Council: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/33	Revised estimates under sections 26B and C (Alteration and improvement and major maintenance of premises), United Nations Office at Geneva: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/34	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/35	Revised estimates under sections 23A and 26B—Technological innovations in the production of the publications and documentation of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/36	Revised estimates under section 23B—Documents Division, Conference Services, United Nations Office at Geneva: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/37	Administrative and financial implications of recommendations and decisions contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/38	Revised estimates resulting from the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its seventeenth session and the second part of its eighteenth session: Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/39 and Corr.1	Revised estimates under sections 5C, 12, 14, 20, 22, 23, 25 and 26 and income sections 1, 2 and 3—Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/40	Strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/41	Conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials serving the General Assembly: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/42	Revised estimates under sections 13A and B—Meetings of the bureaux of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environmental Programme and of the Commission on Human Settlements: report of the Secretary-General	



<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.5/33/47	Impact of inflation on the budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/48	Administrative and financial implications of proposals contained in the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/49	First-class travel in the United Nations organizations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/50	Revised estimates under section 22J—Programme for training Chinese translators and interpreters for the United Nations in the People's Republic of China: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/52	Administrative and financial implications of resolutions and decisions of the Trade and Development Board at its eighteenth session in Geneva: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/53	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/33/385: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/54	Comprehensive study of the question of honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/55	Revised estimates under section 23A—Reclassification of posts of supervisors in the Stenographic Service: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/56 and Corr.1	Technical co-operation support costs—Redistribution of regular budget and reimbursement resources: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/57	Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/58	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution D submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/33/374: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/59	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/399: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/61	Revised estimates under section 2C, arising from Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 421 (1977): note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/63 and Add.1	Revised estimates under section 13B (United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)): report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/64 and Corr.1	Administrative and financial implications arising from the adoption of resolution S-10/2 of the General Assembly at the tenth special session—Revised estimates under sections 2C and 22D: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/65	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/382: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/66	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/33/418: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/67	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/33/L.11: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/68	Proposed programme budget support of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation for the period 1 January-30 June 1979: report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	
A/C.5/33/69	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/33/349: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/70	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/33/413: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/71	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions II, III, IV, VI to IX and XI submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/446: note by the Secretary-General	

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.5/33/72	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/426: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/73	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/527: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/74	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/33/456: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/75	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/447: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/76	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution C submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/33/439: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/77	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution I submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/447: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/78	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution J submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/461: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/79	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/433: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/80	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions A, D and E submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/435: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/81	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/437: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/82	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/33/L.16 and A/33/L.17: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/83	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/436: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/84	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution C submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/33/511: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/85	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/434: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/86	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in document A/33/525: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/87	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/471: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/88	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/381: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/89	Administrative and financial implications of the draft decision submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/435: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/90	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/479: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/91	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/468: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/94	Revised estimates under section 5C (Department of International Economic and Social Affairs): report of the Secretary-General	

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/C.5/33/95 and Corr.1	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/446/Add.1: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/96	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/399/Add.1: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/97 and Corr.1 and 2	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution VI submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/479: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/98	Revised estimates under sections 5D, 5E and 22D—Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/99	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution IX submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/526: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/100	Consolidated statement of administrative and financial implications in respect of conference servicing costs: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/101	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution VI submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/509: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/102	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution XI submitted by the Third Committee in document A/33/509: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/103	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/33/L.10 and A/33/L.19 to A/33/L.32: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/104 and Corr.1	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/33/L.13, A/33/L.14 and A/33/L.15: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/105 and Corr.1	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/527: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/106	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/526: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/107 and Rev.1	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution I submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/416: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/108 and Corr.1	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/516: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/109 and Corr.1	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/446/Add.1: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/110	Revised estimates under section 5F—Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/111	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution I submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/527: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/112	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution XII submitted by the Second Committee in document A/33/526: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/113	Revised estimates under section 1B.5—Office for Special Political Questions: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/L.6	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/445, para. 8
A/C.5/33/L.7	Draft decision	<i>Idem</i> , para. 12
A/C.5/33/L.7/ Rev.1	Revised draft decision	<i>Idem</i> , para. 13
A/C.5/33/L.7/ Rev.2	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , para. 14

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.5/33/L.11	Draft decision	<i>Idem</i> , A/33/363, paras. 9 and 13
A/C.5/33/L.15	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , A/33/445, para. 3
A/C.5/33/L.17	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , para. 32
A.C.5/33/L.35	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , A/33/445/Add.1, para. 21
A/C.5/33/L.37	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , A/33/445/Add.3, para. 4
A/C.5/33/L.38	Draft decision	<i>Idem</i> , para. 8
A/C.5/33/L.39	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , A/33/445/Add.1, para. 31
A/C.5/33/L.39/ Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 32
A/C.5/33/L.40	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , A/33/445/Add.3, para. 11
A/C.5/33/L.40/ Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 12
A/C.5/33/L.41	Draft decision	<i>Idem</i> , A/33/445/Add.1, para. 36
A/C.5/33/L.43	Ditto	<i>Idem</i> , A/33/445/Add.3, para. 37
A/C.5/33/L.44	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	Same text as A/33/445/Add.2
A/C.5/33/L.45	Note by the Chairman containing a draft decision	See A/33/445/Add.2, para. 6
A/C.5/33/L.47	Draft decision	For the sponsor and the text, see A/33/445/Add.3, para. 47
A/C.5/33/L.48	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	Same text as A/33/445/Add.4
A/C.5/33/L.49	Provision of Arabic translation services to the General Assembly and its Main Committees: note by the Secretariat	





**Agenda item 101:\* Medium-term plan\*\* for the period 1980-1983**

**CONTENTS**

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/482 and Add.1	Report of the Fifth Committee .....	1
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		5
Check list of documents .....		5

\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 30th, 35th to 37th, 39th, 43rd, 44th, 47th, 48th, 51st, 52nd, 55th and 59th meetings, and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum*; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 84th and 88th meetings.

\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at the thirtieth session (agenda item 96) and the thirty-first (item 93).

**DOCUMENTS A/33/482 AND ADD.1**

**Report of the Fifth Committee**

**PART I**

**DOCUMENT A/33/482**

[Original: English]  
[13 December 1978]

**Introduction**

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled: "Medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered this item at its 30th, 35th to 37th, 39th, 43rd, 44th, 47th, 48th, 51st and 52nd meetings from 9 November to 6 December 1978 (see also document A/33/482/Add.1, below).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it, at that stage, the following documents:

(a) The proposed medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 (A/33/6 (Parts 1-30) and corrigenda);

(b) The report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) on the work of its eighteenth session (A/33/38);

(c) The report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed medium-term plan (A/33/345);

(d) A note by the Secretariat (A/C.5/33/51) prepared in pursuance to a request made by CPC at its eighteenth session concerning the programme on commodities included in the medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(e) The report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (A/C.5/33/60 and Corr.1).

4. At the 30th meeting, the Chairman of CPC introduced that Committee's report (A/C.5/33/SR.30, paras. 27-36).

5. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced that Committee's report (*ibid.*, paras. 39-42).

6. At its 36th and 48th meetings, the Assistant Secretary-General for Financial Services (Controller) addressed the Committee on the medium-term plan (A/C.5/33/SR.36, paras. 1-5, and A/C.5/33/SR.48, paras. 4-10).

7. At the 48th meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning and Co-ordination also addressed the Committee (A/C.5/33/SR.48, paras. 15 and 16).

**Consideration of draft resolutions**

8. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Tunisia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.19) on behalf of the Member States who are members of the Group of 77. The text read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 31/93 on the medium-term plan and 32/206 on the report of the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination,

"Recalling its resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,

"Having received the proposed medium-term plan of the United Nations for the period 1980-1983 and the related reports of the Committee for Programme



and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as well as the reports on evaluation submitted by the Joint Inspection Unit,

*"Deploing the unacceptable delay in the submission of the documents, which hindered full consideration of the medium-term plan,*

*"Mindful of Economic and Social Council decision 1978/84 on the medium-term plan and the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,*

*"1. Takes note of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 and requests the Secretary-General to use it in the light of the comments of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on individual plan sections as the framework for the preparation of the programme budget for biennium 1980-1981;*

*"2. Decides to consider at its next session, concurrently with the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981, the recommendations which the Economic and Social Council may make in 1979 concerning the orientation to be given to the programmes of the organization in the light of paragraph (e) of Council decision 1978/84;*

*"3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/33/38);*

*"4. Welcomes the intention of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to conduct an in-depth study of the programme planning process during its nineteenth session;*

*"5. Approves the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on programming and evaluation in the light of the conclusions of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination as well as the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on evaluation of the individual programmes, especially those relating to the study by the Secretary-General on the feasibility of establishing time-limited objectives for subprogrammes as well as the biennial evaluation of outputs of programmes;*

*"6. Endorses the guidelines suggested by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, on financial information to be included in future medium-term plans;*

*"7. Takes note of the progress report submitted by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the implementation of resolution 32/197 (ibid., chap. I, sect. F);*

*"8. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that the introductory survey to the medium-term plan should constitute an analysis of the activities of the organization and the strategy for their implementation and be prepared by the Director-General for International Economic Co-operation and Development under the authority of the Secretary-General;*

*"9. Approves the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on further harmonization of programming in the United Nations system including the request to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to submit detailed proposals for securing an overview of the objectives and plans of the organizations of the system;*

*"10. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation be associated with preparation of cross organizational programme analyses on the lines suggested by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination."*

9. At its 51st meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the Member States which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.19/Rev.1) which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*... [Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 21 below, with the exception of the fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs and operative paragraph 4, which read as follows:*

*"Mindful of Economic and Social Council decision 1978/84 on the medium-term plan and the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,*

*"Deploing the unacceptable delay in the submission of the documents, which hindered full consideration of the medium-term plan,*

*"..."*

*"4. Welcomes the intention of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to conduct an in-depth study of the programme planning process during its nineteenth session;" ]*

10. The representative of Tunisia then orally revised operative paragraph 4 to read as follows:

*[Same text as the corresponding paragraph of the draft resolution in paragraph 21 below.]*

11. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced amendments (A/C.5/33/L.26) to the revised draft resolution. He stated that there were errors in the English translation of those amendments and he then made oral corrections. The amendments, as orally corrected, were as follows:

(a) The third preambular paragraph would be reworded as follows:

*"Taking note of the reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed draft medium-term plan of the United Nations for the period 1980-1983, as well as the reports on evaluation submitted by the Joint Inspection Unit;"*

(b) The words "on the medium-term plan" in the fourth preambular paragraph would be replaced by "on the draft medium-term plan";

(c) The fifth preambular paragraph would be replaced by the following text:

*"Deploing the unacceptable delay in the submission of the documents on the draft medium-term plan, which hindered its meaningful consideration by the competent intergovernmental organs in accordance with the procedure laid down in General Assembly resolution 31/93;"*

(d) The following new preambular paragraph would be added:

"Considering that section 27 of the proposed medium-term plan is being revised by the United Nations Secretariat and is now before the Economic and Social Council,";

(e) Operative paragraph 1 would be amended to read as follows:

"1. Takes note of the proposed draft medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 and requests the Secretary-General to use it in the light of the comments of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the discussions of the Economic and Social Council at its resumed second regular session on individual plan sections and bearing in mind the sixth preambular paragraph of the present resolution as a framework for the preparation of the programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 in strict compliance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 31/93 and 32/201;"

(f) Operative paragraph 2 would be amended to read as follows:

"2. Decides to consider the relevant sections of the draft medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 at its next session in the light of the recommendations which the Economic and Social Council may make in 1979 concerning the orientation to be given to the programmes of the Organization in the light of paragraph (e) of the Council's decision;"

12. The representative of the United States of America considered that the word "study" in operative paragraph 5 of the revised draft resolution might be misleading, since it could be interpreted to mean that further review was needed when, in fact, a test of feasibility of time-limited objectives was to be carried out. He orally proposed the substitution of the word "testing" for the word "study" in that paragraph.

13. The representative of Australia orally proposed two amendments to operative paragraph 1, whereby the words "and recommendations" would be added after the word "comments", and the words "on individual plan sections" would be deleted.

14. The representative of Tunisia, speaking on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.19/Rev.1, as revised, stated that the draft was not a narrow partisan proposal by the Group of 77, but incorporated the results of extensive consultations. He had no difficulty with the third amendment proposed by the Soviet Union in document A/C.5/33/L.26, but, apart from that, he opposed any other amendments.

15. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of Tunisia, speaking on behalf of the sponsors, stated that he could accept the second and third amendments proposed in document A/C.5/33/L.26 and that he agreed with the understanding of the representative of the United States that the use of the word "study" in operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution did not imply any further review of the need to test out the feasibility of time-limited objectives. The representative of the United States then stated that he would not insist on his amendment.

16. The representative of Australia proposed the replacement of the words "in the light" by "taking account as appropriate" in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution.

17. After a number of interventions against them, the representative of Australia withdrew his amendments.

18. After an exchange of views with the representative of Tunisia, the representative of the Soviet Union withdrew the first, fourth, fifth and sixth of the amendments his delegation had proposed.

19. The Chairman suggested that the revised draft resolution be adopted by consensus. The representative of the Soviet Union requested that a vote be taken. At its 52nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.19/Rev.1, as revised, by a recorded vote of 86 to none, with 10 abstentions.

20. The comments and observations of delegations during the discussion of this question, as well as explanations of vote, are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.30, 35-37, 39, 43, 44, 47, 48, 51 and 52).

### *Recommendation of the Fifth Committee*

21. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 31/93 of 14 December 1976 on the medium-term plan, 3534 (XXX) of 17 December 1975 on the presentation of the United Nations programme budget and 32/206 of 21 December 1977 on the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,

Recalling its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,

Having received the proposed medium-term plan of the United Nations for the period 1980-1983 (A/33/6 (Parts 1-30)), the relevant chapters of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/33/38, chaps. I and VIII) and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/345), as well as the reports on evaluation, submitted by the Joint Inspection Unit (see A/33/225, A/33/226),<sup>1</sup>

Mindful of Economic and Social Council decision 1978/84 of 8 November 1978 on the draft medium-term plan and the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,

Deploring the unacceptable delay in the submission of the documents on the draft medium-term plan, which hindered its meaningful consideration by the competent intergovernmental organs in accordance with the procedure laid down in General Assembly resolution 31/93,

1. Takes note of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 and requests the Secretary-General to use it in the light of the comments of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on individual plan sections as the framework for the preparation of the programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981;

2. Decides to consider at its thirty-fourth session, concurrently with the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981, the recommendations which

<sup>1</sup> See also E/1978/41 and Corr.2.

the Economic and Social Council may make in 1979 concerning the orientation to be given to the programmes of the Organization in the light of paragraph (e) of Council decision 1978/84;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the relevant chapters of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/33/38);

4. Welcomes the intention of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to conduct an in-depth study of the programme planning process during its nineteenth session (*ibid.*, para. 3) and expresses the wish that this study will lead to a solution to the problems stemming from the late distribution of documents and supports the recommendation of the Committee whereby the required documents should be made available at least six weeks prior to the beginning of each session (*ibid.*, para. 1);

5. Approves the recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on programming and evaluation (see A/33/226) in the light of the conclusions of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/33/38, paras. 6-12) and the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/226/Add.2 and Corr.1), as well as the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination concerning the study by the Secretary-General on the feasibility of establishing time-limited objectives for subprogrammes (A/33/38, para. 10);

6. Approves the recommendations contained in the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on evaluation in the United Nations system (see A/33/225) as commented on by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (see A/33/225/Add.1) and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and on evaluation of the programme of public administration and finance (see A/33/227) as commented on by the Secretary-General (A/33/227/Add.1) and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/33/38, paras. 15-20);

7. Endorses the guidelines proposed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on financial information to be included in future medium-term plans (A/33/345, paras. 7-11);

8. Takes note of the progress report submitted by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/197 (see A/33/38, para. 101);

9. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that the introductory survey to the medium-term plan should constitute an analysis of the activities of the Organization and the strategy for their implementation and be prepared by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation under the authority of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 51 and 52);

10. Approves the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on further harmonization of programming in the United Nations system, including the request to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to submit detailed proposals for securing an overview of the objectives and plans of the organizations of the system (*ibid.*, paras. 46-49);

11. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that the

Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation be associated with preparation of cross-organizational programme analyses on the lines suggested by the Committee (*ibid.*, para. 28);

12. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination with the necessary technical and substantive services in order that it may be able to fulfil its increased responsibilities and, in particular, carry out the programme of work it has set itself for 1979.

## PART II

### DOCUMENT A/33/482/ADD.1

[Original: English]  
[15 December 1978]

1. The Committee resumed its discussion of the medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983, with reference, in particular, to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator. For its consideration of this matter, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (A/C.5/33/60 and Corr.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/450). The Committee discussed the question at its 55th and 59th meetings, on 8 and 13 December 1978.

2. At the 55th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced that Committee's report.

3. At the 59th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft decision (A/C.5/33/L.36) on behalf of Denmark, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (for the text, see para. 7 below).

4. The representative of France requested a separate vote on paragraph (a) and the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested a separate vote on paragraph (b).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee voted as follows on draft decision (A/C.5/33/L.36):

(a) It adopted paragraph (a) by 76 votes to 15, with 11 abstentions;

(b) It adopted paragraph (b) by 99 votes to none, with 3 abstentions;

(c) It adopted the draft decision as a whole by 83 votes to 11, with 7 abstentions.

6. The comments and observations of delegations during the discussion of the question as well as explanations of vote are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.55 and 59).

### Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it:

(a) Decide to request the Secretary-General, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 32/56 of 8 December 1977, to include proposals in his estimates for the programme budget for the biennium 1980-

1981 for the transfer to the regular budget of a substantial portion of the costs of the remaining administrative activities of the core programme which are financed from extrabudgetary funds in the current biennium;

(b) Decide to maintain for a further two-year period from 1 January 1980 the trust fund established

pursuant to its resolution 3243 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 and modified by its resolution 3440 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 3532 (XXX) of 17 December 1975 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.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1978, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 122 to none, with 11 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in part I of its report (A/33/482, para. 21). For the final text, see resolution 33/118.<sup>2</sup>

At the same meeting, the General Assembly voted on the draft decision recommended by the Fifth Committee in part II of its report (A/33/482/Add.1, para. 7). In recorded votes, it adopted paragraph (a) by 115 to 15, with 2 abstentions, and paragraph (b) by 135 to none; the draft decision as a whole was adopted by 118 to 8, with 8 abstentions (see decision 33/429<sup>2</sup>).

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to agenda item 101 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Unless otherwise indicated in the column "Observations and references" the documents exist in mimeographed form only.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/6 (Contents) and (Parts 1-28) and Part 1/Corr.1-3, Part 3/Corr.1, Part 5/Rev.1, Part 7/Corr.1, Part 12/Corr.1, Part 14/Corr.1, Part 16/Corr.1, Part 18/Corr.1, Part 21/Corr.1 and 2, Part 24/Corr.1, Part 26/Corr.1	Proposed medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983	See A/33/6/Rev.1
A/33/6 (Part 29) and (Part 30)	Ditto	
A/33/6/Rev.1 and Corr.1	Ditto	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 6</i> (vols. I-IV) and corrigendum
A/33/38	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its eighteenth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 38
A/33/225	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on evaluation in the United Nations system: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/33/225/Add.1	_____ : note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	
A/33/226	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on programming and evaluation in the United Nations: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/33/226/Add.1	_____ : comments by the Secretary-General	
A/33/226/Add.2 and Corr.1	_____ : observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/227	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the United Nations public administration and finance programme, 1972-1976: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/33/227/Add.1	_____ : comments by the Secretary-General	
A/33/345	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/33/450	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	
A/C.5/33/51	Note by the Secretariat concerning the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	
A/C.5/33/60 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General concerning the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	
A/C.5/33/L.19	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/482, para. 8
A/C.5/33/L.19/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 9
A/C.5/33/L.26	Amendments to document A/C.5/33/L.19/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i> , para. 11
A/C.5/33/L.36	Draft decision	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/482/Add.1, para. 3





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



OCT 16 1978

ANNEXES

SA COLLECTION THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 102:\* United Nations accommodation:

- (a) Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna:\*\* report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Accommodation at Nairobi:\*\*\* report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) Expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters:\*\*\*\* report of the Secretary-General

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/530	Report of the Fifth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	4
	Check list of documents .....	4

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 26th, 29th, 39th, 45th, 51st, 54th, 55th, 62nd, 63rd, 65th and 66th meetings, and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 91st meeting.

\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirtieth (see agenda item 100), thirty-first (item 99) and thirty-second (see item 100).

\*\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirtieth (see agenda item 96), thirty-first (see item 92) and thirty-second (see item 100).

\*\*\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirtieth (see agenda item 96), thirty-first (see item 99) and thirty-second (see item 100).

## DOCUMENT A/33/530

### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[19 December 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session the item concerning United Nations accommodation and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. At its 26th, 29th, 39th, 45th, 51st, 54th, 55th, 62nd, 63rd, 65th and 66th meetings, from 3 November to 19 December 1978, the Committee considered the item. Comments made by delegations and the representatives of the Secretary-General in the course of the discussion on this item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.26, 29, 39, 45, 51, 54, 55, 62, 63, 65 and 66).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General on accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna (A/C.5/33/39 and Corr.1);

(b) The report of the Secretary-General on accommodation at Nairobi (A/C.5/33/15);

(c) The report of the Secretary-General on expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters (A/C.5/33/24);

(d) The reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on accom-

modation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna (A/33/7/Add.20) and on expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters (A/33/7/Add.13).

#### A. Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna

4. At its 62nd, 63rd, 65th and 66th meetings, the Fifth Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/39 and Corr.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/33/7/Add.20).

5. In his report, the Secretary-General outlined developments since the adoption of resolution 31/194 of 22 December 1976, in which, the General Assembly *inter alia*, approved a phased plan of action for the transfer of certain existing organizational units from New York and Geneva to Vienna, and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into appropriate arrangements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Government of Austria concerning the possible occupancy by the United Nations of Tower A-2 at the Donaupark Centre, which had originally been intended solely for IAEA.

6. In his report, the Secretary-General indicated that the Austrian Government had informed the United

Nations early in 1978 that IAEA, after further consideration of its space requirements, no longer wished to proceed with negotiations for the transfer of Tower A-2 to the United Nations. Under these circumstances, bearing in mind that Tower A-2 had originally been planned for the use of IAEA, the Secretary-General agreed not to proceed further with arrangements for its transfer to the United Nations. This was agreed to by the Austrian authorities and IAEA. In his report, the Secretary-General outlined revised plans for space utilization of those parts of the Centre intended for the use of the United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The Secretary-General submitted estimates of the non-recurring and the continuing costs of occupancy by UNIDO and other units of the United Nations Secretariat of space in the Centre, including costs of transfer of staff from New York and Geneva, and also the United Nations share of maintenance and operating costs of the Centre following occupancy in August 1979. After allowing for the offsetting amounts under the income section, he estimated the net additional cost at \$2,080,400.

7. At the 62nd meeting, the chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced that Committee's report. In it, the Advisory Committee recommended that the estimates submitted by the Secretary-General for the costs of the transfers and the United Nations share of the maintenance and operating costs of the Donaupark Complex should be reduced by \$898,700 to a net additional appropriation of \$1,181,700 for the biennium 1978-1979. The Advisory Committee noted the Secretary-General's suggestion that he be authorized to make such minor adjustments found necessary in the course of the implementation of his proposals. The Advisory Committee observed that any adjustments that would entail a financial liability should be approved by the General Assembly.

8. At the 65th meeting, the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.42), on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Austria, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cyprus, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Tunisia and the Upper Volta. The text read as follows:

[Same text as the first five preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs 2-5 of the draft resolution in paragraph 29 below.]

9. At the same meeting, the representative of Kenya proposed two oral amendments to the draft resolution whereby a sixth preambular paragraph would be added, and a new operative paragraph would be added as paragraph 1; the remaining paragraphs would be renumbered accordingly:

"... [Text of sixth preambular paragraph same as corresponding paragraph of the draft resolution in paragraph 29 below.]

"1. Reaffirms its resolution 31/194 and requests the Secretary-General to implement fully the provisions contained in paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 of that resolution before the end of 1979;"

The representative of Kenya subsequently revised the second amendment by deleting the phrase "before the end of 1979".

10. The revised amendment was accepted by the representative of Austria on behalf of the sponsors,

and Kenya became a sponsor of the draft resolution as revised.

11. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted by 83 votes to none, with 8 abstentions (see para. 29 below).

12. At the same meeting, the Committee approved by consensus, in first reading, an additional appropriation of \$1,181,700 under the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (see A/33/445/Add.2).

13. A full account of the Fifth Committee's consideration of the question is reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.62, 63, 65 and 66).

#### B. Accommodation at Nairobi

14. At its 26th and 29th meetings, the Fifth Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/15) on accommodation at Nairobi. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee made an oral report at the 26th meeting.

15. In his report, the Secretary-General reported on the status of the construction project approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/208, and proposed to defer until the thirty-fourth session of the Assembly the submission of a full report on the possible construction of additional office premises in Nairobi for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

16. At its 29th meeting, the Committee decided without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations accommodation at Nairobi (see para. 30 below, draft decision I).

17. A full account of the Fifth Committee's consideration of the question is reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.26 and 29).

#### C. Expansion of the meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters

18. At its 39th, 45th, 51st, 54th and 55th meetings, the Fifth Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/24) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/33/7/Add.13).

19. In his report, the Secretary-General outlined the possibilities for expansion of the cafeteria, dining room and kitchen facilities at United Nations Headquarters. The Secretary-General reported that the estimated cost of providing a new building in the south garden area housing kitchen and cafeteria facilities, together with the expansion of delegates' dining facilities in the existing fourth floor area of the Conference Building would be \$7,612,000 (Alternative B). The estimated cost of providing somewhat smaller facilities by expansion onto the fourth floor terrace outside the present cafeteria and dining room would be \$10,912,000 (Alternative A).

20. The Secretary-General also proposed to relocate the class-rooms now located on the 39th floor of the Secretariat building and to undertake a study of the reuse of this area at a cost of \$50,000.

21. At the 39th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced the report of that Committee. In it, the Advisory Committee recommended that Alternative B should be approved, and recommended approval of the proposals to relocate

the class-rooms and to conduct a study of the reuse of the 39th floor (A/33/7/Add.13, paras. 10, 12 and 14).

22. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Iran introduced a draft decision (A/C.5/33/L.34) in which the Fifth Committee would recommend to the General Assembly that it:

"Request the Secretary-General to study the feasibility of constructing in the most economic way a cafeteria by adding a fifth floor to the present facilities and report to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly."

23. The representative of Iran subsequently withdrew the draft decision.

24. At the same meeting, the representative of the Secretary-General indicated that the Secretary-General would attempt to undertake the study proposed in paragraph 25 of his report within available funds and that accordingly the amount requested for the project during the current biennium should be reduced by \$50,000 to \$421,000.

25. The Chairman indicated that it would not be necessary, therefore, to vote on the recommendation in paragraph 14 of the report of the Advisory Committee. He then proposed a draft decision which was adopted by consensus (see para. 30 below, draft decision II).

26. The adoption of this decision was followed by a procedural discussion. At its 55th meeting, the Committee agreed, by consensus, to reopen discussion of the decision taken at the 54th meeting. The representative of Iran requested a separate vote on the reference to paragraph 12 of the report of the Advisory Committee in the draft decision proposed by the Chairman. The Fifth Committee decided, by 48 votes to 23, with 19 abstentions, to include in the draft decision reference to approval of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee in paragraph 12 of its report. The Fifth Committee then adopted the draft decision by 57 votes to 16, with 19 abstentions.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee approved, in first reading, by 55 votes to 17, with 20 abstentions, an additional appropriation of \$421,000 under section 26 of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (see A/33/445/Add.2).

28. A full account of the Fifth Committee's consideration, including explanations of votes, is reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.39, 45, 51, 54 and 55).

### *Recommendations of the Fifth Committee*

29. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Accommodation at the Vienna International Centre*  
*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 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 (Vienna International Centre), and 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,

Recalling further its resolution 31/194 of 22 December 1976, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session concrete proposals which would ensure the most rational and economic use of the Donaupark Centre (Vienna International Centre),

Noting that the Vienna International Centre will be inaugurated in the summer of 1979,

Mindful of the necessity to ensure the optimum use of the offices and conference facilities placed at the disposal of the United Nations in the Vienna International Centre,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna (Vienna International Centre) (A/C.5/33/39 and Corr.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/7/Add.20),

Expressing its appreciation to the Government and people of Austria for having constructed the Vienna International Centre at the expense of Austria and for making available to the United Nations offices and conference facilities on a rent-free basis,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 31/194 and requests the Secretary-General to implement fully the provisions contained in paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 of that resolution;

2. Approves the decision of the Secretary-General with respect to office Tower A-2, as contained in paragraph 10 of his report;

3. Takes note of the statement of the Secretary-General in paragraph 25 of his report to the effect that most of the space in the Vienna International Centre available for the United Nations will be required by the organizational units already approved by the General Assembly for transfer from New York and Geneva to Vienna as well as by the larger units already at Vienna, and agrees with the statement of the Secretary-General that in case it becomes apparent at a later date that unused space is still available in the Centre he would bring the matter once again to the attention of the General Assembly for its consideration;

4. Approves the additional funds requested in paragraphs 38 and 39 of the report of the Secretary-General as amended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to keep under review the question of adequately strengthening the necessary support services at Vienna and to report on this question to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

30. The Fifth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

### *Draft decision I*

#### ACCOMMODATION AT NAIROBI

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations accommodation at Nairobi (A/C.5/33/15).

*Draft decision II*

## EXPANSION OF MEETING ROOMS AND IMPROVEMENT OF CONFERENCE SERVICING AND DELEGATE FACILITIES AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

The General Assembly:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on expansion of meeting rooms and improve-

ment of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters (A/C.5/33/24) and the report thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/7/Add.13);

(b) Concurs with the observations of the Advisory Committee and approves the recommendations contained in paragraphs 10 and 12 of its report.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 21 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted, by a recorded vote of 126 to none, with 11 abstentions, the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/33/530, para. 29). For the final text, see resolution 33/181.<sup>1</sup>

At the same meeting, the General Assembly voted on draft decisions I and II submitted by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 30 of the same report. Draft decision I was adopted without objection; draft decision II was adopted by a recorded vote of 113 to 13, with 10 abstentions (see decisions 33/441 and 33/442<sup>1</sup>).

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to agenda item 102 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/7/Add.13	Expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 7</i>
A/33/7/Add.20	Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/33/445/Add.2	Programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979: report of the Fifth Committee (part III)	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100
A/C.5/33/15	Accommodation at Nairobi: report of the Secretary-General	Mimcographed
A/C.5/33/24	Expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.5/33/39 and Corr.1	Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.5/33/L.34	Draft decision	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/530, para. 22
A/C.5/33/L.42	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 8 and 10

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 5 1980

ANNEXES

UN/GA COLLECTION THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 103:\* Financial emergency of the United Nations: report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/491	Report of the Fifth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	2

\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 46th, 53rd and 54th meetings, and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 84th and 88th meetings.

\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at the thirty-first session (agenda item 94) and at the thirty-second session (item 101).

### DOCUMENT A/33/491

#### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[13 December 1978]

1. At its 46th, 53rd and 54th meetings, on 30 November and 7 December 1978, the Fifth Committee considered a report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/46) providing an analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations. It also had before it the report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session<sup>1</sup> and a note by the Secretary-General transmitting a statement by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/C.5/33/44).

2. At its 46th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Negotiating Committee provided information to the Fifth Committee on the status of this item.

3. At its 53rd meeting, the Committee had before it a draft decision (A/C.5/33/L.28) proposed by the Chairman of the Fifth Committee in which it recommended that the General Assembly should:

"1. Take note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/46) providing an analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations and the statement of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/C.5/33/44) on the question of Member States withholding or assigning conditions to assessed contributions to regular budgets;

"... [text of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 same as that of paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of the draft decision in paragraph 9 below]."

4. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed the de-

letion of the words "and the statement by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/C.5/33/44) on the question of Member States withholding or assigning conditions to assessed contributions to regular budgets" in paragraph 1 of the draft decision.

5. Also at the 53rd meeting, the representative of Pakistan proposed the retention of that portion of paragraph 1 reading "and the statement of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/C.5/33/44)", the addition of a second paragraph to read as follows:

"(b) Take note of the statements of the Member States in the Fifth Committee on this item;" and the renumbering of the remaining paragraphs.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted without objection the proposals of the representative of Pakistan, the representative of the Soviet Union having indicated his agreement to the subamendment to his amendment.

7. At the 54th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision proposed by the Chairman of the Committee, as orally amended, by consensus (see para. 9 below).

8. Comments and observations of the members of the Committee and representatives of the Secretary-General are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.46, 53 and 54).

#### Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

9. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it:

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 37.*

(a) Take note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/46) providing an analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations and the statement of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/C.5/33/44);

(b) Take note of the relevant statements of Member States in the Fifth Committee on this item;

(c) Decide to request the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations to keep the financial situation of the United Nations under review and to submit, if necessary, a supplementary

report on further development to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

(d) Decide to request the Secretary-General to provide, at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, detailed information regarding the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, as well as voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources;

(e) Decide to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations".

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/33/491, para. 9) (see decision 33/430<sup>2</sup>).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to item 103 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.5/33/44	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	Mimeographed
A/C.5/33/46	Analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.5/33/L.28	Chairman of the Fifth Committee: draft decision	See A/33/491, para. 3



GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY

SEP 5 1980

ANNEXES

Official Records

UN/SA COLLECTION THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Agenda item 104:\* Review of the intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets\*\*

## DOCUMENT A/33/492

## Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[13 December 1978]

1. At its 53rd meeting, on 7 December 1978, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretariat (A/C.5/33/43) concerning the review of the intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets.

2. At that meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee that questions connected with this item, referred to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System under resolution 3392 (XXX) of 20 November 1975, had already been dealt with at the thirty-second session in the context of the report of that Committee<sup>1</sup> and General Assembly resolutions 32/103 and 32/197 of 14 and 20 December 1977, respectively, and decision 32/450 of 21 December 1977.

3. In these circumstances, the Chairman proposed that the Committee should report to the General Assembly that there would be no need to deal with agenda item 104.

*Decision of the Fifth Committee*

4. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to report to the General Assembly that there was no need to deal with agenda item 104.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1978, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Fifth Committee contained in paragraph 4 of its report (A/33/492) (see decision 33/415<sup>2</sup>).

\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fifth Committee, 53rd meeting*, and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings, 84th meeting*.

\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session (agenda item 74) and thirtieth session (item 97).

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 34* and corrigendum.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to agenda item 104 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/C.5/33/43	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 5 1980

ANNEXES

Official Records

UNSA COLLECTION THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Agenda item 105:\* Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions\*\*

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/528	Report of the Fifth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	2

\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fifth Committee, 21st, 26th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 33rd, 50th and 53rd meetings, and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 90th meeting.*

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth (agenda item 80), twenty-ninth (item 75), thirtieth (item 98), thirty-first (item 96) and thirty-second (item 103).

## DOCUMENT A/33/528

### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[19 December 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. When the Fifth Committee considered this item at its 21st, 26th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 33rd, 50th and 53rd meetings, between 23 October and 7 December, it had before it the report of the Advisory Committee on the question (A/33/309 and Corr.1 and Add.1). In accordance with a request made by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/94 B, the Committee also had before it a report by the Advisory Committee on the administrative co-ordination of electronic data processing and information systems (A/33/304).

3. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced the two reports at the 21st and 26th meetings.

4. Comments and observations made in the course of the discussion of this item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.21, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 50 and 53).

5. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Poland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.25) on behalf of Poland and Trinidad and Tobago. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by consensus (see para. 7 below, draft resolution A).

6. At the 53rd meeting, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a

draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.31) which was adopted by consensus (see para. 7 below, draft resolution B).

### Recommendations of the Fifth Committee

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

*Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency*

A

*The General Assembly,*

*Concerned with the growing need for effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system,*

*Recalling its decision taken at its 2440th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1975, to consider in depth the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency" normally in off-budget years,<sup>1</sup>*

*Having considered with appreciation the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/33/309 and Corr.1 and Add.1),*

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34, p. 146, item 98 (f).*

1. *Concurs* with the observations and comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its report;

2. *Refers* to the organizations concerned the observations and comments contained in that report;

3. *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 report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions which call for their attention and necessary action;

4. *Transmits* the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit for their information;

5. *Requests* the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to give greater emphasis in its future reports on administrative and budgetary co-ordination to budgetary developments in individual organizations which are of potential interest to other organizations and to supplement those annual reports with reports on specific problems common to the United Nations system.

B

*The General Assembly,*

*Taking note with satisfaction* of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative co-ordination of electronic data processing and information systems (A/33/304),

*Concerned* about the growing need for effective co-ordination of the activities of United Nations organizations in the field of information systems and with the necessity to minimize duplication and to secure the most effective use possible of all available resources,

1. *Approves* the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in its report (*ibid.*, sect. VIII);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take such remedial action as may be necessary in the light of those conclusions and recommendations;

3. *Transmits* the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, bearing in mind the decision of that Committee to consider in depth the question of information systems in the United Nations at its nineteenth session in 1979 (A/33/38).

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/33/528, para. 7). For the final texts, see resolutions 33/142 A and B.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to agenda item 105 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/38	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its eighteenth session	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 38</i>
A/33/304	Administrative co-ordination of electronic data processing and information systems: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Mimeographed
A/33/309 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Ditto
A/C.5/33/L.25	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/528, para. 5
A/C.5/33/L.31	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 6

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



OCT 16 1978

ANNEXES

Official Records

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 106:\* Joint Inspection Unit:\*\* reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/529	Report of the Fifth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	3

\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fifth Committee, 5th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th to 20th, 23rd, 24th, 30th to 33rd, 35th, 40th, 42nd, 54th to 59th and 61st meetings, and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 91st meeting.*

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth (agenda item 81), twenty-ninth (item 76), thirtieth (item 99), thirty-first (item 97) and thirty-second (item 104).

### DOCUMENT A/33/529

#### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[20 December 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the following reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

(a) Annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/C.5/33/5);

(b) Implications of additional languages in the United Nations system (see A/32/237);

(c) Reports relating to personnel questions:

(i) Women in the Professional Category and above in the United Nations system (see A/33/105);

(ii) Second report on the implementation of the personnel policy reforms approved by the General Assembly in 1974 (see A/33/228);

(iii) General Service staff of the United Nations and Geneva-based specialized agencies (see A/32/327);

(d) Reports relating to programming and evaluation:

(i) Evaluation in the United Nations system (see A/33/225);

(ii) Programming and evaluation in the United Nations (see A/33/226);

(iii) United Nations public administration and finance programme, 1972-1976 (see A/33/227).

#### A. Annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit

3. At its 15th meeting, on 13 October 1978, the Fifth Committee considered the tenth report on the activities of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/C.5/33/5). Comments made by delegations and by the representative of the Joint Inspection Unit in the course of the discussion on this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.15).

#### DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE

4. At its 15th meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit (see para. 20 below).

#### B. Implications of additional languages in the United Nations system

5. At its 33rd, 40th and 42nd meetings, on 14, 22 and 27 November, the Fifth Committee considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the implications of additional languages in the United Nations system (see A/32/237). Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion on this question are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.33, 40 and 42).

6. In addition to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the question, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments thereon of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (A/33/340); and the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/368) on the report.

7. At the 33rd meeting, the Chairman of the Joint Inspection Unit introduced the report of the Unit on

the subject. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced the Advisory Committee's observations.

#### DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE

8. Following a discussion of the report and of the comments of ACC and the Advisory Committee, the Fifth Committee, at its 42nd meeting, decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (see A/32/237), the related comments of ACC (see A/33/340) and the observations of the Advisory Committee (A/33/368) (see para. 20 below).

#### C. Reports relating to personnel questions

9. At its 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th to 20th, 23rd, 24th, 54th to 59th and 61st meetings, held from 4 October to 14 December, the Committee considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on women in the Professional Category and above in the United Nations system (see A/33/105) and the second report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the implementation of the personnel policy reforms approved by the General Assembly in 1974 (see A/33/228) jointly with agenda item 110, entitled "Personnel questions". At its 5th, 9th, 15th, 20th, 57th and 61st meetings, from 29 September to 14 December 1978, the Committee considered separately the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on General Service staff of the United Nations and Geneva-based specialized agencies (see A/32/327).

10. The views expressed by delegations during the discussion are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14-20, 23, 24, 54-59 and 61).

11. For its consideration of the question, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Joint Inspection Unit on women in the Professional category and above in the United Nations system (see A/33/105) and the comments of ACC thereon (see A/33/105/Add.1);

(b) The second report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the implementation of the personnel policy reforms approved by the General Assembly in 1974 (see A/33/228); and

(c) The report of the Joint Inspection Unit on General Service staff of the United Nations and Geneva-based specialized agencies (see A/32/327) and the comments of ACC thereon (see A/33/129).

12. An account of the disposition of the question by the Fifth Committee, as well as the text of the draft resolution adopted, is contained in the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 110 (A/33/525).

#### D. Reports relating to programming and evaluation

13. The Fifth Committee considered this question at its 30th to 33rd and 35th meetings, from 9 to 16 November.

14. For its consideration of the question, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Joint Inspection Unit on evaluation in the United Nations system (see A/33/225), and the comments thereon of ACC (see A/33/225/Add.1);

(b) The report of the Joint Inspection Unit on programming and evaluation in the United Nations (see A/33/226), the comments thereon by the Secretary-General (A/33/226/Add.1) and the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/226/Add.2 and Corr.1);

(c) The report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the United Nations public administration and finance programme, 1972-1976 (see A/33/227), and the comments thereon by the Secretary-General (A/33/227/Add.1).

In connexion with its consideration of this question, the Committee also had before it the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its eighteenth session (A/33/38).

15. At the 30th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination introduced that Committee's report, which was discussed in conjunction with agenda item 101 entitled "Medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983".

16. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee made a correction to that Committee's observations (A/33/226/Add.2/Corr.1) also in an oral statement.

17. Also at the same meeting, the Chairman of the Joint Inspection Unit introduced the report of the Inspection Unit on programming and evaluation in the United Nations.

18. At the 31st meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning and Co-ordination made an oral statement on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit.

19. The recommendation of the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly on this subject is contained in the draft resolution submitted by the Committee on agenda item 101 (see A/33/482, para. 21).

#### Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

20. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it:

(a) Take note of the annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/C.5/33/5);

(b) Take note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the implications of additional languages in the United Nations system (see A/32/237) and of the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (see A/33/340) and the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/368).

#### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 21 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 20 of its report (A/33/529) (see decision 33/443<sup>1</sup>).

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*



## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to agenda item 106 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Unless otherwise indicated in the column "Observations and references", the documents exist in mimeographed form only.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/32/237	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the implications of additional languages in the United Nations system: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/32/327	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on General Service staff of the United Nations and Geneva-based specialized agencies: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/33/7	First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 7</i>
A/33/38	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its eighteenth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 38
A/33/105	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on women in the Professional category and above in the United Nations system: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/33/105/Add.1	—————: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	
A/33/129	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on General Service staff of the United Nations and Geneva-based specialized agencies: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	
A/33/225	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on evaluation in the United Nations system: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/33/225/Add.1	—————: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	
A/33/226	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on programming and evaluation in the United Nations: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/33/226/Add.1	—————: comments by the Secretary-General	
A/33/226/Add.2 and Corr.1	—————: observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/33/227	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the United Nations public administration and finance programme, 1972-1976: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/33/227/Add.1	—————: comments by the Secretary-General	
A/33/228	Second report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the implementation of the personnel policy reforms approved by the General Assembly in 1974: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/33/340	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the implications of additional languages in the United Nations system: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	
A/33/368	—————: observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/33/482	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , Thirty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 101
A/33/525	Ditto	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 110
A/C.5/33/5	Tenth report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities (July 1977-June 1978)	



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

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**Agenda item 107:\* Pattern of conferences:\*\* report of the Committee on Conferences**


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## CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
A/33/414	Report of the Fifth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	4
	Check list of documents .....	4

\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fifth Committee, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 26th, 27th, 29th and 31st meetings, and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 84th meeting.*

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth (agenda item 82), twenty-ninth (item 77), thirtieth (item 100), thirty-first (item 98) and thirty-second (item 105).

## DOCUMENT A/33/414

### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[7 December 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Pattern of Conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. At its 19th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 26th, 27th, 29th and 31st meetings, between 19 October and 10 November 1978, the Fifth Committee considered the item. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion on this item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29 and 31).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Conferences, volumes I and II (A/33/32).

*A. Draft resolutions I and II recommended by the Committee on Conferences (A/33/32, vol. II)*

4. At the 19th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences introduced the Committee's report and called attention to the recommendations in paragraph 94 of volume I and in paragraph 45 of volume II; recommendation 20, in volume II, contained two draft resolutions entitled "Pattern of conferences" and "Control and limitation of documentation" respectively, recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.

5. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Mexico suggested that the beginning of operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution I, section I, should be amended by adding the words "with satisfaction" after "Takes note".

6. At its 29th meeting, the Committee adopted by consensus the amendment proposed by Mexico.

7. At the 26th meeting, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted an amendment (A/C.5/33/L.12) to draft resolution I, calling for the addition of a new operative paragraph at the end of section II, to read as follows:

"6. *Decides* that the budgetary expenditures of the United Nations on conference servicing of meetings of extrabudgetary bodies shall be reimbursed in full by the extrabudgetary bodies concerned."

8. At the 29th meeting, the representative of the USSR withdrew the amendment on the understanding that the Fifth Committee would return to the subject during its consideration of agenda item 100 at the current session and that his delegation reserved the right to submit a draft decision on the matter, under item 100, at a later date.

9. After a procedural debate concerning the adoption of all the recommendations made by the Committee on Conferences, the representative of India, supported by the representative of Canada, proposed at the 27th meeting, that operative paragraph 1 of section I of draft resolution I should be further amended by the addition of the word "approves" before "the recommendations".

10. At the 29th meeting the amendment was adopted by consensus.

11. The Committee then adopted draft resolution I, as a whole, as amended, by consensus (see para. 21 below, draft resolution I).

12. The Chairman stated that the revised calendar of conferences and meetings for 1979 approved under operative paragraph 2 of section I of the draft resolu-

tion would remain subject to any additions or changes that might prove necessary as a result of the decisions of the General Assembly at its current session and to other changes and adjustments not having financial implications.

13. At its 29th meeting, the Committee also adopted draft resolution II by consensus (see para. 21 below, draft resolution II).

*B. Draft decision contained in document  
A/C.5/33/L.13*

14. At the 26th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft decision (A/C.5/33/L.13) which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"... [same text as draft decision I in paragraph 22 below, with the exception of paragraph (c) which read:

"(c) Charges the Committee on Conferences with considering in 1979 on a priority basis the question of the introduction of a quota system for the allocation of conference resources as well as with studying the justifiability of the existing workloads of the conference service personnel and with reporting the results to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;" ]

15. Following a debate in which several delegations participated and oral amendments to the draft decision were suggested, the representative of the Soviet Union at the 29th meeting, accepted some of those amendments on which there seemed to be a consensus. In particular, he orally revised paragraph (c) of the draft decision to read as follows:

[Same text as paragraph (c) of draft decision I in paragraph 22 below.]

16. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted the draft decision (A/C.5/33/L.13), as orally revised, by consensus (see para. 22 below, draft decision I).

*C. Draft decisions contained in documents A/C.5/33/L.14, A/C.5/33/L.14/Rev.1 and A/C.5/33/L.14/Rev.2*

17. At the 27th meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft decision (A/C.5/33/L.14) which read as follows:

"The General Assembly

"(a) Calls upon regional groups to agree, where feasible, well in advance of the beginning of sessions on the composition of bureaux of United Nations bodies scheduled to meet in sessions of fixed duration;

"(b) ... [same text as paragraph (c) of draft decision II in paragraph 22 below];

"(c) Requests United Nations bodies to keep under constant review the possibility of conducting their business in informal meetings, it being understood that this practice could not exclude the provision of necessary interpretation services;

"(d) ... [same text as paragraph (e) of draft decision II in paragraph 22 below];

"(e) Commends the intention of the Secretary-General to continue maximum overprogramming of meetings, in the light of the demonstrated advan-

tages experimentation with this practice has shown possible;

"(f) Instructs the Committee on Conferences, in establishing calendars of conferences and meetings, to take into account the relative distribution of conferences and meetings in prior years by major field of activity, and to bring to the attention of the General Assembly any notable variation in the pattern of activity that might have implications for the capacity of the Secretariat to provide adequate conference services to the various bodies concerned, or for the ability of Member States to participate in the contemplated schedule of meetings."

18. At the 29th meeting, the representative of the United States introduced a revised version of the draft decision (A/C.5/33/L.14/Rev.1), in which the following changes had been made:

(a) In paragraph (a), the words "Calls upon" had been replaced by the word "Requests";

(b) In paragraph (c), the word "services" had been replaced by the words "and other services normally provided";

(c) At the end of paragraph (e), the words "and to report the results to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session through the Committee on Conferences" had been added;

(d) In paragraph (f), the words "in the light of the concerns and priorities of the international community" had been inserted after the words "calendars of conferences and meetings".

19. Following a debate at the 29th meeting, in which a number of delegations took part, the United States of America further revised the draft decision. The revised text (A/C.5/33/L.14/Rev.2), which was sponsored also by Sweden, was submitted at the 31st meeting. The following changes had been made:

(a) A new paragraph (a) had been added, reading as follows:

[Same text as paragraph (a) of draft decision II in paragraph 22 below.]

and the remaining paragraphs had been relettered.

(b) The paragraph which had been relettered (d) had been revised to read:

[Same text as paragraph (d) of draft decision II in paragraph 22 below.]

20. The Fifth Committee then adopted draft decision A/C.5/33/L.14/Rev.2 by consensus (see para. 22 below, draft decision II).

*Recommendations of the Fifth Committee*

21. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

*Draft resolution I*

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

*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 De-

ember 1965, 2239 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2361 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2478 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, 2609 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2693 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 2834 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2960 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3351 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, 3491 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/140 of 17 December 1976 and 32/71 and 32/72 of 9 December 1977,

## I

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/33/32), established by its resolution 3351 (XXIX) and retained by its resolution 32/72, and approves the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Approves* the revised calendar of conferences and meetings for 1979 set forth in annex I to volume II of the report of the Committee on Conferences;

3. *Affirms* that no more than one special conference should be convened at the same time;

## II

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the number of inter-sessional departures from the approved calendar has been reduced;

2. *Reaffirms* that, if and when intersessional departures are granted, the servicing should be financed from the approved appropriations for conference services;

3. *Again calls upon* all United Nations bodies to conclude their work within the time allotted to them and to review their work procedures to that end, in particular to adhere strictly to the guidelines for reducing the wastage resulting from cancellations of scheduled meetings;

4. *Encourages* closer co-operation between the Economic and Social Council and the Committee on Conferences to promote the efficient and economical conduct of the United Nations conference programme;

5. *Requests* United Nations bodies to review the length and cycle of their sessions with a view to exploring the possibilities of shortening them and of meeting on a biennial basis or less frequently.

*Draft resolution II*

## CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, 2361 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2478 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, 2538 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2609 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2836 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 3415 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/140 of 17 December 1976 and 32/71 and 32/72 of 9 December 1977,

*Concerned* at the frequent delay in the issue of documentation required for the work of United Nations bodies, which impedes the organization and progress of work,

## I

1. *Reaffirms* the need for the continued application of the criteria for the provision of meeting records as set forth in General Assembly resolution 3415 (XXX) and of the provisions of resolution 2538 (XXIV);

2. *Calls upon* all United Nations bodies to review periodically, on the basis of statements of the financial

implications, the requirements for meeting records, to explore possibilities for reduced services with regard to records, to dispense, whenever possible, with meeting records and to report their experience to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

3. *Reaffirms* its previous decisions, including those in resolutions 2292 (XXII) and 2836 (XXVI), *inter alia*, that the reports of its subsidiary bodies should not include as annexes material such as verbatim or summary records, working papers or extracts therefrom or any texts already available in easily accessible documents;

4. *Urges* the Secretariat to play a more active role in advising bodies on means to limit meeting records and documentation, with particular reference to General Assembly resolutions 2292 (XXII) and 2836 (XXVI);

## II

1. *Urges* all intergovernmental bodies:

(a) To bear in mind the need to keep their requests for documents to the minimum compatible with the efficient conduct of their work and within the limits of the available resources of the Secretariat;

(b) To review all their recurrent documents to determine whether those documents have become redundant, have lost their usefulness or could be issued at less frequent intervals;

(c) To endeavour to prepare as brief reports as possible;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To draw the attention of intergovernmental bodies to areas where duplication of documentation is likely to occur and/or where opportunities for integrating or consolidating documents that deal with related or similar themes might exist with a view to rationalizing documentation;

(b) To follow the necessary administrative and managerial procedures to ensure the scheduling, preparation and submission of documents in good time;

(c) To circulate eight weeks before the opening of a meeting of an intergovernmental body, with the annotated agenda of the meeting, a report on the state of preparedness of all the documents for the session, in all languages, at that time;

(d) To take measures to ensure that pre-session documents for meetings shall be distributed not less than six weeks before the meetings, in all languages, in so far as the subjects dealt with, the schedule of meetings or the reporting system allow;

(e) To bring to the attention of intergovernmental bodies, at the time when decisions are being adopted, any request for documentation that exceeds the ability of the Secretariat to produce such material on time within its approved resources and to give due explanations;

(f) To continue to apply to all action-oriented documents prepared by the Secretariat for intergovernmental meetings a limit of thirty-two pages, in accordance with internal instructions of the Secretariat;

(g) To develop systematic training programmes for staff in the Professional category and newly recruited staff who are required to produce documents, with a view to securing a consistent drafting standard and to improving drafting skills.

22. The Fifth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

*Draft decision I*

MANAGEMENT OF CONFERENCE RESOURCES

The General Assembly

(a) Recalls its request to the Committee on Conferences, contained in section II, paragraph 3, of General Assembly resolution 3351 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, to consider the feasibility of a quota system to allocate resources among various fields of activity, made on the recommendations of the Secretary-General<sup>1</sup> and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;<sup>2</sup>

(b) Takes note of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on productivity norms of General Service staff, contained in paragraphs 124 to 133 of its report on General Service staff of the United Nations and Geneva-based specialized agencies;<sup>3</sup>

(c) Decides to request the Committee on Conferences to continue considering actively in 1979 the question of the advantages and disadvantages of the introduction of a quota system for the allocation of conference resources as well as to study the justifiability of the existing workloads of the conference service personnel and to report the results to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

(d) Decides to request the Secretary-General to provide the Committee on Conferences with all information necessary to fulfil the request put forward in the preceding paragraph.

*Draft decision II*

ORGANIZATION OF WORK OF UNITED NATIONS BODIES

The General Assembly

(a) Welcomes the intention of the bureaux of the Committee on Conferences and of the Economic

<sup>1</sup> See A/9795/Add.1.

<sup>2</sup> See A/9795/Add.2.

<sup>3</sup> See A/32/327.

and Social Council to consult closely in the preparation of the calendar of conferences;

(b) Decides to request regional groups to agree, where feasible, well in advance of the beginning of sessions on the composition of bureaux of United Nations bodies scheduled to meet in sessions of fixed duration;

(c) Urges United Nations bodies meeting in scheduled sessions to hold informal organizational meetings as far in advance of scheduled sessions as practicable for the purpose of considering their programme of work and its efficient distribution over the period of scheduled meetings;

(d) Decides to request United Nations bodies to keep under constant review the possibility of conducting their business in informal meetings also, it being understood that this practice could not exclude the provision of necessary interpretation and other services normally provided and that a decision to resort to informal meetings should rest with the delegations to each body concerned;

(e) Reaffirms its concern over the continuing high rate of cancellations of scheduled meetings of United Nations bodies;

(f) Commends the intention of the Secretary-General to continue maximum overprogramming of meetings, in the light of the demonstrated advantages that experimentation with this practice has shown possible, and to report the results to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session through the Committee on Conferences;

(g) Instructs the Committee on Conferences, in establishing calendars of conferences and meetings, in the light of the concerns and priorities of the international community, to take into account the relative distribution of conferences and meetings in prior years by major field of activity, and to bring to the attention of the General Assembly any notable variation in the pattern of activity that might have implications for the capacity of the Secretariat to provide adequate conference services to the various bodies concerned, or for the ability of Member States to participate in the contemplated schedule of meetings.

**ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/33/414, para. 21). For the final texts, see resolutions 33/55 and 33/56.<sup>4</sup>

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft decisions I and II submitted by the Fifth Committee in the same report (*ibid.*, para. 22) (see decisions 33/416 and 33/417).<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to agenda item 107 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

*Document No.*

*Title or description*

*Observations and references*

A/33/3

Report of the Economic and Social Council on its organizational session for 1978 and its first and second regular sessions, 1978

*Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 3*



<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/32	Report of the Committee on Conferences	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 32 (vols. I and II)
A/33/296	Letter dated 5 October 1978 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	Mimeographed
A/C.5/33/L.12	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendment to draft resolution I contained in document A/33/32 (vol. II)	See A/33/414, para. 7
A/C.5/33/L.13	—————: draft decision	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 14
A/C.5/33/L.14	United States of America: draft decision	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 17
A/C.5/33/L.14/ Rev.1	—————: revised draft decision	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 18
A/C.5/33/L.14/ Rev.2	[ <i>same sponsor</i> ] and Sweden: revised draft decision	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 22, draft decision II



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 108:\* Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/351	Report of the Fifth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	5
	Check list of documents .....	5

\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 3rd to 6th, 8th, 10th, 25th and 26th meetings, and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 44th, 92nd, 93rd, 95th, 97th and 99th meetings.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth (agenda item 84), twenty-ninth (item 79), thirtieth (item 102), thirty-first (item 100), thirty-second (item 106).

### DOCUMENT A/33/351

#### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[3 November 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly decided to allocate to the Fifth Committee agenda item 108, entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions".

2. The Fifth Committee considered the question at its 3rd to 6th, 8th and 10 meetings, between 27 September and 6 October. It had before it the report of the Committee on Contributions (A/33/11 and Corr.1 and Add.1) containing two draft resolutions recommended by that Committee.

3. In his oral introduction of the report at the 3rd meeting, the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, recalling General Assembly resolution 31/95 A of 14 December 1976, whereby that Committee was requested to study in depth ways and means of increasing the fairness and equity of the scale of assessments, stated that the Committee was aware of its continuing obligation to the Assembly to achieve that objective. The Committee recognized the need for a further reappraisal of the methodology it used. In fact, under the guidance of the General Assembly, the Committee had, over the years, devoted much of its time to searching for improvements in the statistical measurement it used to evaluate the relative capacity of Member States to pay. During its recent session, the Committee explored other additional alternatives which included the possibility of using a basket of currencies or purchasing power parities for the conversion of national income estimates into a common unit. However, in its examination it observed that, owing to the widely varying economic systems and stages of development of Member States, the adoption of either a basket of currencies or purchasing power parities would pose complex problems. For example, baskets of currencies and units of account established

by institutions for financial transactions and accounting purposes had never been adopted for or adapted to conversions of national accounts or income. No composite unit had been conceived with the aim of achieving comparative estimates of national incomes; nor did the existing composite unit embrace the entire membership of the United Nations. In other words, no single composite unit represented a realistic reflection of the economic relationships among all Member States. The conclusion of the Committee was that, for the purpose of formulating a scale of assessments, the results obtained through the use of the special drawing right (SDR) were only marginally at variance with those results based on the use of the United States dollar.

4. With regard to the use of purchasing power parities, in view of the limitations concerning the establishment of reliable comparisons of the real product and purchasing power of Member States, and in view of the fact that data covering the entire membership of the United Nations would not be available for many years to come, it would serve no useful purpose for the Committee on Contributions to consider such a substitution in the near future. The same was true with regard to the feasibility of expressing national income estimates in constant rather than in current United States dollars with a view to eliminating distortions resulting from varying degrees of domestic inflation. Since, apart from conceptual and practical difficulties, it was not anticipated that data in constant prices would be available for all Member States for at least another decade, the Committee on Contributions had had to discontinue its consideration of the subject pending the compilation of constant price data by Member States on a uniform and comparable basis.

5. The Committee on Contributions concluded that for the near future it should retain its use of the

United States dollar for the conversion of national income data into a common unit, while, nevertheless, agreeing that its examination of a broad range of issues in connexion with conversion methods had been valuable and that in exercising its collective judgement, those issues would be taken into account in individual cases to the extent possible and feasible.

6. During the debate, the Committee on Contributions and its Chairman were commended by a number of delegations for the scope and depth of the Committee's report and for its indefatigable efforts in the search for a satisfactory solution to technically complex problems. The majority of delegations endorsed the Committee's recommendations which, they considered, were well-founded and worthy of their full support. However, some delegations had reservations on some points.

7. Referring to the report, one representative stated that the Committee on Contributions had undertaken an extensive review of the entire system and should, for the time being, bring to an end the discussions on possible improvements in the methodology for the formulation of the scale of assessments. It was stated by another representative that the General Assembly should never again alter the base period in order to accommodate the interests of individual countries. Capacity to pay should continue to be the basic criterion governing the formulation of the scale of assessments, and in the absence of a composite indicator reflecting the relative level of a country's development or its economic and social status, national income should continue to be the yardstick for measuring capacity to pay, since it was the only single indicator which could be statistically compiled for all countries.

8. Speaking on the role of the Committee on Contributions, it was stated that the Committee should be totally independent and on no account should it be subject to "political bargaining". Member States should attach great importance to preserving the traditional role of that Committee as an expert, an impartial arbiter of conflicts over the scale of assessments. It was a Committee that all Member States trusted and respected. Rates of assessment should be based on ascertainable facts and not on political pressure. Moreover, the great majority of Member States recognized that the changes agreed to at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly in the system for calculating assessment rates provided the basis of consensus for many years to come. Furthermore, the current methodology used by the Committee showed some merit in terms of a measure of stability, and they expressed the hope that the Committee would be allowed to employ the present system long enough so as to demonstrate its merits.

9. Dissatisfaction was expressed by representatives of some Member States over the rates of assessment for their countries adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

10. The representative of Singapore in particular expressed disappointment over the decision of the Committee on Contributions not to reduce her country's assessment for 1978 and 1979. Singapore accepted the primary principle of the collective responsibility of a developing country to shoulder a greater share of the financial burden of the Organization as that country began to achieve economic progress, except that there should be a fair burden-sharing.

The representative considered that the rate of 0.08 per cent was an exaggeration of Singapore's increased capacity to pay.

11. Referring to the extension of the base period from three to seven years, some delegations welcomed the use of a seven-year statistical base. However, this view was not shared by other delegations who were of the opinion that the extension would not reflect a Member State's current economic situation. One delegation expressed the hope that the Committee on Contributions would eventually return to the former base period of three years; whereas another delegation suggested that a base period of five years would have been a better compromise. Still another preferred a period even longer than seven years in order to include a wider reflection of economic realities.

12. In determining a country's capacity to pay, some delegations were of the opinion that the present statistical basis could also be ameliorated by the introduction of national wealth data as well as national welfare statistics. While the foreign trade of a country should be given more weight than the purely domestic portion of its economy, the earnings of developing countries from their foreign trade should not automatically be taken as a final reflection of their real capacity to pay since foreign trade earnings were needed to finance development. Consequently, a big rise in net national income should not automatically lead to a larger assessment, but should be interpreted in the broader context of other supplementary statistical data. Purchasing power parities were important in correcting distortions which resulted from speculation and from other factors with little relevance to the true economic and financial position of a country. The unavailability of data from certain countries should not impede the possible improvement in the methodology to be used by the Committee in the future. In the case of Japan, it was stated that the purchasing power parities of that country's currency to the dollar were currently in the range of 210 to 230 yen per United States dollar, whereas the current rate of exchange stood at less than 190 yen per United States dollar, thereby leading to the supposition that the yen was over-valued in relation to the dollar. In the view of some delegations, the concept of purchasing power parities might in the future provide a viable unit for comparing the real purchasing power of Member States, thus the possibility of its future application should be kept constantly under review.

13. It was emphasized by one representative that the efforts made by the Committee on Contributions in an attempt to bring about a change in the methodology for the calculation of a more judicious assessment were extremely important, since the scale established for 1978-1979 was not satisfactory. There was an urgent need, therefore, for the Committee to continue consideration of different methods which might lead to a more equitable distribution of contributions in the light of the particular situation of each country.

14. With reference to the evolution of national income, it was pointed out, it was impossible to make comparisons between the developed and the developing countries which had started from nothing and which, therefore, had a very high growth rate. For example, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, it was stated, had only a single source of income which would one day be exhausted and, in order to build its economic future,

it had had to execute a very large number of development projects and purchase all necessary products from the developed countries for their execution. Furthermore, it was added, as that Member State was sensitive to the economic situation of the less developed countries, it continued to provide them with economic assistance which represented 8 per cent of its national income. In the circumstances, the assessment for that country was beyond its capacity to pay. It was hoped, therefore, that the Committee on Contributions, in its future studies, would take greater account of the situation of each country.

15. The representative of Poland confirmed his country's reservations on the calculation of its assessed contribution under the present scale of assessments and called for its correction in the new scale of assessments. He stressed that the rate of exchange which has been in use since 1972, the economically sound co-efficient of 33.20 zloties to \$US 1, should have been used for the calculation of Poland's contribution to the United Nations. Referring to paragraph 57 of the report of the Committee on Contributions (which deals with the case of Poland) he stated that, most likely by omission, the conclusion was dropped from that paragraph. The Chairman of the Committee on Contributions agreed, and he assured the representative of Poland that, in the case of the representations submitted by Poland, the Committee had made a thorough examination and agreed to bear in mind the relevant points raised in them in the formulation of the next scale of assessments. A number of delegations voiced their support for the arguments advanced by Poland and hoped that they would be fully taken into consideration by the Committee on Contributions.

16. Poland also favoured consultations between the Committee on Contributions and Member States in some difficult cases and supported the upward revision of the present low income allowance formulae.

17. The presentation of complete data on national income was, however, a difficult task for many countries, and the choice of exchange rates was a complicated process in the case of the developing countries and those countries non-members of the International Monetary Fund. Therefore, distortions in the national accounts caused by measures to control inflationary pressures could lead to results which in no way reflected the true situation prevailing in the country. It was suggested that one solution might be to combine the efforts of the Committee on Contributions with those of project LINK<sup>1</sup> with a view to having available data that were constantly being revised, thereby enabling the Committee to take into account the findings of project LINK when it held its session in 1979.

18. With reference to SDRs, the Committee concluded that the result obtained by their use in order to mitigate the effects on the scale of sharp variations in national income caused by national currency fluctuations did not differ markedly from that obtained by lengthening the base period. It was further stated that this conclusion was correct only when increases in national income due to appreciation of the national currency vis-à-vis the United States dollar were followed by reductions due to devaluation of that currency against the dollar. Thus the national incomes of

countries whose currencies had not fallen along with the dollar had recorded an artificial increase in their national incomes expressed in dollars. In the case of Cuba, it was stated, the artificial increase had reached about 25 per cent annually since 1972. This fact should be borne in mind in the formulation of the next scale of assessments.

19. Further on the subject of the SDRs, it was said that while there were limitations on the scope of the SDR and other international units, they could still impart a greater degree of stability to the budget and to the scale of assessments than was possible under the current system. Accordingly, the Committee on Contributions should continue to study on an urgent basis the feasibility of using the SDR or some other international unit.

20. Concerning the Committee's conclusions to continue the use of the United States dollar, at least for the near future, for the purpose of converting national income data into a common unit, some delegations considered that it was unrealistic to expect one currency to be the permanent reference point for the calculation of the budget or the scale of assessments, particularly when increasing decentralization of United Nations activities was accompanied by an increase in expenditures in currencies other than the United States dollar. It was further pointed out that, for some developing countries, payments of contributions in United States dollars had caused some depletion of foreign reserves. For example, Barbados had been forced to dig deeply into its reserves as its national contribution had increased in relation to those of developed countries whose currencies had risen against the dollar. If Barbados could pay the relevant segment of its contribution in Barbados dollars to cover the cost of United Nations activities financed in that currency, it would be better able to participate in more of the vital organs of the United Nations system, and it might even be able to make further voluntary contributions.

21. The problem of insulating the budget and assessed contributions from currency fluctuations was common to all the organizations of the United Nations system, thereby necessitating a system-wide approach. In this connexion, it was suggested that a high-level expert group be established to examine the adverse effects on the budgets of the organizations of the system and the contributions of their members as a result of the denomination of contributions in a single currency. The group should also study the extent to which fluctuations could be minimized by denominating budgets and contributions in an international monetary unit, and identify the most appropriate international unit for that purpose. It should suggest a phased plan for the adoption of the new unit and address specific recommendations to all organizations in the United Nations system. It was further suggested that the group should consider the possibility of holding contributions from Member States in a number of currencies, since a large part of the expenses of the Organization were incurred in the field and necessitated the reconversion of dollar contributions into local currencies—a process which resulted in considerable losses to the Organization. The purpose of holding contributions, as far as practicable, in the currencies of Member States, subject to their convertibility at short notice, should give a measure of flexibility to contributions and ensure greater equity.

22. In response to an inquiry made by the representative of Trinidad and Tobago about the possible

<sup>1</sup> See *The international monetary situation—impact on world trade and development*; report of the secretariat of UNCTAD (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.72.II.D.18), annex IV.

utilization of the unit of account of the European Community, the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions explained that the observation of the Committee on Contributions that no single composite unit embraced the entire membership of the United Nations was also true in the case of the unit of account of the European Community. The unit of account of the European Community was composed of only the currencies of the Community's nine members as against 16 currencies comprising the SDR basket. While it was true that the EEC had wide ranging trading patterns with countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific and with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, it should be noted that the unit of account of the European Community excluded important trading currencies such as the United States dollar, the Japanese yen and the Canadian dollar, whereas the latter currencies were included in the SDR. Thus the unit of account of the European Community was a more restricted basket of currencies than the SDR.

23. Furthermore, most of the currencies of the countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, which had extensive trade relations with the European Community and which were signatories to the Lomé Convention with the Community, were pegged to either the United States dollar, the SDR, the French franc, or the pound sterling. Trade settlements between the European Community members and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe were made mostly in United States dollars.

24. If a scale was calculated based on the unit of account of the European Community, one would have to follow the same procedure as in the case of a scale based on the SDR, namely convert national currencies estimates into the unit of account of the European Community through the United States dollar. If a comparison was made between the trends of the value of the unit of account of the European Community and that of the SDR both expressed in United States dollars, the differences would appear to be minor, and especially when comparisons were made in terms of scales of assessment, one might find that a scale based on the unit of account of the European Community would also be marginally at variance with a scale based on the United States dollar.

25. With reference to the expenses of the United Nations peace-keeping forces and the status of unpaid contributions relating thereto vis-à-vis the application of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations, some delegations were of the opinion that the expenses of the Organization had to be evaluated in the light of the purposes for which those expenses were made, and peace-keeping operations, they maintained, fulfilled the primary objective of the Organization; accordingly, the related expenses constituted expenses of the Organization within the meaning of paragraph 2 of Article 17 of the Charter. That view had been upheld by the International Court of Justice in 1962 in an advisory opinion<sup>2</sup> and accepted by the General Assembly in resolution 1854 A (XVII) of 19 December 1962. Attention was drawn to the fact that expenses of earlier peace-keeping operations such as the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO) and the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), had been

included in the budget and that most Members, if not all, had paid their share of the cost through their assessed contributions. In this connexion, it was further stated that there was a dangerous tendency among Member States to be selective in paying their contributions towards the expenses of the Organization. The refusal of some Member States to contribute to the expenses of certain peace-keeping operations seemed to be based not on legal but on purely political considerations. It was essential, therefore, that the Assembly should be guided in its decisions by the larger interests of the Organization so as to ensure that its primary purpose of maintaining world peace could be fulfilled without interruptions.

26. On the other hand, with reference to the same subject, certain representatives conveyed the position of their delegations that they did not wish to participate in the financing of those peace-keeping forces.

27. On the relationship between the expenses of peace-keeping operations and the application of Article 19 of the Charter, certain delegations objected to the interpretation, whereby the scope of Article 19 of the Charter was extended so as to apply it to the expenses of peace-keeping forces. They were of the opinion that, according to a decision taken by the General Assembly in 1965<sup>3</sup> in connexion with the reports of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, such arrears did not come within the terms of Article 19.

28. At its 10th meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted by consensus the two draft resolutions recommended by the Committee on Contributions in its report (see para. 29 below).

#### *Recommendations of the Fifth Committee*

29. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### **DRAFT RESOLUTION I**

*Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations*

*The General Assembly*

*Resolves that:*

1. The rates of assessment for the following States, admitted to membership in the United Nations on 20 September 1977, shall be as follows:

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Percentage contribution</i>	
	<i>1977</i>	<i>1978-1979</i>
Djibouti .....	0.02	0.01
Viet Nam .....	0.03	0.03

For 1979, these rates shall be added to the scale of assessments established under subparagraph (a) of General Assembly resolution 32/39 of 2 December 1977;

2. For 1978, Djibouti and Viet Nam shall contribute at the rate of 0.01 and 0.03 per cent, respectively;

3. For 1977, Djibouti and Viet Nam shall contribute at the rate of one ninth of 0.02 and 0.03 per cent, respectively;

<sup>2</sup> *Certain expenses of the United Nations (Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter), Advisory Opinion of 20 July 1962: I.C.J. Reports, p. 151.*

<sup>3</sup> *See Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 13, p. 11.*



4. The contributions of the two new Members for 1977 and 1978 shall be applied to the same basis of assessment as for other Member States, except that in the case of appropriations approved under General Assembly resolutions 31/5 C and D of 22 December 1976 and 32/4 B and C of 2 December 1977 for the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and under Assembly resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 for the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, the contributions of those States (as determined by the group of contributors to which they may be assigned by the Assembly) shall be calculated in proportion to the calendar year;

5. The advances to the Working Capital Fund of Djibouti and Viet Nam under regulation 5.8 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be calculated by the application of rates of assessment of 0.01 and 0.03 per cent, respectively, to the authorized level of the Fund, such advances to be added to the Fund pending the incorporation of the new Members' rates of assessment in a 100 per cent scale;

6. Subject to rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (f) of Assembly resolution 3062 (XXVIII) of 9 November 1973:

(a) Viet Nam shall be called upon to contribute towards the 1976 expenses of those United Nations activities in which it participated at the rate of one

half of 0.06 per cent for the first half of 1976<sup>4</sup> and at the rate of one half of 0.02 per cent for the remainder of that year;

(b) Viet Nam shall be called upon to contribute towards the 1977 expenses of those United Nations activities in which it participated at the rate of eight ninths of 0.03 per cent.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION II

*Amendment to rule 159 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly*

*The General Assembly*

*Decides to amend rule 159 of its rules of procedure to read as follows:*

#### *"Rule 159*

*"The members of the Committee on Contributions, no two of whom shall be nationals of the same State, shall be selected on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience and shall serve for a period of three years corresponding to three calendar years. Members shall retire by rotation and shall be eligible for reappointment. The General Assembly shall appoint the members of the Committee on Contributions at the regular session immediately preceding the expiration of the term of office of the members or, in case of vacancies, at the next session."*

<sup>4</sup> In respect of the former Republic of South Viet Nam.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 3 November 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/33/351, para. 29). For the final texts, see resolutions 33/11 and 33/12.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to item 108 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/11 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Report of the Committee on Contributions	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 11 and corrigendum and addendum</i>
A/33/254	Letter dated 19 September 1978 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly concerning a State in arrears in the payment of its contribution	Mimeographed
A/33/551 and Add.1-4	Letters dated 15 and 26 January and 23 and 24 May 1979 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly concerning States in arrears in the payment of their contributions	Ditto
A/C.5/33/L.9	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	For the text of this document as amended by the Fifth Committee at its 26th meeting, see A/C.5/33/L.9/Rev.1
A/C.5/33/L.9/Rev.1	Revised draft report of the Fifth Committee	Same text as A/33/351
A/INF/33/2	Collection of contributions during the period 1 January to 18 September 1978: report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Agenda item 109:\* Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly:\*\*

- (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
- (b) Committee on Contributions;
- (c) Board of Auditors;
- (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General;
- (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
- (f) International Civil Service Commission

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
(a) <i>Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions</i>		
A/33/321 and Add.1	Report of the Fifth Committee .....	1
(b) <i>Committee on Contributions</i>		
A/33/322 and Add.1	Report of the Fifth Committee .....	2
(c) <i>Board of Auditors</i>		
A/33/323	Report of the Fifth Committee .....	3
(d) <i>Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General</i>		
A/33/324	Report of the Fifth Committee .....	3
(e) <i>United Nations Administrative Tribunal</i>		
A/33/325	Report of the Fifth Committee .....	4
(f) <i>International Civil Service Commission</i>		
A/33/326	Report of the Fifth Committee .....	4
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		5
Check list of documents .....		6

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fifth Committee, 11th, 15th, 20th, 53rd, 59th, 61st, 75th and 76th meetings, and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 44th, 88th and 96th meetings.*

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth (agenda item 85), twenty-ninth (item 80), thirtieth (item 103), thirty-first (item 101) and thirty-second (item 107).

## (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

### DOCUMENTS A/33/321 AND ADD.1

#### Report of the Fifth Committee

#### PART I

#### DOCUMENT A/33/321

[Original: English]  
[23 October 1978]

1. At its 15th meeting, on 13 October 1978, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/33/121) concerning the vacancies which would occur in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as

a result of the expiration on 31 December 1978 of the terms of office of five of its members.

2. The members of the Fifth Committee had been invited to submit the names of persons who might be recommended to the General Assembly for appointment to the Advisory Committee in accordance with the provisions of rules 155 and 156 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. Five names were submitted for the consideration of the Committee (see A/C.5/33/17).

3. On the proposal of the Chairman, the Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to dispense with

the secret ballot since there were five candidates for the five vacancies.

4. The Fifth Committee then decided, by acclamation, to recommend Mr. Hamed Arabi El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Mr. Lucio García del Solar (Argentina), Mr. Valentin Ksenofontovich Palamarchuk (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. George F. Saddler (United States of America) and Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany) to the General Assembly for appointment as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1979.

#### *Recommendation of the Fifth Committee*

5. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the appointment of the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1979:

Mr. Hamed Arabi El-Houderi,  
Mr. Lucio García del Solar,  
Mr. Valentin Ksenofontovich Palamarchuk,  
Mr. George F. Saddler,  
Mr. Rudolf Schmidt.

## PART II

### *DOCUMENT A/33/321/ADD.1*

[Original: English]  
[24 January 1979]

1. At its 75th meeting, on 22 January 1979, the Fifth Committee, on the basis of a request addressed

to its Chairman, agreed, without objection, to reopen consideration of item 109 in order to allow it to fill a vacancy which would arise on 1 February 1979 as the result of the resignation of a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

2. At its 76th meeting, on 23 January, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/17/Add.1) concerning the vacancy in the Advisory Committee as a result of the resignation of Mr. Hou Tung from the membership of that Committee.

3. Mr. Tang Jianwen (China) was nominated by his Government to fill the vacancy in the membership of the Advisory Committee for the unexpired portion of Mr. Tung's appointment, until 31 December 1980.

4. On the proposal of the Chairman, the Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to dispense with the secret ballot in view of the fact that there was no contest.

5. The Fifth Committee then decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of Mr. Tang Jianwen (China) as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term beginning on 1 February 1979 and ending on 31 December 1980.

#### *Recommendation of the Fifth Committee*

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the appointment of the following person as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term beginning on 1 February 1979 and ending on 31 December 1980:

Mr. Tang Jianwen.

## (b) Committee on Contributions

### DOCUMENTS A/33/322 AND ADD.1

#### Report of the Fifth Committee

## PART I

### *DOCUMENT A/33/322*

[Original: English]  
[23 October 1978]

1. At its 15th meeting, on 13 October 1978, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/33/122) concerning the vacancies which would occur in the membership of the Committee on Contributions as a result of the expiration on 31 December 1978 of the terms of office of six of its members.

2. The members of the Fifth Committee had been invited to submit the names of persons who might be recommended to the General Assembly for appointment to the Committee on Contributions in

accordance with the provisions of rules 158 and 159 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. Six names were submitted for the consideration of the Committee (see A/C.5/33/18).

3. On the proposal of the Chairman, the Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to dispense with the secret ballot since there were six candidates for the six vacancies.

4. The Fifth Committee then decided, by acclamation, to recommend Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan), Mr. Denis Bauchard (France), Mr. Anatoly Semënovich Chistyakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. Marco Antonio Cubillas Estrada (Mexico), Mr. Wilfried Koschorreck (Federal Republic of Germany) and Mr. Sung Hsin-chung (China) to the General Assembly for appointment as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1979.

**Recommendation of the Fifth Committee**

5. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the appointment of the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1979:

Mr. Amjad Ali,  
Mr. Denis Bauchard,  
Mr. Anatoly Semënovich Chistyakov,  
Mr. Marco Antonio Cubillas Estrada,  
Mr. Wilfried Koschorreck,  
Mr. Sung Hsin-chung.

**PART II****DOCUMENT A/33/322/ADD.1**

[Original: English]  
[16 December 1978]

1. At its 53rd meeting, on 7 December 1978, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/18/Add.1) concerning the va-

cancy arising in the Committee on Contributions as a result of the resignation of Mr. Junpei Kato from the membership of that Committee.

2. Mr. Katsumi Sezaki (Japan) was nominated by his Government (*ibid.*) to fill the vacancy in the membership of the Committee on Contributions for the unexpired portion of Mr. Kato's appointment, until 31 December 1979.

3. On the proposal of the Chairman, the Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to dispense with the secret ballot in view of the fact that there was no contest.

4. The Fifth Committee then decided, by acclamation, to recommend Mr. Katsumi Sezaki (Japan) to the General Assembly for appointment as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1979.

**Recommendation of the Fifth Committee**

5. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the appointment of the following person as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1979:

Mr. Katsumi Sezaki.

**(c) Board of Auditors****DOCUMENT A/33/323****Report of the Fifth Committee**

[Original: English]  
[18 October 1978]

1. At its 11th meeting, on 9 October 1978, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/33/123) concerning the vacancy in the membership of the Board of Auditors which would occur as a result of the expiration of the term of office of one of its members on 30 June 1979.

2. The members of the Fifth Committee were invited to make suggestions in regard to the country whose Auditor-General, or officer holding the equivalent title, might be recommended to the General Assembly for appointment as a member of the Board of Auditors. The Government of Ghana proposed its Auditor-General to fill the vacancy (see A/C.5/33/16).

3. On the proposal of the Chairman, the Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to dispense with

the secret ballot since there was one candidate for one vacancy.

4. The Fifth Committee then decided, by acclamation, to recommend the Auditor-General of Ghana for appointment as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1979.

**Recommendation of the Fifth Committee**

5. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the appointment of the Auditor-General of Ghana as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1979.

**(d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General****DOCUMENT A/33/324****Report of the Fifth Committee**

[Original: English]  
[16 December 1978]

1. At its 59th meeting, on 13 December 1978, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/33/124), in which he submitted for

confirmation by the General Assembly the appointments as members of the Investments Committee, in accordance with the provisions of article 20 of the

Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, for three-year terms beginning on 1 January 1979, of Mr. R. Manning Brown (reappointment), Mr. Jean Guyot (reappointment) and Mr. Toshio Shishido (reappointment). The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/93).

2. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should confirm the appointments of Mr. R. Manning Brown, Mr. Jean Guyot and Mr. Toshio Shishido for three-year terms beginning on 1 January 1979.

### (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal

#### DOCUMENT A/33/325

#### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[27 October 1978]

1. At its 20th meeting, on 20 October 1978, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/33/125) concerning the vacancies which would occur in the membership of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal as a result of the expiration on 31 December 1978 of the terms of office of two of its members.

2. The members of the Fifth Committee had been invited to submit the names of persons who might be recommended to the General Assembly for appointment to the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, in accordance with the provisions of article 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the statute of the Tribunal (General Assembly resolution 351 A (IV)). Two names were submitted for the consideration of the Committee (see A/C.5/33/26).

3. On the proposal of the Chairman, the Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to dispense

#### Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

3. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the confirmation of the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1979:

Mr. R. Manning Brown,

Mr. Jean Guyot,

Mr. Toshio Shishido.

with the secret ballot since there were two candidates for the two vacancies.

4. The Fifth Committee then decided, by acclamation, to recommend Mr. Francisco Forteza (Uruguay) and Mr. Endre Ustor (Hungary) to the General Assembly for appointment as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1979.

#### Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the appointment of the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1979:

Mr. Francisco Forteza,

Mr. Endre Ustor.

### (f) International Civil Service Commission

#### DOCUMENT A/33/326

#### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[16 December 1978]

1. At its 61st meeting, on 14 December 1978, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/92), in which he submitted for confirmation by the General Assembly the appointment as members of the International Civil Service Commission for four-year terms of Mr. Richard M. Akwei, Mr. Pascal Frochoux, Mr. Jiří Nosek, Mr. Raúl A. Quijano and Mr. Moulaye El Hassen to fill the vacancies which would occur in the Commission as a result of the expiration on 31 December 1978 of the terms of office of five of its members. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General concerning the vacancies (A/33/126). The Fifth Committee considered also the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Jean de la Grandville for a three-year term to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of

Mr. Jean-Louis Plihon as a result of the resignation of Mr. Plihon from the Commission, and also considered the confirmation of the designation of Mr. Quijano and Mr. Akwei as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Commission until 31 December 1982.

2. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should confirm the appointment of Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana), Mr. Moulaye El Hassen (Mauritania), Mr. Pascal Frochoux (Switzerland), Mr. Jiří Nosek (Czechoslovakia) and Mr. Raúl A. Quijano (Argentina) for four-year terms commencing on 1 January 1979. The Fifth Committee also decided to recommend to the Assembly that it should confirm the appointment of Mr. Jean de la Grandville for a three-



year term of office, beginning on 1 January 1979, and further decided to recommend that Mr. Quijano and Mr. Akwei should be designated to serve as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission until 31 December 1982.

### *Recommendation of the Fifth Committee*

3. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it:

(a) Appoint the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1979:

Mr. Richard M. Akwei,

Mr. Moulaye El Hassen,

Mr. Pascal Frochoux,

Mr. Jiří Nosek,

Mr. Raúl A. Quijano;

(b) Appoint the following person as a member of the International Civil Service Commission for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1979:

Mr. Jean de la Grandville;

(c) Designate Mr. Raúl A. Quijano and Mr. Richard M. Akwei as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the International Civil Service Commission until 31 December 1982.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### (a) *Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions*

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 3 November 1978, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 5 of part I of its report (A/33/321) (see decision 33/306A<sup>1</sup>).

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 29 January 1979, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 6 of part II of its report (A/33/321/Add.1) (see decision 33/306B<sup>1</sup>).

### (b) *Committee on Contributions*

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 3 November 1978, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 5 of part I of its report (A/33/322) (see decision 33/307A<sup>1</sup>).

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 5 of part II of its report (A/33/322/Add.1) (see decision 33/307B<sup>1</sup>).

### (c) *Board of Auditors*

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 3 November 1978, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 5 of its report (A/33/323) (see decision 33/308<sup>1</sup>).

### (d) *Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General*

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 3 of its report (A/33/324) (see decision 33/318<sup>1</sup>).

### (e) *United Nations Administrative Tribunal*

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 3 November 1978, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 5 of its report (A/33/325) (see decision 33/309<sup>1</sup>).

### (f) *International Civil Service Commission*

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 3 of its report (A/33/326) (see decision 33/319<sup>1</sup>).

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to agenda item 109 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
	<i>(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions</i>	
A/33/121	Note by the Secretary-General, dated 30 May 1978	See A/33/321, para. 1
A/C.5/33/17	Note by the Secretary-General, dated 10 October 1978	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 2
A/C.5/33/17/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General, dated 22 January 1979	See A/33/321/Add.1, para. 2
	<i>(b) Committee on Contributions</i>	
A/33/122	Note by the Secretary-General, dated 30 May 1978	See A/33/322, para. 1
A/C.5/33/18	Note by the Secretary-General, dated 10 October 1978	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 2
A/C.5/33/18/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General, dated 4 December 1978	See A/33/322/Add.1, para. 1
	<i>(c) Board of Auditors</i>	
A/33/123	Note by the Secretary-General, dated 30 May 1978	See A/33/323, para. 1
A/C.5/33/16	Note by the Secretary-General, dated 2 October 1978	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 2
	<i>(d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General</i>	
A/33/124	Note by the Secretary-General, dated 30 May 1978	See A/33/324, para. 1
A/C.5/33/93	Note by the Secretary-General, dated 12 December 1978	<i>Ibid.</i>
	<i>(e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal</i>	
A/33/125	Note by the Secretary-General, dated 30 May 1978	See A/33/325, para. 1
A/C.5/33/26	Note by the Secretary-General, dated 17 October 1978	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 2
	<i>(f) International Civil Service Commission</i>	
A/33/126	Note by the Secretary-General, dated 31 May 1978	See A/33/326, para. 1
A/C.5/33/92	Note by the Secretary-General, dated 12 December 1978	<i>Ibid.</i>



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 110:\* Personnel questions:\*\*

- (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/525	Report of the Fifth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	6
	Check list of documents .....	6

\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fifth Committee, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th to 20th, 23rd, 24th, 54th to 59th and 61st meetings, and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 90th meeting.*

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth (agenda item 86), twenty-ninth (item 81), thirtieth (item 104), thirty-first (item 102) and thirty-second (item 108).

## DOCUMENT A/33/525

### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[19 December 1978]

#### INTRODUCTION

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session the item concerning personnel questions and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Committee considered the item at its 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th to 20th, 23rd, 24th, 54th to 59th and 61st meetings, held from 4 October to 14 December 1978. The views expressed by delegations during the discussion are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.8, 11, 12, 14-20, 23, 24, 54-59 and 61).

3. The Committee considered together with this item the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on women in the Professional category and above in the United Nations system (see A/33/105) and on the implementation of the personnel policy reforms approved by the General Assembly in 1974 (see A/33/228), submitted under item 106 (Joint Inspection Unit).

4. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Committee established, at its 17th meeting, a Working Group on Personnel Questions, with the representative of India as Chairman. The Working Group held 18 closed meetings between 21 October and 3 December 1978.

5. For its consideration of sub-item (a), the Committee had before it:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat (A/33/176);

(b) The report of the Secretary-General transmitting a list showing, by office, department and organizational unit, the name, functional title, nationality and salary level of all staff members of the United Nations Secretariat as at 30 June 1978 (A/C.5/33/L.2);

(c) A note submitted by the Secretary-General, in accordance with the request of the General Assembly in resolution 32/17 B of 11 November 1977, containing information on the recruitment missions undertaken between the adoption of the resolution and the opening of the thirty-third session which was issued as a conference room paper;

(d) A list of all staff members appointed at the Principal Officer (D-1) level and above between 1 July 1977 and 30 June 1978 and the nationality of the staff members whom they replaced, and a list of staff members promoted to the Professional category during the same period, issued as a conference room paper;

(e) A note by the Secretary-General transmitting a statement addressed to the members of the Fifth Committee by the Chairman of the Staff Committee of the Staff Council at Headquarters, issued as a conference room paper;

(f) A note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter addressed to the members of the Fifth Committee by the Chairman of the Staff Committee of the Staff Council at Headquarters, issued as a conference room paper.

6. For its consideration of sub-item (b), the Committee had before it the following documents:

The report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/1) on the amendments made to the Staff Rules during the period from 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978.

The report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/2) on the implementation of personnel policy reforms.

#### CONSIDERATIONAL DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

##### A. Draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.32

7. At the 54th meeting, the Chairman of the Working Group on Personnel Questions introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.32) which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"... [same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 27 below, with the exception of the fifth preambular paragraph, section I, operative paragraph 1 (c), (f) and (g), section II, operative paragraphs 1 and 3, and section III, operative paragraph 6, which read as follows:

"Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit contained in documents A/33/228 and A/33/105,

...

"I

"...

"(c) Composition of the roster of candidates be improved in order to make it more geographically representative and make it better reflect the recruitment needs of the Secretariat among various occupational groups as well as to increase the number of women in the roster; prior to filling a vacancy a thorough search be made of the roster for suitable candidates and a list of candidates considered be supplied to Member States on request;

"...

"(f) Regulations concerning definitions of occupational groups together with criteria for new definition of such groups be established and a list of occupational groups for General Service and Professional categories along with standards for entry, promotion and rotation of staff be drawn up;

"(g) Movement of staff from the General Service category to the P-1 and P-2 levels be permitted up to 25 per cent of the total posts available for appointment at those levels and such recruitment be conducted exclusively through competitive methods of selection from General Service staff with at least five years' experience;

"...

"II

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a target of 40 per cent of all vacancies arising in Professional posts subject to geographical distribution during the period 1979-1980 for appointment of nationals of unrepresented and under-represented countries in order to ensure that all such countries achieve their desirable ranges during that biennium [in the appointment of nationals to other vacancies, the priority should be given to countries which have not yet reached the upper levels of their desirable ranges, without prejudice to the principles of efficiency, competence and integrity];

"...

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to apply the regulations regarding the age of retirement and not grant extensions beyond the established age of retirement except for the minimum time required to find a suitable replacement and to implement this request initially before the end of 1979;

"...

"III

"...

"6. Requests the Joint Inspection Unit to submit reports on the implementation of the provisions of this resolution to the thirty-fourth session."

8. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Working Group orally revised the draft resolution by deleting from section I, operative paragraph 1, the words "and a list of candidates considered should be supplied to Member States on request" in subparagraph (c), and the words "Regulations concerning" in subparagraph (f). In addition, he said that consultations were being pursued regarding the words between square brackets in section II, operative paragraph 1.

9. At the 55th meeting, the Chairman of the Working Group announced that agreement had been reached on the need to revise section III, operative paragraph 6, of draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.32 and that an alternative text would be submitted to the Committee.

10. At the 56th meeting, at the suggestion of the Chairman, the Fifth Committee considered a request by the Chairman of the Staff Committee of the Staff Council at Headquarters to be allowed to address the Committee concerning draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.32. The request was rejected by 39 votes to 16, with 22 abstentions.

##### B. Draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.32/Rev.1

11. At the 57th meeting, the Chairman of the Working Group introduced a revised version of the draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.32/Rev.1), which incorporated the following changes:

(a) In the fifth preambular paragraph, the words "and A/32/327" had been added at the end of the paragraph;

(b) In section I, operative paragraph 1 (g) the words "to the Professional category should be limited" had been inserted after "General Service category"; and the words "and post-secondary educational qualifications" had been added at the end of the paragraph;

(c) In section III, operative paragraph 6 had been replaced by the following text:

[Same text as corresponding paragraph of the draft resolution in paragraph 27 below];

(d) The following text had been added as a new section of the draft resolution:

"IV

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to establish the qualifications and maximum levels of grades for various occupations of the General Service category in Geneva and finalize the classification of posts in the General Service category in Geneva before 30 April 1979;

"2. Further requests the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations contained in docu-

ment A/32/327 which will improve the efficiency of recruitment and effectiveness of the work of the General Service category in Geneva in co-operation with the agencies."

12. At the same meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia proposed that the figure of 25 per cent in section I, operative paragraph 1 (g), should be replaced by 32 or 33 per cent, at the discretion of the Committee.

13. At the same meeting, the representative of Belgium proposed that section IV, operative paragraph 1, should be amended by inserting the words "entrance level" before the word "qualifications" and by inserting the words "on the basis of the levels of equivalent grades for the same occupations in New York" before the words "and finalize".

14. At the same meeting, the representative of Japan raised the question of the implementation of resolution 31/193 B, section II, of 22 December 1976 concerning non-payment of salary to staff members in respect of periods of unauthorized absence from work through the issuance of a relevant staff regulation. A note by the Secretary-General containing a proposed text for the regulation was subsequently circulated as a conference room paper.

*C. Draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.32/Rev.2*

15. At the 58th meeting, the Chairman of the Working Group introduced a second revised version of the draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.32/Rev.2), which incorporated the following changes:

(a) In section I, operative paragraph 1 (g), the words "25 per cent" had been placed between square brackets, pursuant to the proposal of the representative of Saudi Arabia at the 57th meeting;

(b) In section II, operative paragraph 1, the text between square brackets had been replaced by the phrase "while ensuring that the representation of countries which are within desirable ranges does not decrease" and the brackets had been removed;

(c) In section IV, operative paragraph 1 had been revised to reflect amendments proposed by the representative of Belgium (see para. 13 above): the words "entrance level" had been added before "qualifications" and the words "on the basis of the levels of equivalent grades in New York" had been added before "and finalize";

(d) In section IV, the following text had been added at the end of operative paragraph 2: "in the light of observations of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in document A/33/129 and taking into account the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 43 to 47 of document A/33/7".

He stated that, in addition, in section II, operative paragraph 3, the words "and normally not for more than six months after the established age of retirement thereafter", which had inadvertently been omitted from the text of the first revision, had been added.

✓ 16. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics suggested the addition of the words "and respecting the principle of equitable geographical distribution with regard to these posts" at the end of section II, operative paragraph 4.

17. At the same meeting, the representative of

France proposed the deletion of the words "and post-secondary educational qualifications" from section I, operative paragraph 1 (g), of the draft resolution.

18. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia suggested replacing the words after "suitable replacement" in section II, operative paragraph 3, by the following: "which shall be initially until the end of 1979 and thereafter not normally for more than six months after the established age of retirement".

19. At the 59th meeting, the representative of India proposed that the figure of 25 per cent placed between square brackets in section I, operative paragraph 1 (g), should be replaced by the figure of 30 per cent.

20. At the same meeting, at the suggestion of the representative of Saudi Arabia, the Committee considered whether further amendments should be accepted and a decision taken on draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.32/Rev.2 as it stood, leaving it to the Secretary-General to take into account the points made during the debate. The Chairman of the Working Group said that he could agree to that proposal and specified that it would imply the removal of the square brackets in section I, operative paragraph 1 (g), and at the same time incorporation of the changes proposed by the representative of Australia. The representative of Belgium, supported by the representatives of Barbados and India, proposed that such a decision should not be made extensive to section IV of the draft resolution. The Committee then decided, without objection, not to accept any further amendments to sections I to III of draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.32/Rev.2 and to take a decision on the text as it stood.

21. At the same meeting, the representative of Belgium proposed to amend section IV, operative paragraph 1, by inserting the words "for the same occupations" between the words "equivalent grades" and "in New York".

22. At the 61st meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested that draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.32/Rev.2—with the exception of section IV—should be put to the vote. The representative of Chad requested a recorded vote.

23. The Committee then adopted sections I to III of draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.32/Rev. 2 by a recorded vote of 81 to none, with 8 abstentions (see para. 27 below). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.



*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

24. At the same meeting, the representative of Barbados proposed an amendment to section IV, paragraph 2, whereby the words "in the light of the observations" would be replaced by "with due regard to the need for economy as suggested in the report".

25. The Committee then adopted by consensus section IV of draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.32/Rev.2, as amended by the representatives of Barbados and Belgium (see para. 27 below).

26. Also at the 61st meeting, the Committee decided, without objection, to approve the text of a new staff regulation in pursuance of section II of General Assembly resolution 31/193 B of 22 December 1976 concerning non-payment of salary to staff members in respect of periods of unauthorized absence from work, to be incorporated into the Staff Regulations of the United Nations as paragraph 10 of annex I entitled "Salary scales and related provisions" (see para. 28 below).

### *Recommendations of the Fifth Committee*

27. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### *Personnel questions*

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Having examined* the reports of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat (A/33/176) and on the implementation of personnel policy reforms (A/C.5/33/2),

*Concerned* that the reforms of personnel policy as well as the implementation of the various resolutions on the composition of the Secretariat are proceeding too slowly and a coherent personnel policy has not yet been realized,

*Concerned* about the urgent need to secure an improved representation of developing countries at senior and policy-making levels and reiterating the objective of achieving adequate representation of hitherto unrepresented and under-represented countries,

*Reaffirming* that the paramount consideration in the employment of staff at every level is the need for the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity and convinced that this is compatible with the principles of equitable geographical distribution,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on the implementation of the personnel policy reforms approved by the General Assembly in 1974 (see A/33/228), on women in the Professional category and above in the United Nations system (see A/33/105) and on General Service staff of the United Nations and Geneva-based specialized agencies,<sup>1</sup>

*Welcoming* the intention of the Secretary-General to launch a plan of action to improve the geographical distribution of the Secretariat during 1979-1980,

*Concerned* about the need to improve the proportion of women in the Secretariat within the context of equitable geographical distribution,

*Calling upon* the Secretary-General and all the United Nations organizations to put an end to any form of discrimination based on sex, as laid down in Article 8 of the Charter of the United Nations, in conditions of employment, recruitment, promotion and training and to ensure that the opportunities for employment and promotion of women in the United Nations system are equal to those of men,

#### I

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to adopt the following measures and guidelines regarding recruitment of Professional staff:

(a) Bulletins containing a statement of all existing vacancies as well as all those expected to arise in the course of the following year should be issued every six months, in order to facilitate the submission by Member States of candidates for recruitment;

(b) Publicity should be given regarding recruitment of personnel in co-operation with Member States, *inter alia*, through United Nations offices, universities and professional organizations, including women's organizations whenever appropriate, to fulfil the recruitment policies outlined in the present resolution;

(c) Composition of the roster of candidates should be improved in order to make it more geographically representative and make it better reflect the recruitment needs of the Secretariat among various occupational groups as well as to increase the number of women in the roster; prior to filling a vacancy, a thorough search should be made of the roster for suitable candidates;

(d) Professional staff of the United Nations should be encouraged to work in more than one duty station and satisfactory performance during such tours of duty should be considered an additional positive factor in evaluating them for promotion;

(e) Information on the over-all results of the staff performance review should be made available to the General Assembly;

(f) Definition of occupational groups together with criteria for new definition of such groups should be established and a list of occupational groups for General Service and Professional categories along with standards for entry, promotion and rotation of staff should be drawn up;

(g) Movement of staff from the General Service category to the Professional category should be limited to the P-1 and P-2 levels and be permitted up to 25 per cent of the total posts available for appointment at those levels and such recruitment should be conducted exclusively through competitive methods of selection from General Service staff with at least five years' experience and post-secondary educational qualifications;

(h) Competitive methods of recruitment should be used in consultation with the Governments concerned, organized on a national, subregional or regional basis, for selection of staff at the P-1 and P-2 levels with a view to making the geographical distribution of posts in the Secretariat more equitable;

(i) Necessary measures should be devised to protect the confidentiality and objectivity of the meth-

<sup>1</sup> See A/32/327.

ods of selection described above and to ensure that the methods of testing take into account the cultural and linguistic diversity of the membership of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the above measures, with detailed numerical data wherever appropriate, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

## II

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a target of 40 per cent of all vacancies arising in Professional posts subject to geographical distribution during the period 1979-1980 for the appointment of nationals of unrepresented and under-represented countries in order to ensure that all such countries achieve their desirable ranges during that biennium, while ensuring that the representation of countries which are within desirable ranges does not decrease;

2. *Reaffirms* that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State, or group of States, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that this principle is applied faithfully in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to apply the regulations regarding the age of retirement and not grant extensions beyond the established age of retirement except for the minimum time required to find a suitable replacement, which shall be initially until the end of 1979 and thereafter not normally for more than six months after the established age of retirement;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take further steps to increase the representation of developing countries at senior and policy-making levels during 1979-1980 in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reduce the average age of staff at the P-1 and P-2 levels to thirty-five by taking necessary measures for recruitment of young professional persons and the enhancement of their career opportunities within the United Nations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and a final report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the steps described above;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work of the Panel to Investigate Allegations of Discriminatory Treatment in the United Nations Secretariat and requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Panel with the necessary facilities for its activities;

## III

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution to 25 per cent of the total over a four-year period in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution and requests other United Nations organizations similarly to establish targets for this purpose;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the other organizations within the United Nations system to issue, in accordance with the prin-

ciple of equitable geographical distribution, policy statements and directives necessary to foster equal employment and career development opportunities for women;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the other organizations within the United Nations system, in pursuit of these objectives:

(a) To ensure that women are henceforth fairly represented in personnel advisory and administrative boards;

(b) To review existing recruitment literature, publicity and promotion procedures, internal training programmes and staff rules in order to ensure that women and men enjoy equal opportunity for promotion and career development;

(c) To review and revise, as necessary, staff rules and procedures covering assignments of married couples to the same duty station, maternity leave, part-time employment and flexible working hours;

4. *Invites* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to review the situation regarding recruitment of and career development opportunities for women in the secretariats of the organizations within the United Nations system and to submit periodic reports to the General Assembly incorporating specific proposals to achieve this objective, from the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly onwards;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to assist the United Nations and the specialized agencies to increase the proportion of women in the Professional category and above by nominating more women candidates and co-operating with the Secretary-General in the recruitment measures outlined in the present resolution;

6. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to continue to study and report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution dealing with personnel policy reforms and the improvement of the representation of women in the Professional category and above in the United Nations system, from the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly onwards;

## IV

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish the entrance level qualifications and maximum levels of grades for various occupations of the General Service category at Geneva on the basis of the levels of equivalent grades for the same occupations in New York and finalize the classification of posts in the General Service category at Geneva before 30 April 1979;

2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit contained in its report on General Service staff of the United Nations and Geneva-based specialized agencies<sup>1</sup> which will improve the efficiency of recruitment and effectiveness of the work of the General Service category at Geneva, in co-operation with the agencies, with due regard to the need for economy as suggested in the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (see A/33/129) and taking into account the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 43 to 47 of its first report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session (A/33/7).

28. The Fifth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following text to be incorporated into the Staff Regulations of the United Nations as paragraph 10 of annex I, entitled "Salary scales and related provisions":

"10. 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."

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1978, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/33/525, para. 27). An oral amendment submitted by the representative of Saudi Arabia whereby in section I, paragraph 1 (g), the words "25 per cent" would be replaced by "30 per cent", was adopted by a recorded vote of 126 to 9, with 3 abstentions. The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by a recorded vote of 132 to none, with 10 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 33/143.<sup>2</sup>

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 28 of the same report (see decision 33/433<sup>2</sup>).

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to agenda item 110 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/7	First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 7</i>
A/33/105	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on women in the Professional category and above in the United Nations system: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	Mimeographed
A/33/176	Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/228	Second report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the implementation of the personnel policy reforms approved by the General Assembly in 1974: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	Ditto
A/C.5/33/1	Amendments to the Staff Rules: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.5/33/2	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of personnel policy reforms	Ditto
A/C.5/33/86	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.5/33/L.32: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.5/33/L.2	List of staff of the United Nations Secretariat as at 30 June 1978: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.5/33/L.32	Working Group on Personnel Questions: draft resolution	See A/33/525, para. 7
A/C.5/33/L.32/ Rev.1	—————: revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 8 and 11
A/C.5/33/L.32/ Rev.2	Ditto	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 8, 11 and 15



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



OCT 16 1980

A COLLECTION

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 111:\* Report of the International Civil Service Commission\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/495	Report of the Fifth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	4
	Check list of documents .....	4

\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 32nd, 34th, 37th, 38th, 40th to 42nd and 56th meetings, and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 88th meeting.

\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session (agenda item 105), its thirty-first session (item 103) and its thirty-second session (item 109).

### DOCUMENT A/33/495

#### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[14 December 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly decided to include in its agenda the item entitled "Report of the International Civil Service Commission" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 32nd, 34th, 38th, 40th to 42nd and 56th meetings, between 13 November and 9 December. Comments made by delegations in the course of the discussion of this item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.32, 34, 37, 38, 40-42 and 56).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The fourth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) (A/33/30 and Add.1);

(b) The report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/37) on the financial implications of recommendations and decisions contained in the report of the Commission;

(c) A note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/62) on the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

4. In accordance with article 17 of its statute (General Assembly resolution 3357 (XXIX), annex), ICSC submitted its fourth annual report, covering its work in 1978, to the Assembly and to be transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations in the United Nations system participating in its work, through their executive heads, and to staff representatives.

5. In its report, the Commission summarized the action taken by it in 1978, generally giving priority

to those questions on which the General Assembly, in its resolution 32/200 of 2 December 1977, had requested it to report in 1978, while maintaining on its agenda several other questions relating to the review of the salary system which it had itself previously noted as urgent and important or pertaining to its long-term functions under articles 13, 14 and 15 of its statute, including such fundamental personnel management concerns as job classification, recruitment policies and practices, career development, staff evaluation and training. The Commission had also examined in 1978 the effects of currency instability on the common salary system, particularly the depreciation of the currency in which the United Nations kept its accounts in relation to many other currencies. A summary of the Commission's recommendations calling for a decision by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the legislative organs of the other organizations participating in the common system was contained in the report (A/33/30, p. viii). In addition, the Commission had recommended to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization a salary scale for the General Service staff, reflecting the best prevailing conditions in Paris as at 1 January 1978.

6. At the 32nd meeting of the Committee the Chairman of ICSC introduced the Commission's report (see A/C.5/33/SR.32, paras. 26-55).

7. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions submitted that Committee's oral report (*ibid.*, para. 63).

8. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Japan introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.33/Rev.1) on behalf of Argentina, Canada, Chad, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, India, the Ivory Coast, Japan,

Jordan, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama and the United States of America, subsequently joined by Mexico. The text read as follows:

[Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 13 below, with the following exceptions:

(a) Operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of section II read as follows:

"2. Approves the Commission's intention to keep under review the effects of currency instability upon the United Nations common system of salaries and allowances and to continue its efforts to eliminate possible anomalies in post adjustments at certain duty stations, and seek any improvement in the system;

"3. Approves also the Commission's intention to make, as a matter of priority, a comprehensive and appropriate level of pensionable remuneration, with a view to preparing, in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, correcting anomalies in the United Nations pension system brought about by the current economic and monetary circumstances;"

(b) In the annex to the draft resolution, the amendment to regulation 3.4 paragraph (a), read as follows:

"The amount of either of these allowances payable in local currency shall not be less than the local currency equivalent of the dollar amount at the time it was established."

9. At the same meeting, the representative of Barbados proposed an oral amendment to the draft resolution whereby in section II, operative paragraph 2, the words "and to seek to improve the system" would be added. The amendment was accepted by the sponsors.

10. Also at the 56th meeting, the representative of Belgium proposed an oral amendment whereby in section II, operative paragraph 3, of the draft resolution the words "in particular" would be added before "with a view". The amendment was accepted by the sponsors.

11. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America proposed an oral amendment to the annex to the draft resolution whereby the words "or last revised" would be added at the end of the sentence amending regulation 3.4, paragraph (a). That amendment was also accepted by the sponsors.

#### DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE

12. At the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, section IV of the draft resolution was put to the vote separately. That paragraph was adopted by 65 votes to 9, with 10 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole, as orally revised, was adopted by 74 votes to none, with 11 abstentions (see para. 13 below).

#### Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

13. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*The General Assembly,*

*Taking note with appreciation of the fourth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission*

(A/33/30 and Add.1), the report of the Secretary-General thereon (A/C.5/33/37) and the related oral report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/C.5/33/SR.32, para. 63),

*Reiterating* the importance of the role of the Commission as a central point within the common system for questions of personnel policy,

*Reaffirming* the objective which it stated in adopting article 9 of the statute of the International Civil Service Commission, namely "the development of a single unified international civil service through the application of common personnel standards, methods and arrangements",

*Viewing with deep concern* discordant actions taken unilaterally by several of the organizations in recent months,

#### I

1. *Urges* the competent authorities of all organizations of the United Nations common system to refrain from actions which do not contribute to the strengthening and development of the common system;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General and his colleagues on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to study the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal for the entire common system and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure that their representatives in the governing organs of the specialized agencies do not take, on matters of concern to the common system, positions conflicting with those which they took in the General Assembly;

#### II

1. *Expresses the hope* that, notwithstanding the pressure of urgent problems concerning remuneration, the International Civil Service Commission will be able to assume progressively its functions under articles 13 and 14 of its statute and make progress in 1979 in its consideration of those aspects of personnel policy other than remuneration mentioned in paragraphs 309 to 329 of the report of the Commission, in particular career development and those other aspects which have occupied the General Assembly's attention at its current session;

2. *Approves* the Commission's intention to keep under review the effects of currency instability upon the United Nations common system of salaries and allowances, to continue its efforts to eliminate possible anomalies in post adjustments at certain duty stations and to seek to improve the system;

3. *Also approves* the Commission's intention to make, as a matter of priority, a comprehensive examination of the functioning, methods of establishment and adjustment and appropriate level of pensionable remuneration, in particular with a view to preparing, in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, proposals to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session for correcting anomalies in the United Nations pension system brought about by the current economic and monetary circumstances;

#### III

1. *Notes* the information provided by the report of the International Civil Service Commission on the



evolution of the relationship between remuneration of the Professional and higher categories of the United Nations common system and the comparator national civil service and the Commission's conclusion on safeguards existing against possible undue widening of the margin between the levels of the remuneration of the two services resulting from the operation of the post adjustment system (A/33/30, para. 142);

2. *Approves* the use, for the purpose of making such salary comparisons, of the table of grading equivalencies recommended by the Commission in paragraph 92 of its report and requests the Commission to continue its study of grade equivalencies between the United Nations common system and the comparator national civil service, in order to determine the proper equivalent grades in the comparator system for the United Nations grades of Director (D-2) and Assistant Secretary-General, and to report its findings to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

3. *Further requests* the Commission to study the feasibility of identifying posts of equivalent functions and responsibilities for the post of Under-Secretary-General and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

#### IV

1. *Decides* that, with effect from 1 January 1979, the amount of the dependency allowances payable in local currency to staff in the Professional and higher categories shall not be less than the local currency equivalent of the dollar amount of the allowance at the time it was established or last revised;

2. *Further decides* that the scale of termination indemnities established by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/141 of 17 December 1976 be amended to provide that the indemnity payable to a staff member holding a fixed-term appointment with less than six years' completed service shall not exceed three months' pensionable remuneration less staff assessment;

3. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission to give further study to the question of an end-of-service grant payable to staff members with fixed-term appointments in the context of its examination of the relationship between career staff and fixed-term staff in the common system, ensuring that such a grant does not become a form of pre-pension plan, and to make recommendations to the General Assembly not later than at its thirty-fifth session;

4. *Decides* that payment of the repatriation grant to entitled staff members shall be made conditional upon the presentation by the staff member of evidence of actual relocation, subject to the terms to be established by the Commission;

5. *Approves* the rates of the payment to be made to the spouse or dependent children of a staff member who dies in service, as set out in the schedule contained in paragraph 194 of the Commission's report;

6. *Decides* that the existing age limit for eligibility to the education grant be replaced by the formula "up to the end of the fourth year of post-secondary studies or the award of the first recognized degree, whichever is the earlier";

7. *Decides also* that expenses incurred by expatriate staff members for the post-secondary studies

of their children in the country of the parent's duty station shall be eligible for reimbursement under the education grant, with effect from the beginning of the academic year in course of 1 January 1979;

8. *Further decides* that when, for the purpose of applying the scale of reimbursements approved for the education grant, the expenses incurred by a staff member in a currency other than the United States dollar are converted into dollars, the rate of exchange used shall be whichever is the higher of that which was in force at the date when the existing scale of reimbursements came into effect or that in force at the date when the reimbursement is made, the same rate being used in converting the dollar amount of the reimbursement into the currency in which it is to be paid;

9. *Approves* the extension of the provision of the education grant to include the reimbursements of the expenses incurred by staff members for the special education of their disabled children, upon the terms and conditions specified in paragraph 246 of the Commission's report and in the annex to the present resolution;

10. *Invites* the Commission to reconsider its intention to extend the assignment allowance from five to seven years;

11. *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, and 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-fourth session in accordance with the provisions of regulation 12.2 of the Staff Regulations;

12. *Decides* that the above decisions shall enter into effect on 1 January 1979, except where otherwise specified.

#### ANNEX

##### Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

##### Regulation 3.2

In the first paragraph, delete the words "under the age of twenty-one" from the first sentence and insert the following text as the second sentence:

"The grant shall be payable in respect of the child up to the end of the fourth year of post-secondary studies or the award of the first recognized degree, whichever is the earlier."

Insert the following text as the third paragraph:

"The Secretary-General shall also establish terms and conditions under which an education grant shall be available to a staff member whose child is unable, by reason of physical or mental disability, to attend a normal educational institution and therefore requires special teaching or training to prepare him/her for full integration into society or, while attending a normal educational institution, requires special teaching or training to assist him/her in overcoming the disability. The amount of this grant per year for each disabled child shall be equal to 75 per cent of the educational expenses actually incurred up to \$4,000, subject to a maximum grant of \$3,000."

*Regulation 3.4*

Add the following sentence at the end of paragraph (a):

"The amount of either of these allowances payable in local currency shall not be less than the local currency equivalent of the dollar amount at the time it was established or last revised."

*Annex III*

In the schedule of termination indemnities set out in paragraph (a) of annex III, amend the wording in the last column to read as follows:

"One week for each month of uncompleted service subject to a minimum of six weeks' and a maximum of three months' indemnity pay."

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### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1978, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/33/495, para. 13). It adopted section IV of the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 119 to 9, with 5 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 126 to none, with 10 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 33/119.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

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### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to agenda item 111 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/30 and Add.1	Report of the International Civil Service Commission	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 30 and addendum</i>
A/C.5/33/37	Administrative and financial implications of recommendations and decisions contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/33/62	Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.5/33/L.33	Argentina, Canada, Chad, India, Japan, Jordan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama and United States of America: draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.5/33/L.33/Rev.1
A/C.5/33/L.33/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/495, para. 8

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

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**Agenda item 112:\* United Nations pension system:**

- (a) **Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board,\*\***  
 (b) **Report of the Secretary-General**
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## CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
A/33/481	Report of the Fifth Committee .....	1
A/33/L.36	Mexico: amendments to draft resolution II A submitted by the Fifth Committee in document A/33/481 .....	3
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		4
Check list of documents .....		4

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\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 38th, 41st, and 44th to 51st meetings, and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 88th meeting.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth (agenda item 88), twenty-ninth (item 83), thirtieth (item 106), thirty-first (item 104) and thirty-second (item 110).

## DOCUMENT A/33/481

### Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
 [13 December 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session the question of the United Nations pension system and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Committee considered the item at its 38th, 41st and 44th to 51st meetings, from 21 November to 5 December 1978. Comments made by delegations and the representatives of the Secretary-General in the course of the discussion on this item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.38, 41 and 44-51).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1978 (A/33/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1), which included, in annex IV, the report of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for the year ended 31 December 1977, and annex VI of which contained a draft resolution proposed for adoption by the General Assembly;

(b) The report of the Secretary-General on investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund with particular reference to developing countries (A/C.5/33/7);

(c) The report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/375), annex II of which contained a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

4. At the 38th meeting of the Committee the Chairmen of the Pension Board and of the Advisory Committee introduced the reports of those organs. During the consideration of the item, supplementary information on various aspects of the reports was provided, at the request of several delegations, by the Chairmen of the Board and of the Advisory Committee, and by the Assistant Secretary-General for Financial Services.

#### CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A. *Draft resolution recommended by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (A/33/9 and Corr.1, annex VI)*

5. At the 47th meeting, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced an amendment (A/C.5/33/L.16), subsequently sponsored also by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to section I of the draft resolution proposed by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, by adding thereto a paragraph 2 reading as follows:

"2. *Decides further to extend the application of the supplementary measures contained in paragraphs 33 and 34 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and in paragraphs 29 and 30 of annex V thereto to beneficiaries whose entitlements began at any time during the calendar year 1978;*"

6. At its 51st meeting, the Committee rejected the amendment (A/C.5/33/L.16) by 32 votes to 14, with 35 abstentions.

B. *Draft resolution recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/275, annex II)*

7. At the 49th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced an amendment (A/C.5/33/L.23) to the draft resolution recommended by the Advisory Committee, by which a new preambular paragraph would be added reading as follows:

"Reaffirming that no change in the pension adjustment system should entail an increase in the present or future liabilities of Member States,".

8. At the 51st meeting, the Committee adopted the amendment (A/C.5/33/L.23) by 33 votes to 12, with 38 abstentions.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee rejected, by 66 votes to 1, with 16 abstentions, a proposal by the representative of the Philippines that the draft resolution proposed by the Pension Board should be voted upon before that recommended by the Advisory Committee.

10. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Advisory Committee, as amended, by 80 votes to none, with 8 abstentions (see para. 15 below, draft resolution I).

C. *Draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.22*

11. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.22) (see para. 15 below, draft resolution II A).

12. At the 50th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.22 by a recorded vote of 71 to 16, with 15 abstentions. The result of the voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Singapore, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Bahamas, Barbados, Finland, Greece, Israel, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Malaysia, Norway, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Zaire.

D. *Draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.24*

13. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Chad introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.24) sponsored by Algeria, Benin, Burundi, the Central

African Empire, Chad, the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta and Zambia, subsequently joined by Madagascar, Mali, the Niger and the United Republic of Cameroon, which read as follows:

[*Same text as draft resolution II B in paragraph 15 below, with the exception of the operative paragraph, which read as follows:*

"Requests the Secretary-General to intensify the contacts and inquiries with institutions and Governments in Africa with a view to increasing substantially the amount already invested in Africa, and to report on the matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session."]

The draft resolution was subsequently orally revised by the sponsors: the word "already" was deleted and the words "under safe and profitable conditions" were added before "and to report".

14. At the 51st meeting, the Committee adopted by consensus draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.24 as orally revised (see para. 15 below, draft resolution II B).

*Recommendations of the Fifth Committee*

15. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

*Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board*

*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 1978 (A/33/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/375),

*Reaffirming* that no change in the pension adjustment system should entail an increase in the present or future liabilities of Member States,

I

ADJUSTMENT OF BENEFITS IN RESPECT OF COST-OF-LIVING CHANGES

*Decides* to revise the system of adjustment of benefits in payment contained in General Assembly resolution 3354 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974 and previous resolutions on the same subject, with effect from 1 January 1979, in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board contained in paragraphs 18 to 46 of its report to the Assembly for 1978 and in annex V thereto;

II

TRANSFER OF PENSION RIGHTS

*Concurs* in the agreement approved by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board with the Government

of Canada, under article 13 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund with respect to continuity of pension rights between that Government and the Fund;

### III

#### 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;

### IV

#### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

*Approves* expenses, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, totalling \$3,726,500 (net) for 1979 for the administration of the Fund.

### DRAFT RESOLUTION II

*Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in transnational corporations and in developing countries*

#### A

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* that, in its resolution 31/197 of 22 December 1976, it requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the resources which the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund holds invested in shares of transnational corporations are invested on safe and profitable terms and, to the greatest extent practicable, in sound investments in developing countries,

*Recalling also* that, in its resolution 32/73 A of 9 December 1977, it requested the Secretary-General to redouble his efforts, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 31/197, to ensure that a larger proportion of the investment of the resources of the Fund is made in developing countries,

*Recalling further* the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and other international bodies concerning the new international economic order and transnational corporations,

*Reaffirming* its belief, expressed in the third preambular paragraph of its resolution 31/197 and reiterated in the fourth preambular paragraph of its

resolution 32/73 A, that investments by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in shares of transnational corporations might contradict the objectives and purposes of the organizations of the United Nations system,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund with particular reference to developing countries (A/C.5/33/7),

*Observing* that, following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 31/197, investments by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in transnational corporations amounted to \$772 million in bonds and equities on 31 March 1977, which had declined only to \$745 million on 31 March 1978, while investments made directly in developing countries in bonds amounted to only just over \$43 million on 30 June 1978,

1. *Renews* its request to the Secretary-General that, in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 31/197 and 32/73 A, he redouble his efforts to ensure that the resources which the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund holds invested in shares of transnational corporations are reinvested in developing countries to the greatest extent practicable and on safe and profitable terms;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### B

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 32/73 B of 9 December 1977,

*Taking note* of the results so far achieved by the Secretary-General in his efforts to initiate negotiations with financial institutions in Africa with a view to investing some of the portfolio of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund directly in Africa on safe and profitable terms,

*Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify the contacts and inquiries with institutions and Governments in Africa with a view to increasing substantially the amount invested in Africa, under safe and profitable conditions, and to report on the matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

## DOCUMENT A/33/L.36

### Mexico: amendments to draft resolution II A submitted by the Fifth Committee in document A/33/481

[Original: Spanish]  
[18 December 1978]

1. The sixth preambular paragraph should read as follows:

*"Observing* that, following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 31/197, investments by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in transnational corporations amounted to \$772 million in bonds and equities on 31 March 1977, which had declined to \$745 million on 31 March 1978, while investments made directly in developing countries in bonds amounted to just over \$43 million on 30 June 1978,".

2. Operative paragraph 1 should read as follows:

"1. *Renews* its request to the Secretary-General that, in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 31/197 and 32/73 A, he redouble his efforts, in consultation with the Investments Committee, to ensure that the resources which the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund holds invested in shares of transnational corporations are reinvested in developing countries to the greatest extent practicable, subject to careful observance of the requirements of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility, and in conformity with the Regulations of the Joint Fund;"

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1978, the General Assembly voted on draft resolution I and draft resolutions II A and B submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/33/481, para. 15). Draft resolution I was adopted by 129 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.\* Before voting on draft resolution II A, the Assembly voted on the amendments thereto (A/33/L.36); the amendment to the sixth preambular paragraph was adopted by 114 votes to 1, with 21 abstentions;\* the amendment to operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 116 votes to 3, with 10 abstentions.\* Draft resolution II A, as amended, was adopted by 115 votes to 18, with 6 abstentions.\* The General Assembly then adopted draft resolution II B. For the final texts, see resolutions 33/120 and 33/121 A and B.<sup>1</sup>

\* Recorded vote.

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to agenda item 112 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 9</i> and corrigendum and addendum
A/33/375	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Mimeographed
A/C.5/33/7	Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund with particular reference to developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.5/33/48	Administrative and financial implications of proposals contained in document A/33/9 and Corr.1: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.5/33/L.16	Amendment to the draft resolution contained in annex VI to document A/33/9 and Corr.1	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/481, para. 5
A/C.5/33/L.22	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 11
A/C.5/33/L.23	Amendment to the draft resolution contained in annex II to document A/33/375	<i>Idem</i> , para. 7
A/C.5/33/L.24	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 13



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 113:\* Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:

- (a) United Nations Emergency Force and United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General;\*\*
- (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon:\*\*\* report of the Secretary-General

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/346 and Add.1-3	United Nations Emergency Force and United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Fifth Committee .....	1
A/33/347	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Fifth Committee .....	8
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		10
Check list of documents .....		10

\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fifth Committee, 21st to 24th, 47th to 49th, 53rd and 54th meetings, and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 44th, 68th, 75th and 84th meetings.*

\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-ninth (agenda item 84), thirtieth (item 107), thirty-first (item 105) and thirty-second (item 111).

\*\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at the eighth special session (agenda item 7).

### DOCUMENTS A/33/346 AND ADD.1-3

#### United Nations Emergency Force and United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Fifth Committee

#### PART I

#### DOCUMENT A/33/346

[Original: English]  
[30 October 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly included in its agenda the question of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East and allocated it to the Fifth Committee.

2. At its 23rd meeting, on 26 October 1978, the Fifth Committee considered subitem (a) entitled "United Nations Emergency Force and United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General".

3. The Security Council, in its resolution 438 (1978) of 23 October 1978, decided to renew the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) for the period from 25 October 1978 to 24 July 1979 inclusive. The present mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), which was renewed by the Security Council in resolution 429 (1978) of 31 May 1978, continues until 30 November 1978 inclusive.

4. In view of the fact that the present appropriation for UNEF, as provided in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 32/4 B of 2 Decem-

ber 1977, does not extend beyond 24 October 1978 and that the present authorization of the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF, as provided in section III of Assembly resolution 32/4 C of 2 December 1977, expires on 24 October 1978, the Fifth Committee adopted, by 81 votes to 3, with 8 abstentions, a draft resolution submitted by the Chairman (A/C.5/33/L.8) (for the text, see para. 6 below). By that draft resolution the Assembly would authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNEF for the period from 25 October to 30 November 1978 inclusive and for UNDOF for the period from 25 October to 30 November 1978 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.

5. Reservations and explanations of vote made by delegations in the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.23).

#### Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling that the present appropriation for the United Nations Emergency Force, as provided by sec-*

tion I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 32/4 B of 2 December 1977, does not extend to periods beyond 24 October 1978,

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 32/4 C of 2 December 1977, expires on 24 October 1978,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 438 (1978) of 23 October 1978, by which the Council renewed the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period from 25 October to 24 July 1979 inclusive,

Noting further that the present mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, which was renewed by the Security Council in resolution 429 (1978) of 31 May 1978, continues until 30 November 1978 inclusive,

1. Decides to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Emergency Force at a rate not to exceed \$6,360,083 per month for the period from 25 October to 30 November 1978 inclusive, and for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed \$1,607,000 per month for the period from 25 October to 30 November 1978 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 32/4 B and C.

## PART II

### DOCUMENT A/33/346/ADD.1

[Original: English]  
[1 December 1978]

1. At its 47th meeting, on 30 November 1978, the Fifth Committee considered a draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.20) submitted by the Chairman, in consultation with the Secretariat, on the financing of UNEF and UNDOF. The draft resolution read as follows:

[Same text as the draft resolution contained in paragraph 7 below, with the exception of the following phrase in operative paragraph 1:

“at rates not to exceed \$6,451,000 and \$1,682,833 per month”.]

2. The Security Council, by its resolution 438 (1978) of 23 October 1978, decided to renew the mandate of UNEF for the period from 25 October 1978 to 24 July 1979 inclusive, and in its resolution 441 (1978) of 30 November 1978, decided to renew the mandate of UNDOF for the period from 1 December 1978 to 31 May 1979 inclusive.

3. As provided by paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 33/13 A of 3 November 1978, the authority of the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNEF and UNDOF expires on 30 November 1978. In view of Security Council decisions to renew the mandates of the Forces, and in order to

allow time for consideration by the Assembly of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Forces (A/33/373 and Corr.1), under the provisions of draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.20 the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Forces for a further period, from 1 to 7 December 1978 inclusive.

4. An oral amendment to the draft resolution was proposed by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, whereby the figures in operative paragraph 1 would be changed to reflect the amounts for the period 1 to 7 December 1978 instead of the monthly rates. The amendment was adopted without objection.

5. Reservations and explanations of vote made by delegations in the course of the discussion of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.47).

6. The Fifth Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.20, as amended, as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 1, authorization for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNEF for a total amount net to exceed \$1,456,000 for the period from 1 to 7 December 1978 inclusive, on which a separate vote had been requested, was adopted by 57 votes to 11, with 2 abstentions;

(b) The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 58 votes to 2, with 11 abstentions (see para. 7 below).

### Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force*

*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 33/13 A of 3 November 1978, expires on 30 November 1978,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 438 (1978) of 23 October 1978 by which the Council renewed the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period from 25 October 1978 to 24 July 1979 inclusive, and of Security Council resolution 441 (1978) of 30 November 1978 by which the Council renewed the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1978 to 31 May 1979 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 rates not to exceed \$1,456,000 and \$378,000, respectively, for the period from 1 to 7 December 1978 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 (A/33/373 and Corr.1);

2. Also decides to apportion the above-mentioned expenses among Member States in accordance with the scheme set forth in General Assembly resolutions 32/4 B and C of 2 December 1977.

## PART III

## DOCUMENT A/33/346/ADD.2

[Original: English]  
[6 December 1978]

1. The recommendations of the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly heretofore made under agenda item 113 (a) during the current session are contained in parts I and II of the present report (A/33/346 and Add.1).

2. At its 47th, 48th and 49th meetings, on 30 November and 1 and 4 December, the Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNEF and UNDOF (A/33/373 and Corr.1). It also had before it the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/391 and Corr.1).

3. In his report, the Secretary-General estimated the costs of the operation of UNEF for the nine-month period from 25 October 1978 to 24 July 1979 inclusive at \$59,902,000 and income from staff assessment at \$743,000, based on a troop strength of 4,200 and on continuance of its existing area of operations and responsibilities. Should the Security Council renew the mandate of UNEF beyond 24 July 1979 and assuming continuance of the existing strength and responsibilities of the Force, the costs of UNEF would be of the order of \$6,214,000 per month from 25 July 1979 onwards. The Secretary-General estimated the costs of the operation of UNDOF for the period from 25 October 1978 to 24 October 1979 inclusive at \$20,781,000 and income from staff assessment at \$202,000, based on a troop strength of 1,160 and on continuance of its existing area of operations and responsibilities.

4. The Advisory Committee, in paragraphs 14, 22, 23 and 25 to 27 of its report, indicated that savings totalling \$2.3 million should be within reach with respect to the estimates of the Secretary-General and, as set out in paragraph 28 of its report, that miscellaneous income of \$130,000 would be realized from the sale of obsolete or surplus equipment, stores, etc. Accordingly, the Advisory Committee recommended that the budgets for UNEF for the nine-month period from 25 October 1978 to 24 July 1979 and for UNDOF for the 12-month period from 25 October 1978 to 24 October 1979 should not exceed an aggregate of \$77,308,000 net of staff assessment (\$945,000) and miscellaneous income (\$130,000).

5. At the 47th meeting the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced that Committee's report.

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada introduced two draft resolutions (A/C.5/33/L.21, draft resolutions A and B) sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Panama and Sweden, subsequently joined by Kenya. At the 49th meeting, the Chairman stated that in the third preambular paragraph of draft resolutions A and B, reference would be made to resolutions 33/13 A and B (for the text, see para. 10 below, draft resolutions A and B).

7. At the 48th meeting, the representative of the Soviet Union requested a separate vote on section I, paragraph 1, and on section II of draft resolution A.

8. At its 49th meeting, the Fifth Committee voted on the draft resolutions as follows:

(a) Section I, paragraph 1, of draft resolution A was adopted by a recorded vote of 72 to 12, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

*Against:* Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* Cuba.

(b) Section II of draft resolution A was adopted by a recorded vote of 71 to 12, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* Cuba.

(c) Draft resolutions A and B as a whole were adopted by a recorded vote of 76 to 3, with 10 abstentions (see para. 10 below). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Por-

tugal, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Albania, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic.

*Abstaining:* Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

9. A full account of the Fifth Committee's consideration, including reservations expressed by some delegations as well as explanations of vote, is given in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.47-49).

### *Recommendations of the Fifth Committee*

10. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### *Financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force*

##### A

#### *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 (A/33/373 and Corr.1) as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/391 and Corr.1),

*Bearing in mind* Security Council resolutions 340 (1973) of 25 October 1973, 346 (1974) of 8 April 1974, 362 (1974) of 23 October 1974, 368 (1975) of 17 April 1975, 371 (1975) of 24 July 1975, 378 (1975) of 23 October 1975, 396 (1976) of 22 October 1976, 416 (1977) of 21 October 1977 and 438 (1978) of 23 October 1978,

*Recalling* its resolutions 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3374 B (XXX) of 28 November 1975, 31/5 C of 22 December 1976, 32/4 B of 2 December 1977, 33/13 A of 3 November 1978 and 33/13 B of 1 December 1978,

*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 \$58,059,000 for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period from 25 October 1978 to 24 July 1979 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:

(a) To apportion an amount of \$35,561,137 for the above-mentioned nine-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979;

(b) To apportion an amount of \$21,249,594 for the above-mentioned nine-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) in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979;

(c) To apportion an amount of \$1,225,045 for the above-mentioned nine-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) in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979;

(d) To apportion an amount of \$23,224 for the above-mentioned nine-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII), section IV, paragraph 1, of resolution 3374 B (XXX), section III, paragraph 1, of resolution 31/5 C and section III, paragraph 1, of resolution 32/4 B in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979;

3. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of \$743,000 approved for the period from 25 October 1978 to 24 July 1979 inclusive;

## II

*Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Emergency Force at a rate not to exceed \$6,082,333 gross (6 million net) per month for the period from 25 July to 24 October 1979 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of nine months authorized under its resolution 438 (1978) of 23 October 1978, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

## III

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 Emer-

gency Force is conducted with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

## IV

1. *Decides* that Djibouti and Viet Nam shall be included in the group of Member States mentioned in paragraph 2 (d) and (c), respectively, 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 4 of Assembly resolution 33/11 of 3 November 1978;

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 1978 of the Member States listed in paragraph 1 of the present section shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the appropriations apportioned in section I above.

## B

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (A/33/373 and Corr.1) as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/391 and Corr.1),

*Bearing in mind* Security Council resolutions 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, 363 (1974) of 29 November 1974, 369 (1975) of 28 May 1975, 381 (1975) of 30 November 1975, 390 (1976) of 28 May 1976, 398 (1976) of 30 November 1976, 408 (1977) of 26 May 1977, 420 (1977) of 30 November 1977, 429 (1978) of 31 May 1978 and 441 (1978) of 30 November 1978,

*Recalling* its resolutions 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3374 C (XXX) of 2 December 1975, 31/5 D of 22 December 1976, 32/4 C of 2 December 1977, 33/13 A of 3 November 1978 and 33/13 B of 1 December 1978,

*Reaffirming* its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

*Taking into account* the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

*Bearing in mind* the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

## I

*Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of \$7,672,129 authorized and apportioned by section III of Assembly resolution 32/4 C for the operation of

the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 24 October 1978 inclusive;

## II

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$12,159,828 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 25 October 1978 to 31 May 1979 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:

(a) To apportion an amount of \$7,447,895 for the period from 25 October 1978 to 31 May 1979 inclusive among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979;

(b) To apportion an amount of \$4,450,497 for the period from 25 October 1978 to 31 May 1979 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) in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979;

(c) To apportion an amount of \$256,572 for the period from 25 October 1978 to 31 May 1979 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) in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979;

(d) To apportion an amount of \$4,864 for the period from 25 October 1978 to 31 May 1979 inclusive among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII), section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 3374 C (XXX), section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 31/5 D and section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 32/4 C in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979;

3. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of \$121,634 approved for the period from 25 October 1978 to 31 May 1979 inclusive;

## III

*Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed \$1,682,833 gross (\$1,666,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 24 October 1979 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 441 (1978) of 30 November 1978, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

## IV

1. *Stresses* the need for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force



both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force is conducted with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### V

1. *Decides* that Djibouti and Viet Nam shall be included in the group of Member States mentioned in paragraph 2 (d) and (c), respectively, 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 4 of Assembly resolution 33/11 of 3 November 1978;

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 1978 of the Member States listed in paragraph 1 of the present section shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the appropriations apportioned in section II above.

#### PART IV

##### DOCUMENT A/33/346/ADD.3\*

[Original: English]  
[8 December 1978]

1. The recommendations of the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly heretofore made under this agenda item during the current session are reflected in parts I, II and III of the present report (A/33/346 and Add.1 and 2).

2. At its 47th, 49th and 53rd meetings, the Committee considered further the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNEF and UNDOF (A/33/373 and Corr.1), as well as his report (A/C.5/33/45) on the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations. It also had before it the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/391 and Corr.1).

3. Pursuant to the observations of the Advisory Committee in paragraph 9 of its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the financing of UNEF and UNDOF,<sup>1</sup> the Secretary-General submitted the report on the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations to the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East. In paragraph 7 of that report, the Secretary-General proposed that the General Assembly approve special arrangements for UNEF/UNDOF whereby appropriations and/or logistic support to the Forces be retained beyond the period stipulated under financial regulations 4.3 and 4.4. The special arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General are set forth in paragraphs 7 (a) and (b) of his report. In paragraph 8 of the report, the Secretary-General recommended that, should the General Assembly approve his proposals, the arrangements should be made applicable also to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

4. In paragraph 36 of its report, the Advisory Committee recommended acceptance of the Secretary-General's proposals as set forth in paragraphs 7 (a) and (b) of his report (A/C.5/33/45) and their application to UNIFIL.

5. At the 47th meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced that Committee's related report.

6. At the 53rd meeting, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.27), which was sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Norway, Panama and Sweden. At the same meeting, he orally revised the text by adding at the end of the second preambular paragraph the words "under the relevant Security Council resolutions", by inserting the word "temporarily" after the word "suspended" in the operative paragraph and by replacing the words "a later date" at the end of the same paragraph by the words "its thirty-fourth session" (for the text, see para. 13 below, draft resolution A).

7. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.29) and orally revised the third preambular paragraph. The text then read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Aware of the need to strengthen the financial discipline of the United Nations Secretariat in order to strengthen the financial position of the Organization,*

*"Considering the decisive role played by strict observance of the financial regulations and rules of the United Nations approved by the General Assembly in strengthening financial discipline,*

*"Taking note of the fact that since 1973 the balance of unspent appropriations and unliquidated obligations in the amount of \$43.9 million has accumulated in the United Nations Emergency Force/United Nations Disengagement Observer Force Special Account,*

*"Taking into account the conclusion expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 37 of its report (A/33/391 and Corr.1) that the General Assembly has never approved any exceptions to financial regulations 4.3 and 4.4 in the case of the United Nations Emergency Force/United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,*

*"Recalling that, in accordance with existing financial regulations 4.3 and 4.4, any unexpended balances of appropriations must be credited to the Member States of the United Nations within twelve months of the end of the financial period within which they were produced,*

*"Considering that any revision of the existing financial regulations and rules of the United Nations is inexpedient in the case of the United Nations Emergency Force/United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,*

*"Directs the Secretary-General to apply immediately the existing financial regulations and rules approved by the General Assembly and to distribute among Member States of the United Nations any unexpended balances remaining in the United Nations Emergency Force/United Nations Disengagement Observer Force Special Account."*

\* Incorporating document A/33/346/Add.3/Corr.1, dated 12 December 1978.

<sup>1</sup> A/32/386.



8. At the same meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.30) sponsored by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ghana, Norway, Panama, Senegal and Sweden. At the same meeting the representative of Japan proposed an oral amendment to the draft resolution whereby before the operative paragraph the following paragraph would be added:

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/45) and the related comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/391 and Corr.1, para. 36)".

The sponsors accepted the amendment and revised the text accordingly (see para. 13 below, draft resolution B).

9. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.27, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 64 to 10, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* Burma, Burundi, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, France, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia.

10. Also at its 53rd meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/33/L.30, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 67 to 10, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* Burma, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Italy, Malawi, Poland, Romania.

11. At the same meeting, the representative of the Soviet Union withdrew his draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.29).

12. A full account of the Fifth Committee's consideration, including reservations expressed by some delegations as well as explanations of vote, is given in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/33/SR.47, 49, 53 and 54).

### *Recommendations of the Fifth Committee*

13. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### *Financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force*

A

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Having regard* to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/373 and Corr.1) and referring to paragraph 6 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/391 and Corr.1),

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the necessary financial resources to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities under the relevant Security Council resolutions,

*Concerned* that the Secretary-General is facing growing difficulties in meeting the obligations of the Forces on a current basis, particularly those due to the troop-contributing Governments,

*Concerned* that the financial situation of the Forces will soon be reaching a critical stage,

*Decides* that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended temporarily in respect of the amount of \$17,693,065 which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to these provisions, this amount to be entered in a separately identified account of the United Nations and held in suspense pending a further decision by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

B

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Aware* of the special nature of the operations of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the difficulties inherent in their financing,

*Considering* the mounting deficit in the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force due to the withholdings of certain Member States of their contributions to the Forces, and the resulting difficulties to pay the troop-contributing Governments the amounts due to them on a current basis, mainly because of the lack of funds in the Special Account,

*Convinced* of the need to make special provisions for the liquidation of the outstanding obligations of

the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force to Governments providing contingents and/or logistic support to the Forces,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/45) and the related comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/391 and Corr.1, para. 36);

2. Approves the following special arrangements for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force in regard to the application of articles IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, whereby appropriations required in respect of obligations owed to Governments providing contingents and/or logistic support to the Forces be retained beyond the period stipulated under financial regulations 4.3 and 4.4:

(a) At the end of the twelve-month period provided in regulation 4.3, any unliquidated obligations

of the financial period in question relating to goods supplied and services rendered by Governments for which claims have been received, or which are covered by established reimbursement rates, shall be transferred to accounts payable; such accounts payable shall remain recorded in the Special Account until payment is effected;

(b) Any other unliquidated obligations of the financial period in question owed to Governments for goods supplied and services rendered, as well as other obligations owed to Governments, for which required claims have not yet been received, shall remain valid for an additional period of four years following the end of the twelve-month period provided in regulation 4.3; claims received during this four-year period shall be treated as provided under subparagraph (a) above, if appropriate; at the end of the additional four-year period any unliquidated obligations shall be cancelled and the then remaining balance of any appropriations retained therefor will be surrendered.

## DOCUMENT A/33/347

### United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]  
[30 October 1978]

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly included in its agenda the item on the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East and allocated it to the Fifth Committee.

2. At its 21st to 24th meetings, from 23 to 27 October 1978, the Fifth Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/292) on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/328).

3. In paragraph 8 of his report, the Secretary-General estimated that the total cost of UNIFIL for the period of four months from 19 September 1978 to 18 January 1979 inclusive, based on an average force strength of 5,900 troops, would be \$46,858,000 and that the income from staff assessment would be \$370,000.

4. The Advisory Committee, in paragraphs 13, 15, 18, 24 and 25 of its report, indicated that savings totalling \$2,278,000 could be achieved with respect to the estimates of the Secretary-General and, as set out in paragraph 29 of its report, recommended that the budget for UNIFIL for the period from 19 September 1978 to 18 January 1979 inclusive should not exceed \$44.6 million gross (\$44.2 million net of staff assessment).

5. At the 21st meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced that Committee's report.

6. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of Norway introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/33/L.10) sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Senegal and Sweden (for the text, see para. 10 below).

7. At its 24th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by 67 votes to 12, with 1 abstention.

8. In regard to section III of the draft resolution, whereby the Secretary-General would be authorized to enter into commitments, the Fifth Committee requested the Secretary-General to submit—should the Security Council decide to renew the mandate beyond 18 January 1979—the cost estimates for the Force to the Advisory Committee, which would examine them with a view to making recommendations to him on the actual level of resources to be committed.

9. A full account of the Fifth Committee's consideration, including reservations expressed by some delegations as well as explanations of vote, is given in the summary record of the relevant meeting (A/C.5/33/SR.24).

#### *Recommendation of the Fifth Committee*

10. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### *Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon*

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (A/33/292) as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/33/328),

*Bearing in mind* Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 427 (1978) of 3 May 1978 and 434 (1978) of 18 September 1978,

*Recalling* its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978,

*Reaffirming* its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

*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 peace-keeping operations decided in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

## I

*Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 the additional amount of \$6,900,000 being the amount of the commitments entered into by the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, under the provisions of Assembly resolution 32/214 of 21 December 1977 for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 19 March to 18 September 1978 inclusive, in order to meet additional expenses of the Force arising from Security Council resolution 427 (1978) of 3 May 1978, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in Assembly resolution S-8/2;

## II

1. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of \$44,568,000 for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period from 19 September 1978 to 18 January 1979 inclusive, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to maintain a Special Account for the Force;

2. *Decides*, 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:

(a) To apportion an amount of \$27,297,900 for the above-mentioned four-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1978 and 1979;

(b) To apportion an amount of \$16,311,888 for the above-mentioned four-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (b) of resolution S-8/2 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1978 and 1979;

(c) To apportion an amount of \$940,385 for the above-mentioned four-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (c) of resolution S-8/2 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1978 and 1979;

(d) To apportion an amount of \$17,827 for the above-mentioned four-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (d) of resolution S-8/2 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1978 and 1979;

3. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of \$370,000 approved for the period from 19 September 1978 to 18 January 1979 inclusive, reduced by \$118,000, being the decrease in the estimated staff assessment income for the period from 19 March to 18 September 1978 inclusive;

## III

*Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon at a rate not to exceed \$11,142,000 per month for the period from 19 January to 31 October 1979 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of four months authorized under its resolution 434 (1978) of 18 September 1978, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

## IV

1. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon 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 Interim Force in Lebanon is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

## V

1. *Decides* that Djibouti and Viet Nam shall be included in the group of Member States mentioned in section I, paragraphs 2 (d) and 2 (c), respectively, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 and that their contributions for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 33/— of ————;<sup>3</sup>

2. *Decides further* that, in accordance with regulations 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions of the Member States listed in paragraph 1 of the present section to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon in respect of the appropriation apportioned under General Assembly resolution S-8/2 for the operation of the Force from 19 March to 18 September 1978 shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be further set off against the appropriations apportioned in section II above.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution 33/11 adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1978.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 3 November 1978, the General Assembly, by 110 votes to 4, with 14 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in part I of its report on subitem (a) (A/33/346, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 33/13 A.<sup>3</sup>

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted, by 114 votes to 13, with 4 abstentions,\* the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report on subitem (b) (A/33/347, para. 10). For the final text, see resolution 33/14.<sup>3</sup>

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 1 December 1978, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in part II of its report on subitem (a) (A/33/346/Add.1, para. 7). The part of operative paragraph 1 relating to authorization for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Emergency Force in an amount not to exceed \$1,456,000 for the period from 1 to 7 December 1978 inclusive was adopted by 90 votes to 12, with 3 abstentions;\* the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 95 votes to 3, with 12 abstentions.\* For the final text, see resolution 33/13 B.<sup>3</sup>

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1978, the General Assembly voted on draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Fifth Committee in part III of its report on subitem (a) (A/33/346/Add.2, para. 10). Operative paragraph 1 of section I of draft resolution A was adopted by 94 votes to 11, with 2 abstentions;\* section II was adopted by 93 votes to 11, with 3 abstentions;\* draft resolution A as a whole was adopted by 94 votes to 3, with 11 abstentions.\* Draft resolution B was adopted by 94 votes to 3, with 11 abstentions.\* For the final texts, see resolutions 33/13 C and D.<sup>3</sup>

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1978, the General Assembly voted on draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Fifth Committee in part IV of its report on subitem (a) (A/33/346/Add.3, para. 13). Draft resolution A was adopted by 105 votes to 9, with 14 abstentions;\* draft resolution B by 111 votes to 9, with 9 abstentions.\* For the final texts, see resolutions 33/13 E and F.<sup>3</sup>

\* Recorded vote.

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to agenda item 113 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/292	Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIFIL	Mimeographed
A/33/328	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financing of UNIFIL	Ditto
A/33/373 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNEF and UNDOF	Ditto
A/33/391 and Corr.1	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financing of UNEF and UNDOF	Ditto
A/C.5/33/45	Report of the Secretary-General on the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations	Ditto
A/C.5/33/L.8	Chairman of the Fifth Committee: draft resolution	See A/33/346, para. 6
A/C.5/33/L.10	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/347, para. 6
A/C.5/33/L.20	Chairman of the Fifth Committee: draft resolution	See A/33/346/Add.1, para. 1
A/C.5/33/L.21	Draft resolutions	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/346/Add.2, para. 6
A/C.5/33/L.27	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , A/33/346/Add.3, para. 6
A/C.5/33/L.29	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 7
A/C.5/33/L.30	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 8



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



WIN 23 1980

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

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**Agenda item 114:\* Report of the International Law Commission\*\* on the work of its thirtieth session**


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## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/419	Report of the Sixth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	47
	Check list of documents .....	47

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 27th, 31st to 46th and 67th meetings; *ibid.*, *Sixth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 89th meeting.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth (agenda item 89), twenty-ninth (item 87), thirtieth (item 108), thirty-first (item 106) and thirty-second (item 112).

## DOCUMENT A/33/419

### Report of the Sixth Committee

[Original: Arabic]  
[13 December 1978]

## CONTENTS

	Paragraphs		Paragraphs
INTRODUCTION .....	1-5	Articles 9 and 10 .....	75-77
PROPOSAL .....	6	Articles 11, 12 and 13 .....	78-84
DEBATE .....	7-286	Article 14 .....	85
A. General comments on the work of the International Law Commission and the codification process .....	7-21	Article 15 .....	86-87
B. The most-favoured-nation clause .....	22-132	Article 17 .....	88-90
1. Comments on the draft articles as a whole .....	27-63	Article 18 .....	91-93
(a) The most-favoured-nation clause and the principle of non-discrimination .....	35-37	Article 19 .....	94
(b) The most-favoured-nation clause and the different levels of economic development .....	38-42	Article 20 .....	95
(c) The most-favoured-nation clause in relation to customs unions and similar associations of States .....	43-53	Article 21 .....	96
(d) The general character of the draft articles .....	54-63	Article 22 .....	97
(i) Scope of the draft .....	55-62	Articles 23 to 26 in general .....	98-100
(ii) Scheme of the draft .....	63	Article 23 .....	101-109
2. Comments on the various draft articles ..	64-128	Article 24 .....	110-114
Articles 1 and 3 .....	64-66	Article 25 .....	115-116
Article 2 .....	67	Article 26 .....	117-119
Article 4 .....	68	Article 27 .....	120
Article 5 .....	69-70	Article 28 .....	121-122
Article 6 .....	71-72	Article 29 .....	123-124
Article 7 .....	73	Article 30 .....	125-128
Article 8 .....	74	3. Final phase of the codification of the topic .....	129-132
		(a) Form to be given to the codification of the topic and procedure by which the topic is to be codified .....	129-131
		(b) Request for comments .....	132
		C. State responsibility .....	133-192
		1. Comments on the draft articles as a whole ..	135-147



## CONTENTS (continued)

	Paragraphs		Paragraphs
2. Comments on the various draft articles	148-192	Article 6	226
Articles 5, 7, 8, 10 and 14	149-150	Article 7	227
Article 19	150-152	Articles 19 <i>bis</i> , 19 <i>ter</i> and 20 <i>bis</i>	228
Articles 20 and 21	153-155	Article 34	229
Article 22	156-158	Articles 35 and 36	230
Article 23	159-169	Article 35	231
Articles 24, 25 and 26	170-183	Article 36	232
Article 27	184-192	Article 36 <i>bis</i>	233-248
D. Succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties	193-215	F. Status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier	249-253
1. Comments on the draft articles as a whole	196-202	G. Second part of the topic "Relations between States and international organizations"	254-255
(a) General comments	196-199	H. Other decisions and conclusions of the International Law Commission	256-258
(b) Structure of the draft	200-201	1. The law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses	256-258
(c) Relationship between the present draft and the 1978 Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties	202	2. Review of the multilateral treaty-making process	259-260
2. Comments on the various draft articles	203-215	3. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law	261-262
Article 18	203-204	4. Jurisdictional immunities of States and their property	263-264
Article 21	205-206	5. Programme and methods of work of the International Law Commission	265-281
Article 22	207-208	6. Survey on "force majeure" and "fortuitous event" as circumstances precluding wrongfulness	282
Article 23	209-211	7. Co-operation with other bodies	283
Articles 24 and 25	212-215	8. Gilberto Amado Memorial Lecture	284
E. Questions of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations	216-248	9. International Law Seminar	285-286
1. Method of work and scope of the draft	218-221	DECISION	287
2. Comments on the draft articles as a whole	222-224	RECOMMENDATION OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE	288
3. Comments on the various draft articles	225-248		
Article 2, paragraph 1 (i)	225		

## Introduction

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session" and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

2. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 27th, 31st to 46th and 67th meetings, held on 23 October to 13 November and on 8 December 1978.

3. At the 27th meeting, on 23 October, Mr. José Sette Câmara, Chairman of the International Law Commission at its thirtieth session, introduced the Commission's report on the work that session (A/33/10). The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/33/192), prepared pursuant to a decision adopted by the Commission at its twenty-ninth session, containing the text of the draft articles provisionally adopted so far by the Commission on topics under current consideration. A note (A/C.6/33/L.4), indicating the correspondence between the final and the provisional set of draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses, was also circulated by the Secretariat. At the 46th meeting on 13 November, the Chairman

of the Commission commented on observations which had been made by representatives in the Sixth Committee on the report of the Commission. Members of the Sixth Committee expressed their appreciation for his statements.

4. At the 32nd meeting, on 27 October, the observer for the European Economic Community made a statement.

5. At the 67th meeting, on 8 December, the Rapporteur of the Sixth Committee raised the question whether the Committee, in accordance with established practice, wished to include in its report to the General Assembly a summary of the main trends which emerged in the course of the debate on the item. After referring to General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, the Rapporteur informed the Committee of the financial implications of the question. At the same meeting, the Sixth Committee decided that, in view of the subject matter, the report should include an analytical summary of the Committee's debate on the item.

## Proposal

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Colombia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/33/

L.16) sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, Turkey, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, later joined by Algeria, Sierra Leone and Zaire (for the text, see para. 288 below). During the same meeting, after the Sixth Committee had taken its decision on the draft resolution, the delegation of Chile expressed to the secretariat of the Committee its desire to be a co-sponsor of the draft resolution.

## Debate

### A. *General comments on the work of the International Law Commission and the codification process*

7. Representatives generally acknowledged that at its thirtieth session the Commission had accomplished a substantial and impressive amount of work, as could be seen from its report, and expressed satisfaction with a number of important results achieved at that session as well as with the high quality of the work done. The Commission was able to discuss all the main topics on the agenda of the session and, following closely the recommendations made by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/151 of 19 December 1977, had completed the second reading of the draft article on most-favoured-nation clauses and had made further progress in the preparation of its drafts on State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts, succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties, and on the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations, by adopting a number of additional articles relating to those provisional drafts. Furthermore, important preliminary work had also been done by the Commission in connexion with other topics and questions such as the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, the second part of the topic "Relations between States and international organizations", international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law, jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, and the review of the multilateral treaty-making process.

8. It was generally considered that the report of the Commission was another valuable contribution to the codification and progressive development of international law, proving once more the central role it played in the codification process and, therefore, in the establishment and consolidation of a just and lasting international legal order. In the three decades of the Commission's existence, its work had been one of the most important factors in the evolving process of contemporary international lawmaking through the United Nations system. This was shown by the positive and durable influence the Organization had exerted in laying the legal foundations for peaceful coexistence and co-operation among nations in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. Many resolutions adopted by the General Assembly might be overlooked, but the legal instruments, the codification conventions, elaborated on the basis of drafts prepared by the Commission, would always be useful and of a permanent value for States.

In that connexion, it was observed that the methods and procedures set forth in the Statute of the Commission (General Assembly resolution 174 (II), annex) had withstood the test of another international diplomatic conference. In 1978, the resumed session of the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties completed the work started in 1977 by adopting the Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties. The prudent and careful treatment of the subjects by the Commission, based on patient research of precedents, jurisprudence and doctrine, and able, conscientious and well-balanced drafting, had produced texts that were by no means academic exercises, but, on the contrary, the very basis of the embryo of contemporary conventional international law. The Commission and its members were to be commended for the constructive efforts they had consistently deployed in the performance of the difficult task entrusted to it by the General Assembly.

9. Some representatives observed that the Commission was probably on the threshold of a new phase of its existence in which, as a consequence of its own established authority and the current needs of the international community, it would have to confront increasingly complex questions referred to it by the General Assembly and to do so in an essentially realistic perspective, close to the thinking of Governments. The report adopted by the Commission at its thirtieth session already reflected the large number of extremely important issues under consideration by the Commission as well as the need for adaptation of the former customary law to the contemporary codified international law.

10. Some representatives emphasized the importance their respective Governments attached to the promotion of the progressive development and codification of international law and the work of the Commission. They stated that the United Nations codification process, including the work done by the Commission within that process, should not be circumscribed to the study of technical legal matters, but should serve the needs of the international community. The codification process should aim at obtaining results of practical interest to States. The Sixth Committee and the Commission should, therefore, concentrate their efforts on those questions which were important to the maintenance of international peace and security and the development and strengthening of friendly relations among States. In that connexion, reference was made to the new constitution of a Member State which contained a special provision basing foreign relations on a number of principles, including that of the scrupulous observance of the universally recognized rules of international law.

11. It was stated that the principles and rules of international law elaborated in an earlier time in vastly different circumstances did not correspond necessarily, and in all cases, to the requirements of the international order which had emerged since the Second World War. The former political, social and economic patterns had been radically changed by the breaking-up of former colonial empires and the emergence of an impressive number of newly independent States, as well as by a series of other great political, social and economic transformations. It was, therefore, imperative, according to some representatives, that the current process of codification of international law should take duly into account the requirement of the progressive

development of that law so that the codified rules should reflect to the fullest extent possible the new structures of the international community and keep pace with the changes which had occurred. Only by encompassing the needs and aspirations of the contemporary community of nations could the codification process enhance the effectiveness of the principles and rules of international law in international relations and by so doing fulfil its true mission, namely, the consolidation and development of peaceful and harmonious relations between States.

12. It was also stated that international law should be codified in such a way as to make it an instrument of justice in international relations by facilitating the regulation and development of equitable and mutually beneficial co-operation among States not only in the political and legal fields but also in trade and other economic matters. Thus, the process of codification of international law should also follow closely the requirement of and be instrumental towards the establishment and consolidation of a new international economic order, so that the codification instruments adopted would reflect the basic axioms of that new international economic order, namely the needs and aspirations of developing countries, the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, the requirements of technological development, etc. In the interdependent world of today, it was said, genuine international peace and security and the economic and technological development of nations could not be attained unless all States would co-operate in solving existing major problems in the framework of a just and equitable new economic and legal order.

13. It was emphasized that there was an immediate and basic link between the effective operation of a system of fundamental principles relating to the conduct of States—including the prohibition of the threat or use of force—and the progressive development and codification of international law, regarded as a process whereby efforts were made to translate those principles into specific legal obligations. Other major factors had led States to attach growing importance to the continuing process of adapting international law. Among them were the growing interdependence of States, technological progress, and the increase in the number of Members of the United Nations. Nothing less than co-operative action could serve the cause of international peace and security. In its resolution 2501 (XXIV) of 12 November 1969, the General Assembly had emphasized "the need for the further codification and progressive development of international law 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 to give increased importance to its role in relations among nations". In the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), annex), the Charter principles embodied in Articles 1 and 2 were declared to constitute basic principles of international law. As for the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2734 (XXV) of 16 December 1970, it reaffirmed the Charter's prohibition of the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of other States; it also reaffirmed that the territory of a State should not be the object of military

occupation resulting from the use of force in contravention of the provisions of the Charter. In that same resolution, the General Assembly recommended that the Security Council "take steps to facilitate the conclusion of the agreements envisaged in Article 43 of the Charter in order fully to develop its capacity for enforcement action as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter". The need to develop enforceable legal norms of conduct was also reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization for the period 1977/1978 (A/33/1), which contained a warning regarding the effect of violations of the Charter and Security Council resolutions, which had no effective legal means of implementation. Such violations dangerously affected the authority and prestige of the Organization. That issue touched directly upon the functioning of the system of international security and the legal order created by the Charter. It was a vital legal and political problem which related to the effective functioning of the Organization in its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and which was still very acute. If legal measures for collective United Nations action were not instituted and could not be applied where appropriate in order to compel implementation of Security Council resolutions, it would hardly be possible to curb the acts of aggression and other international crimes committed by States or groups of individuals using sophisticated weapons. States Members of the Organization were gradually becoming conscious of that compelling need, but many of them were still hesitant. In the area of international security, the United Nations had tended up to the present to adopt more emphatic declarations and to draft new conventions affirming the rights and duties of States in order to strengthen the Organization and its Charter. However, the very core of the problem, which was to ensure the implementation of Security Council decisions, had been left untouched and unresolved.

14. The Commission's central position in the law-generating activities of the international community imposed upon it, it was said, a special responsibility to preserve the integrity and clarity of the language of international law. It should try to avoid giving different meaning to the same term in different and not always analogous contexts. As an example, reference was made to the expression "third State" which appeared with no less than four different meanings in the report of the Commission on the work done at its thirtieth session. Moreover, in reaching its conclusions on terminological matters, the Commission should also bear in mind the meaning attached by States to terms and expressions used by them in international legal texts originated in forums other than the International Law Commission as, for instance, the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

15. Several representatives stressed the importance for the codification process of developing further the relationship between the Sixth Committee and the Commission, by involving the former more directly in the various stages of the codification process. Thirty years after the establishment of the Commission, the Sixth Committee should reflect on the ways and means by which it should fulfil its own functions in the field of the codification and progressive development of international law through the draft resolution recommended every year to the General Assembly. Regarding, for instance, the last stage of such a process, certain



representatives considered that the Sixth Committee should be entrusted, to an extent greater than in the past, with the task of elaborating codification instruments on the basis of drafts prepared by the Commission. That would not only enhance the authority of the Sixth Committee but also help to save funds that were being spent on various diplomatic conferences which usually received the Commission's drafts for further consideration with a view to adopting the corresponding international codification conventions.

16. With regard to the initial and intermediate stages of the codification of a given topic, it was recalled that the Sixth Committee regularly had the opportunity to review the codification work in progress within the Commission during the consideration of the report that the latter submitted annually to the General Assembly. The Commission had a central role to play as the only subsidiary body in the United Nations system with a specific and continuing general mandate to formulate proposals for the progressive development and codification of international law, but it was the responsibility of the Sixth Committee to undertake the difficult task of giving it guidance. Reference was made in this connexion to the responsibility of the Sixth Committee in submitting to the General Assembly recommendations concerning the study of new topics by the Commission, the priority to be attached to the study of topics on the Commission's programme and the definition of the scope of topics referred to the Commission.<sup>1</sup>

17. It was also stated that the first reading of several major topics under current consideration by the Commission was coming to an end and that, consequently, it would soon be in a position to move on to the systematic study of other topics. The increase in the number of those other topics posed a question relating to the general orientation of its future activities with regard to the codification and progressive development of international law. The time was coming when the Commission, with the guidance of the Sixth Committee, should review its entire codification programme from a long-term standpoint.

18. Other representatives emphasized the need to find a more effective way of dealing with the Commission's report in the Sixth Committee. In their view, the method of work followed in this respect by the Sixth Committee should be reconsidered. Thus, it was suggested that the present practice of holding a single over-all debate on the entire report should be changed and the Sixth Committee should hold a separate debate on the various topics included in a given report. Such an approach would be more useful for the work of the Commission on the topics concerned than the present practice. It was also stated that the Commission could provide guidance, in case of an eventual restructuring of the Sixth Committee's debate along the lines suggested, by indicating the topics that, in view of the working requirements of the Commission, would deserve separate debate in the Sixth Committee.

19. The statements made at the Sixth Committee, within such a restructured debate, should not, however, be regarded as a substitute for the interim written comments by Governments that the Commission, pursuant to the relevant provisions of its Statute, was always free to request. Rather, they served as an ad-

ditional contribution to the follow-up of the Commission's work on the topics concerned.

20. The question of the continued production of the analytical reports of the Sixth Committee's discussion of the report of the International Law Commission was also raised. It was said that such analytical reports were done in an excellent manner and, on the academic level, were extremely useful; they were also an expensive undertaking and it was debatable whether they were really necessary for the work of the Commission. The Commission should therefore be invited to express its views on the need for such analytical reports in the future.

21. Lastly, some representatives indicated that in commenting on the report of the Commission, they had to adopt a selective approach because of the wealth of material discussed at its thirtieth session, the organic link between several questions dealt with at that session and those considered at previous sessions, and the need for further and more detailed study by Governments of the draft articles under preparation.

### B. *The most-favoured-nation clause*

22. The International Law Commission was congratulated for its valuable work in submitting a final set of draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses (see A/33/10, chap. II, sect. D), thus carrying out the General Assembly's recommendation contained in paragraph 4 (a) of resolutions 31/97 of 15 December 1976 and 32/151 of 19 December 1977. Many representatives were of the view that the completion by the Commission of the second reading of the draft articles on such an important and complex topic, together with the commentaries thereto, was a major achievement for 1978 and an important contribution to the progressive development of international law and its codification. Praise was voiced for the two Special Rapporteurs on the topic, Mr. Endre Ustor and Mr. Nikolai A. Ushakov, for their outstanding contributions in the preparation of the draft articles.

23. The completion by the Commission of its second reading of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses was considered all the more noteworthy since most-favoured-nation treatment involved a very difficult set of problems, as had been borne out by the discussion in the Commission and by its report. Most-favoured-nation treatment could have an exceedingly favourable impact on equal and mutually advantageous co-operation between States, particularly in the area of international economic relations. The topic of the most-favoured-nation clause was viewed as being one of fundamental importance for international relations, as was evident from the treaty practice of States, and as one of particular interest to developing countries. It was said that the importance of the most-favoured-nation clause had grown in connexion with the application of the principle of peaceful coexistence and co-operation among States on the basis of equality and the exclusion of any discrimination.

24. Several representatives were of the view that while it could be argued that much of the progress achieved in economic relations and development in the past two decades had been due to exceptions to the most-favoured-nation clause, that clause was still the main pillar of international trade relations. The

<sup>1</sup> For more detailed comments on this point, see paragraphs 266 to 276 below, in the section entitled "Programme and methods of work of the International Law Commission".

most-favoured-nation clause was described as one of the soundest institutions of international treaty law, occupying a fundamental position in the treaty practice of States. The use of that clause enabled world trade to be expanded and liberalized on the basis of non-discrimination and the equality of sovereign States. It remained the best means of attaining the objectives of the elimination of discriminatory treatment and the reduction of customs tariffs, which were essential to the development of international trade, and could be crucial in regulating inter-State relations in a mutually beneficial manner. It was further stated that the most-favoured-nation clause must serve to foster the elimination of inequality and discrimination in economic relations between developed and developing countries. It was said that the dominant aspect of the debates held in the Commission and in the Sixth Committee was that of the role and place of the most-favoured-nation clause in the formation of legal rules which could contribute to the establishment of the new international economic order. In addition, it was noted, the dynamic relationship of all components of an increasingly interdependent world had given the most-favoured-nation clause an added dimension extending beyond strictly legal factors and the traditional boundaries of international trade.

25. Questions regarding the underlying philosophy of the most-favoured-nation clause were, however, raised by certain representatives. Bearing in mind that the aim of the clause was to establish machinery to equalize the situation of States, enabling them to compete under equal conditions, it was emphasized that such formal equality could easily lead to unfavourable treatment of the weakest countries, as had been shown in the Commission's report. Therefore, the question arose of the role the most-favoured-nation clause should play in the contemporary world, which was seeking to move away from such formal equality towards relations which took more account of differences in concrete situations, regional economic integration systems, relationships specific to categories of States having special affinities and different degrees of development. The view was expressed that it could safely be said that the philosophy underlying the clause was no longer valid in the modern world, at least as far as its application in economic matters was concerned, and that the equal treatment of States irrespective of the stage of their development or economic integration at the regional level was no longer a viable basis for a world-wide economic order. The emphasis was currently on differential treatments which gave rise to the need for more and more exceptions to the operation of the classical most-favoured-nation clause and made it necessary to ensure that the policies of such groupings of States corresponded to the provisions of the Charter, were outward-looking and had full regard for the legitimate interests of third countries, especially developing countries, as provided in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (General Assembly, resolution 3281 (XXIX)). That the international community had turned towards the quest for differential measures not only ran counter to preferences in the context of multilateral trade negotiations, but also had broader implications that affected the over-all concept of the most-favoured-nation clause. In the light of the fundamental changes that had occurred in international relations, it was urged that the most-favoured-nation system should be reconsidered with a view to the establishment of the new international economic order.

26. A considerable number of representatives commented upon the final set of draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses. Such comments related to the draft articles as a whole, to their specific provisions and to the final phase of the codification of the topic. Many representatives noted that the observations advanced were of a general or preliminary nature and that their Governments would make known their position in a more detailed and final manner at an appropriate time. In addition, some representatives referred to the oral observations made on behalf of their Governments at previous sessions of the General Assembly on the draft articles on the topic provisionally adopted by the Commission in 1976, as well as to their Governments' written comments thereon, annexed to the report of the Commission on the work of its thirtieth session.

#### 1. COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT ARTICLES AS A WHOLE

27. Many representatives viewed the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses as being generally acceptable, susceptible to a large measure of support, and as providing a sound basis for the finalization of the codification of the topic. The Commission's work on the topic was a commendable effort to codify and progressively develop international law, particularly in the field of international trade. In the course of the second reading of the draft articles, it was felt that many articles had been formulated more clearly and considerably improved, the Commission having taken into account the observations of Governments, United Nations organs and interested intergovernmental organizations. The draft articles were the result of a very thorough study of State practice and judicial decisions and of a review of the most authoritative doctrine on the matter. The draft constituted an up-to-date codification of international law with substantial elements of progressive development and responded to the legal questions raised by the utilization of the clause and to the challenge of expanding international trade and payments, the new global dimensions of international transport and communications, and the development of international co-operation in many other fields.

28. The inclusion in the draft of useful elements of flexibility was favourably commented upon by several representatives. The Commission was commended for having taken into account the interests of developing countries and for having succeeded in relating international law to problems connected with the new international economic order and global economic development, which was very important for the emerging principles of international economic relations. At a time when international economic relations between States were undergoing a critical scrutiny because of the imbalance between developed and developing States, the draft articles were a significant contribution to the establishment of a new international economic order. The concept of the most-favoured-nation clause as expounded in the Commission's report was a valuable contribution to the universal quest for a more equitable international economic régime. Demonstrating the high quality of the Commission's work, the draft articles were considered a masterpiece of technical craftsmanship, as the terminology used was in keeping with contemporary legal technique.

29. As the most-favoured-nation clause played a very important role in international trade and in the development of mutually advantageous economic relations, representatives stressed that the codification and

progressive development of the norms and rules of international law governing the subject were of major importance. Such codification and development would further the evolution of rules for the organization of international trade and the development of contemporary international law, as well as strengthen the economic and developmental interests of developing countries in the field of international trade. Enhancing the legal institution of the most-favoured-nation clause would help to abolish unjustified trade barriers and promote mutually advantageous and equitable economic relations among all States on the basis of sovereign equality and co-operation. Furthermore, the draft, which condensed a whole body of practice, doctrine and judicial decisions into a few systematically classified rules, would help clarify the principles of law on and serve as a useful guide to the interpretation and application of the most-favoured-nation clause, as well as help clarify rules concerning the clause which were gaining general acceptance. The commentaries adopted by the Commission showed that the issues dealt with by various articles could give rise to varying interpretations. It would doubtless be useful to proceed at present to a codification of the norms and principles generally applied by States, defining them and adding elements likely to promote the progressive development of international law, so as to facilitate understanding of a subject whose legal aspects were often quite complicated. The draft articles contained various elements that would be of assistance to those countries concluding treaties including a most-favoured-nation clause.

30. Some representatives, however, expressed regret that there appeared to be certain omissions in the draft articles which seriously diminished their usefulness and rendered them unacceptable in their current form. According to those representatives, the draft clearly needed further improvement. A number of important issues had been left unsolved, leaving gaps in the draft and creating an imbalance. It was said that the full impact of new developments in international economic relations on the most-favoured-nation system was not reflected in the draft. To some representatives the most glaring deficiency of the final draft was that it largely ignored and failed to grapple with the series of problems posed by the modern development of regional economic co-operation and particularly by the existence of customs unions and its impact on the application of the clause. The draft articles were also said to have not sufficiently met the requirement that the rules of law governing world trade must of necessity recognize the diversity of levels of economic development and differences in economic and social systems. In particular the impact of the new international economic order and the development of such mechanisms as "differential measures" were not adequately reflected in the draft. Any approach to the codification of the most-favoured-nation clause was bound to reflect a certain bias if it was based on precedents and practice that had evolved in a structure of inequitable international economic relations. Representatives stressed that any general rules on the most-favoured-nation clause, regardless of their final form and legal status and even if they were only of a supplementary nature, would not be accepted unless they constituted a well-balanced set of rules which, as a whole, reflected practical reality and, in particular, took account of various points to which they had referred.

31. It was further elaborated that that apparent lack of adaptation of the draft to new developments in international economic relations was not particularly tragic, since draft article 28 expressly provided that it applied only to most-favoured-nation clauses in future treaties, and draft article 29 stated that in negotiating such future treaties, the parties could agree on any provision derogating from the rules of the final draft. Moreover, the final draft clearly recognized that the obligation to accord most-favoured-nation treatment might be subject to conditions and was not even presumed to be unconditional. Changes made in the draft during the course of the second reading had greatly enhanced the flexibility of the clause, and, thereby, the possibility of adapting it to the requirements of modern international relations, particularly in the economic field. Nevertheless, it was said, under draft articles 15 to 18 some relationships between a granting State and a third State were still irrelevant for the acquisition by the beneficiary State of a right to treatment not less favourable than the treatment extended to the third State. Furthermore, the final draft still mentioned only some relationships between a granting State and a third State as not giving rise to a right for the beneficiary State to treatment at least as favourable as that given to that third State (articles 23 to 26). The technique of establishing negative and positive lists of conditions for treatment at least as favourable as that accorded to any third State would require those lists to be complete, or at least to cover all the situations which currently occurred in international practice. Furthermore, with the application of such a technique, the beneficiary State either had the full right to be treated at least as favourably as a particular third State, or it had no right to any specific treatment at all in connexion with the treatment accorded to a particular third State.

32. Certain other representatives stated that the draft articles touched on some complicated issues which needed clarification. The draft should include a provision urging States to agree on most-favoured-nation clauses between themselves, in order to realize equal and mutually advantageous co-operation between them. Most-favoured-nation treatment could become fully effective only if the scope of the application of the most-favoured-nation clauses covered major areas of co-operation and was sufficiently wide. The present draft did not make provision for the definition of the scope of application, but merely proceeded on the assumption that States agreed on the scope of application if and when they agreed on the clause itself. It was also said that the draft articles had been based on a case-by-case system, rather than on a doctrinal method with general principles predominating. That had made it difficult to make a precise assessment of the draft articles, particularly since they were not exhaustive in that they did not touch on all the aspects of a very varied and rich practice. Furthermore, the observation was made that while the draft articles on matters other than international trade reflected national and international practice and judicial decisions, generally speaking those decisions were not very recent and might not reflect more contemporary State experience on a particular matter.

33. Still other representatives questioned the Commission's decision to change the title of the draft from "draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause", adopted for the draft on first reading, to "draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses", adopted on second



reading. Changing the title from singular to plural might create more difficulties than it solved. It was stated that the reason given for that change was that a most-favoured-nation clause could be conditional or unconditional and that the parties could, under article 29, draft their own provisions. The soundness of that argument could, however, be questioned, since the Commission had dealt not with particular most-favoured-nation clauses in treaties but with the legal implications of such clauses. Just as the expression "most-favoured-nation" had been retained, although the word "nation" was no longer used in relations between States, the word "clause" should have been retained in the singular in order to avoid confusion.

34. Finally, it was remarked that statements made during the Sixth Committee's discussion on the topic had implied that the Committee must now either accept the draft articles as a whole or reject them. A different view held was that the Committee could still make changes, even basic changes, to the Commission's draft, which was only a point of departure. If there was some confusion on that point, the manner in which the Commission appeared to view its role might to some extent provide the explanation. Essentially, it saw its task as one of giving systematic form to rules of international law. Where no clear rules were discerned, the practice of States was examined by the Commission and new rules based on the practice were drawn up. Sometimes, where there were no clear instances of State practice, it engaged in progressive development of the law. The Commission could not make law; it might only point the direction in which it considered the law should move. States might disagree with the Commission and reject its suggestions, but the possibility of such rejection should not discourage the Commission from making its considered and warranted suggestions.

(a) *The most-favoured-nation clause and the principle of non-discrimination*

35. Most representatives who referred to this matter agreed with the Commission's view that the most-favoured-nation clause may be considered as a technique or means for promoting the equality of States or non-discrimination. It was noted that the International Court of Justice had made a pronouncement to the same effect in 1952 in the case concerning rights of nationals of the United States of America in Morocco.<sup>2</sup> Support was expressed for the Commission's view that the rule of non-discrimination in international law was a general rule which followed from the sovereign equality of States. That rule notwithstanding, however, States were free to grant special favours to other States on the ground of some special relationship of a geographical, economic, political or other nature. Article 47 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations<sup>3</sup> and article 72 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations<sup>4</sup> did not, it was pointed out, regard the most-favoured-nation clause as a form of discrimination. That view was confirmed and elaborated in the Commission's commentary on the matter found in paragraph 50 of its report.

36. Certain representatives, however, made critical comments concerning the Commission's concept of

the relationship between the most-favoured-nation clause and the principle of non-discrimination. While the Commission had been right in its conclusion that the clause could be considered as a technique or means for promoting the equality of States or non-discrimination, the close relationship between the clause and the general principle of non-discrimination should not blur the differences between the two notions. In fact, it was said, the granting of most-favoured-nation treatment was still subject to unacceptable conditions, which was not favourable to good relations between States. In that regard, the Commission had concluded that both doctrine and State practice currently favoured the presumption of the unconditionality of the clause. Furthermore, according to another view, while the differentiation made by the Commission between the most-favoured-nation clause, based on a contractual agreement, and the principle of non-discrimination, derived from the general principle of sovereign equality of States, was correct in substance, it had not proposed a sufficient conceptual differentiation that would be applicable in practice. To indicate the legal difference, the Commission had merely referred to article 47 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. However, it followed from the content of that provision that its purpose was the general observance of the obligations stipulated by the Convention for all States. By stipulating those obligations as a minimum standard in diplomatic relations, the Vienna Convention made it possible for States to grant each other broader advantages, for example, in the form of the most-favoured-nation clause. However, such a standard did not exist in other fields, particularly in the commercial-political field. Consequently, there was an urgent need for codified rules specifying the principle of non-discrimination, especially in the economic field, in addition to rules applying to the most-favoured-nation clause.

37. Finally, it was remarked that it was apparent from paragraphs 47 to 49 of the report of the Commission that it had proceeded on the basis of the principle of the sovereign equality of States in so far as it was connected with the principle of non-discrimination, which derived from it. That point of view, however, did not reflect reality, for if the clause favoured non-discrimination, it was to that extent not based on the principle of the sovereign equality of States. Utilization of the clause always served a specific purpose which corresponded to the particular interests of States, not to a general, overriding principle. That question was not purely academic, since if one accepted the Commission's hypothesis, any limitation on the application of the clause would impair a basic principle of international relations, that of the sovereign equality of States. However, in so far as the clause basically reflected the particular interests of States, one could not interpret or apply it without taking account of those interests or subordinate them to other interests, however lofty they might be.

(b) *The most-favoured-nation clause and the different levels of economic development*

38. Representatives expressed satisfaction with the fact that in its preparation of the draft articles the Commission had taken into account the different levels of economic development of States and had recognized the problem which the application of the most-favoured-nation clause created in the field of economic relations when a striking inequality existed between

<sup>2</sup> See *Case concerning rights of nationals of the United States of America in Morocco, Judgment of August 27th 1952: I.C.J. Reports 1952, p. 192.*

<sup>3</sup> See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 596, No. 8638, p. 261.

the development of the States concerned. The application of the clause should not only be based on the principle of equality of States but should also take into account the inequities existing among them so that it could become a mechanism, *inter alia*, for correcting such disparities. As indicated in the report prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (the "UNCTAD memorandum") and quoted in paragraph 51 of the Commission's report, application of the most-favoured-nation clause to all countries regardless of their level of development would satisfy the conditions of formal equality, but would in fact involve implicit discrimination against the weaker members of the international community. This applied, it was said, not only to the sphere of trade relations, but to other spheres as well, such as the question of the more equitable régime in the field of intellectual property, i.e. the transfer of technology. But in so far as the field of trade was concerned, the developing States, most of which were newly independent, had not yet established solid trade relations either between themselves or with developed States. Certain relations of a colonial type persisted in the field of trade: newly independent States continued to be a source of raw materials and a market for the finished products of their former colonizers, and developing countries which manufactured goods had difficulty in exporting them to developed countries because of the many tariff and non-tariff barriers which existed. Even the markets of other developing countries were generally reserved for transnational corporations. Therefore, the most-favoured-nation clause as applied to bilateral relations among developing countries or between them and developed countries must avoid perpetuating such discrimination. Moreover, it was a well-known fact that the elimination or reduction of barriers to international trade could adversely affect the interests of economically weaker countries and perpetuate rather than reduce the existing economic disequilibrium. It was therefore necessary that special provisions should be formulated in favour of countries whose economies were in the early stages of development. The firmly established principle that developing countries were entitled to special economic assistance was reflected in the provisions of the new Part IV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)<sup>5</sup> and in the current work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Articles 18 and 19 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States contained provisions regarding tariff preferences for the developing countries and measures to be taken to accelerate their economic growth and bridge the economic gap between them and the developed countries. Efforts to expand trade between developed and developing countries could serve more than merely the immediate ends towards which such efforts were directed. Legislation aimed at protecting trade and commerce had also helped to win recognition within States of a number of basic constitutional rights. There was no reason why the same could not happen in the international sphere. Action by the Commission to advance the interests of the developing countries in the field of international trade was therefore significant, and satisfaction was expressed that such action seemed to have unanimous support.

<sup>5</sup> See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents*, vol. IV (Sales No. GATT/1969-1), p. 53.

39. A number of representatives welcomed, in the light of the preceding considerations, the inclusion by the Commission of articles 23, 24 and 30 in the draft articles. They were gratified that, within the sphere of its own competence, the Commission had endeavoured to combat economic inequality, which constituted one of the greatest challenges currently facing the world. Conscious of the inequalities resulting from different levels of economic development, the Commission had considered the various documents in the area, particularly those relating to the new international economic order, those prepared by UNCTAD and GATT and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. The Commission had not confined itself to codifying existing rules, but had also striven to supplement existing rules, taking due account of the fact that the trade needs of the developing countries differed from those of the developed countries. Those efforts aimed at the progressive development of international law had been successful as was shown, for example, in draft articles 23 and 24, which were aimed at promoting the economic development of the developing countries and eliminating the economic inequalities between those countries and the developed countries. That would serve the interest of the international community as a whole and therefore justified the exceptions to the application of the most-favoured-nation clause in the case of treatment extended under a system of generalized preferences or preferential treatment granted under arrangements between developing States. It was stated that from the standpoint of international law, the new article 24 and articles 23 and 30 contributed to the establishment of the new international economic order. The Commission had clearly shown that it was possible to draw up rules of international law which were universal in scope and were in favour of the developing countries. Those rules might admittedly be a minimum but only that minimum now had a chance of resulting in the adoption of an international convention on the topic. The content of the three articles, moreover, corresponded in general to the declaration adopted at the Conference held recently at Belgrade (see A/33/206, p. 81) in which the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries had emphasized that the principle of non-reciprocity of concessions in trade relations between the developed and the developing countries was of special significance and would lead to the establishment of a more equitable foundation for the participation of the developing countries in the GATT trade negotiations. For many of the representatives who supported the content of articles 23, 24 and 30, the inclusion of those articles in the draft and in the final codification instrument was crucial and of cardinal importance. It was said that the draft could not be supported if those three articles were not included.

40. While the Commission had attempted to enter into the field of progressive development of the law by adopting articles 23, 24 and 30, certain representatives expressed doubts concerning those articles. It was remarked that it would be preferable to see those draft articles contain comprehensive, clear legal rules which would secure special treatment for developing countries in the field of international trade. By their insertion in the draft, such clear rules would not by that fact alone be turned into binding rules of law. But States would have been given greater encouragement to agree on the law in that area. Since the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Develop-

ment in 1964, the desire to provide special treatment to developing countries with a view to enabling them to develop their international trade had been reflected over the years, both in the measures adopted by such international organizations as GATT and in actions taken by individual States. The time had come for that trend to be expressed in legal norms. Another view expressed was that the needs of the developing countries had not been fully taken into account by articles 23, 24 and 30. The Commission should not have focused its attention only on the question of trade and the generalized system of preferences, but, through the mechanism of differential measures, should have probed the wider areas of economic relations as well. Although some improvements had been made in the draft articles, the impact of the new international economic order and the developments relating to the most-favoured-nation clause were not adequately reflected. In addition, it was stressed that studies of the *ejusdem generis* principle (reflected in articles 9 and 10) should pay special attention to differences in levels of development in order to prevent the dislocation of economies. The developing countries as a whole should be granted new tariff and non-tariff preferences and should not agree to extend to others the preferential treatment they granted each other. Furthermore, the trade and development needs of the developing countries might require the non-application of the most-favoured-nation clause for a period of time with respect to certain types of international trade relations.

41. It was stated that the Commission had rightly endeavoured to avoid the economic issues which surrounded the sensitive questions of exceptions to the application of the most-favoured-nation clause. While there was a real need for such exceptions, particularly in view of the different levels of economic development of States, action to provide a legal basis for special and differential treatment for developing countries should be taken by the international institutions concerned. It was noted that the Commission had felt that it could not enter into fields outside its functions and that it was not in a position to deal with economic matters or suggest rules for the organization of international trade. In support of that reasoning, it had been argued that the Commission did not have sufficient information with regard to doctrine and practice to pronounce on such matters or to justify progressive development of the pertinent rules, a question which was contemplated only tentatively in article 30. However, it was maintained, in reality the beginnings of an international development law already existed, formulated on the basis of three different factors: first, a collection of declarations and resolutions in which a coherent international doctrine could already be identified; secondly, a set of rules of prevailing positive international law; and lastly, a whole juridical framework which was being developed daily at the bilateral level and could not be dissociated from the multilateral action taken, in particular, in the framework of the United Nations. On the basis of that collection of texts general principles had been established which had been sanctioned by the General Assembly in its resolutions 2626 (XXV), concerning the International Development Strategy, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), concerning the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) concerning the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. If the rules

elaborated were to have practical application, it was important, in embarking on the codification exercise, not to lose sight of international reality, otherwise the rules would either not be accepted by the majority of States, or they would be outmoded even before they could be adopted. In general development strategy, law was not an end in itself; it must be the instrument for the transformation of international society, which, under the influence of the new force represented by the third world, was currently embarked on the irreversible course leading to a new international economic order. Henceforward, therefore, it must serve the cause of development, which, as Pope Paul VI had said, was the new name for peace.

42. Finally, certain representatives noted that owing to lack of agreement, the Commission had not attempted to define the relationship between the most-favoured-nation clause and treatment extended in accordance with the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States or the relationship between the clauses and treatment extended under commodity agreements, which had been the object of two proposals before the Commission at its thirtieth session (articles A and 21 *ter*) (see A/33/10, para. 54). It had left it to States to take a final decision on these important questions when undertaking the final stage of codification of the topic. It was stated that those two proposals should be studied especially with a view to ensuring protection of the interests of the developing countries, which needed to develop their own resources. The immediate application of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States was advocated, which would also further the establishment of the new international economic order on sound and just bases.

(c) *The most-favoured-nation clause in relation to customs unions and similar associations of States*

43. Several representatives were of the view that it was contrary to the general spirit of the draft, in which the Commission had endeavoured to codify and reflect the progressive development of international law, to ignore such phenomena as customs unions, free-trade areas and regional or subregional groupings. It was contrary to the general spirit of the draft, in which the Commission had endeavoured to codify and reflect the progressive development of international trade to ignore these new phenomena of contemporary international life. It also seemed to contradict the Commission's wish, stated in paragraph 63 of its report, to take into consideration all recent developments which might have a bearing upon the codification or progressive development of rules pertaining to the application of the clause. Many developing countries, as well as developed countries, were members of customs unions or free-trade areas, and it would clearly be unacceptable if States participating in such ventures in regional integration were obliged to extend to third States the advantages which they accorded to each other as an essential condition of their participation in such an association. It was unsatisfactory for the Commission to have failed to include a specific article on the customs union exception because of the alleged "inconclusiveness" of the comments to which reference was made in paragraph 58 of the report. It was only fair to point out that the majority of inter-governmental organizations which had submitted written comments were favourable to the inclusion of a specific exception for customs unions and free-trade areas. Such comments included those submitted by the Economic Commission for Western Asia, the secretariat



of GATT, the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (Andean Pact), the Caribbean Community secretariat, the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association. Some representatives in their remarks on this matter referred to or endorsed the comments submitted by some of these organizations.

44. The reluctance to deal squarely with the issue was considered all the more remarkable in view of the fact that under article 12 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, all States had the right to participate in subregional, regional and inter-regional co-operation in the pursuit of their economic and social development and that GATT, in article XXIV, explicitly envisaged a non-application of its general most-favoured-nation clauses in cases of formation of customs unions and free-trade areas. It was therefore incomprehensible, it was maintained, that the Commission should have failed to take a positive decision on that matter.

45. It was noted that the Commission had had before it a proposal by one of its members which stated that a beneficiary State not a member of a customs union was not entitled to treatment extended by the granting State as a member of the customs union to a third State which was also a member. If articles 23, 24 and 30 exemplified the progressive development of international law, the absence of any exceptions protecting the position of customs unions and free-trade areas was surprising. Such associations existed everywhere in both the developed and the developing world. No one had been able to cite a single case where the treatment which States members of a customs union granted each other had been claimed to apply to a State beneficiary of the most-favoured-nation clause. Although articles such as 23, 24 and 30, which in no way represented the codification of pre-existing international law, had been included, probably rightly, in the draft, agreement had not been reached on the exception for customs unions, since it was claimed that it constituted a political issue which only the General Assembly would be able to solve. On the contrary, it involved a well established practice which had originated in the nineteenth century and which article XXIV of GATT had simply consolidated. Great importance was attached to that point and the conviction was expressed that the exception in favour of customs unions corresponded exactly to the current state of international law and was perfectly in line with the interests of all States, especially developing countries. It was said, moreover, that this classic exception had long been accepted by jurists and had been sanctioned by the practice of States as evidenced by the frequency of explicit exceptions in treaty practice, in the same way as the exception that was extended for frontier traffic (article 25). For these representatives, therefore, the draft did not come up to expectations in view of the current state of international relations and, unless their comments were taken into account, the otherwise laudable work of the Commission on this topic could not be considered complete, viable or constructive.

46. It was furthermore stressed by certain of those representatives that the parties to a treaty containing a most-favoured-nation clause did not normally intend the clause to be applicable to benefits which either of them might subsequently grant to another State in connexion with the establishment of a customs union or free-trade area. An exception for such cases should therefore normally be considered to be implicit in the

most-favoured-nation clause, and that should be reflected in the draft articles. Otherwise, a State bound by such a clause might be prevented from becoming a member of a customs union or free-trade area. This would be an unfortunate result, for such associations were regarded as instruments of trade liberalization and economic development. Existing regional and sub-regional integration processes constituted exceptions to the most-favoured-nation clause, and obviously must do so, otherwise they would simply be unable to function. Clearly, as recognized in article XXIV of GATT, the internal benefits generated by an integration process could not create rights for third parties and therefore could not be claimed automatically by third parties, on the basis of the clause, without permanently undermining integration systems.

47. Certain representatives who favoured the inclusion of a customs union exception in the draft articles mentioned State practice and the experience of their respective regions, recalling their membership in various regional co-operation or integration schemes, including, for example, the Andean Pact, the Community of West African States, the European Economic Community, the Latin American Free-Trade Association, the League of Arab States and the Yaoundé and Lomé Conventions. For a number of those representatives, there was no doubt that the development of regional and subregional economic co-operation had had a definite impact on the application of the most-favoured-nation clause and that the clause had played a very important role in the integration process. The view was expressed that third world countries which had appeared on the international scene were currently seeking to define their own development objectives and that international society must, therefore, adapt itself to the new circumstances and elaborate new rules aimed at eliminating phenomena of dependence, at promoting development and reducing inequality as much as possible; in other words, at preparing the establishment of a new international economic order. The legal formula adopted in that context by the developing countries was that of the association or multilateral unions which reflected the current integration effort. But simultaneously, a similar trend was perceptible among the developed countries. The entities thus established defined, in their constituent instruments, their concept of the most-favoured-nation clause and regulated the conditions of its application.

48. Certain representatives referred to other articles of the draft which might have a bearing on the most-favoured-nation clause in relation to customs unions and similar associations of States. Attention was drawn to article 9 which embodied the general condition that a most-favoured-nation clause could only generate rights which fell within the limits of the subject-matter of the clause. It might be argued, it was said, that the treatment which members of a customs union or free-trade area granted to one another as a consequence of such a union necessarily fell outside the limit of the subject matter of a most-favoured-nation clause in bilateral treaties with States which were not members of such unions. Furthermore, under the new wording of article 17, the mere fact that the treatment granted by members of such a union to one another was extended under an international agreement did not affect the acquisition of rights by a non-member State under a most-favoured-nation clause.

Nevertheless, it would have been preferable, according to this view, if the final draft had provided for a clear-cut exception for customs unions and similar arrangements along the lines of those provided for in articles 23, 24, 25 and 26. Such a provision would be all the more justified since it would apply only to arrangements between States which conformed to international standards, including rules and procedures of competent international organizations designed to protect the legitimate interests of States which were beneficiaries of most-favoured-nation clauses and which did not take part in the relevant regional arrangements. Attention was also drawn to article 29, according to which the granting and beneficiary States might agree on most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters which lent themselves to such treatment and might also specify the sphere of relations in which they undertook most-favoured-nation obligations. The belief was therefore expressed that article 29 was one of a residuary nature within which the question of customs union and free-trade areas could be accommodated. Finally, although the Commission had stated that its silence on the question should not be interpreted as a recognition of the existence or non-existence of a rule on the subject (*ibid.*, para. 58), there appeared to one representative to be evidence to the contrary in article 17, which dealt explicitly with the link between the clause and multilateral treaties.

49. On the other hand, other representatives supported the approach adopted by the Commission (*ibid.*, paras. 57-58) in not including in the draft a customs union exception. The exclusion of an article such as the proposed article 23 *bis* was fully justified by political and legal considerations, the arguments adduced in favour of inclusion not being convincing. Under article 12 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, States belonging to economic communities were obligated to ensure, where their attitude towards outside parties was concerned, that the policies of the groupings to which they belonged were consistent with their international obligations and with the needs of international economic co-operation, and had full regard to the legitimate interests of third countries, especially developing countries. That was in line with the practice of certain existing groupings, such as the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The most appropriate way of resolving problems arising from existing most-favoured-nation clauses was by negotiation between the States concerned, for which purpose article 29 provided the necessary latitude. The question was viewed as being one of limited practical importance, whereas the inclusion of an additional exception in the draft would weaken the scope of its application and should thus be resisted. Customs unions, free-trade areas and other forms of regional groupings which constituted exceptions to the general rule should be legislated upon by the appropriate bodies, not included in the draft articles under consideration. Attention was drawn in that connexion to the fact that the suggested new article 23 *bis* did not define a customs union, whereas article XXIV of GATT clearly defined under what conditions exceptions could be made for customs unions. The GATT provisions obviously could not be changed or weakened. In any event, it was said, it was unlikely that the matter of customs unions would ultimately be covered because members of such unions would probably not become parties to a treaty containing a most-favoured-nation clause.

50. Also mentioned by certain representatives who supported the Commission's approach to the matter was their opinion that customs unions were unions of developed countries and that acceptance of a provision along the lines of the proposed article 23 *bis* would be tantamount to erecting a wall between the developing countries on the one hand and the developed countries on the other. The inclusion of an article providing for a customs union exception would discriminate against developing countries, as they could not ask for the terms which developed States granted to each other within a customs union. The Commission's approach, it was further said, had blocked the attempts of some States to put the so-called supranational organizations on the same level as sovereign States. Such attempts had been completely unjustified.

51. With reference to the statements made to the effect that the non-inclusion of customs unions and free-trade associations constituted a glaring omission, it was said that there was nothing in the draft articles that went against the sovereign right of States to form themselves into regional or subregional economic groupings in accordance with the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. The Commission had acknowledged that right of States and had taken a deliberate and reasoned decision regarding the application of the most-favoured-nation clause. The question was not whether States could form themselves into economic groupings but rather whether or not the most-favoured-nation clause system applied in those circumstances. The Commission had answered in the affirmative, except for cases where a developed country conferred benefits on a developing country within the framework of a generalized system of preference (article 23) or where two or more developing countries agreed to extend certain privileges among themselves (article 24). Moreover, in the latter case, the draft laid down two important conditions relating to the application of the exception by stating that the preferential treatment in question should relate to the field of trade and be in conformity with the relevant rules and procedures of a competent international organization of which the States concerned were members. The principal aim of the most-favoured-nation clause was to eradicate State-imposed barriers to trade, and such a barrier certainly existed when some States were accorded advantages that were not extended to others. The reasons for exempting developing countries, on a temporary basis, from some of the effects of the clause were well known. Those reasons did not apply in the case of developed countries, and the fact that such countries might have joined together in customs unions did not change the situation. It was regrettable that the absence of any exception covering customs unions among developed countries seemed to have led such countries to an almost total rejection of the draft articles, since it was essential for the developed countries to accept in a concrete way the principle of special treatment for developing countries if the latter were to benefit from international trade while their economies remained insufficiently developed.

52. Still other representatives stressed the fact that further examination was needed of the Commission's decision not to include advantages accorded by one member of a customs union or free-trade area to another among the exceptions to the application of the most-favoured-nation clause. It would be necessary to examine whether giving such an application to arti-

cle 12 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States would entail benefits that would outweigh the inherent danger that an exception to the most-favoured-nation clause might be used to discriminate against States not members of customs unions. Careful examination would be undertaken in the light of recent developments in the area of the establishment of customs unions or similar arrangements, which were not a monopoly of the developed countries. It was also said that as it was legally difficult to demonstrate the existence of a customary rule establishing an implicit exception in the case of customs unions, such a rule should be adopted by a political decision at a plenipotentiary conference or in the General Assembly in the final phase of the codification of the topic. Any such conference would have to consider the matter in relation to developing countries, since many States in Latin America, Africa and Asia had grouped themselves in several integrationist movements in order to strengthen their respective economies and to free trade among themselves.

53. Finally, certain representatives concluded that it was necessary to state the principles applicable to those questions, as well as to the question of special treatment for developing countries, in a manner acceptable to both developing and developed countries. That did not mean that the Commission's draft articles as they stood should be rejected. The draft articles had the advantage of bringing out clearly the conflicting considerations underlying that issue and represented valuable groundwork in a difficult area of law. It was therefore important to continue to search for solutions both in the Sixth Committee and during the period prior to the convening of a diplomatic conference, if one was to be held. The success of the draft articles depended first and foremost on the support, co-operation and collaboration of the greatest number of Member States and of the main economic and trading Powers in particular. Division or confrontation would inevitably bring all efforts to naught. One of the essential aims of the draft articles was to help overcome legal obstacles to the development of trade relations, not to create new obstacles. The success of the work would depend on the achievement of a consensus.

(d) *The general character of the draft articles*

54. Satisfaction was expressed that the Commission had once again placed consideration of the most-favoured-nation clause in the context of the general law of treaties. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties<sup>6</sup> was currently the authority in the field, and the proposed articles should therefore be interpreted in the light of its provisions, on which most of them were based. Representatives welcomed the decision by the Commission to follow as closely as possible the structure and terminology of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties in order to create a coherent uniform set of rules embodied in the draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause. Nevertheless, the draft articles were conceived as an independent set of legal rules which were not intended to become an annex to that Convention. They were considered to have made a new contribution to the development of the law of treaties. Their residual character was, moreover, explicitly established in article 29. It was remarked, however, that in relation to the sphere of application

of the draft articles, the draft went considerably beyond the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, as that sphere was not restricted to obligations of most-favoured-nation treatment contained in treaties between States but also dealt with the relations of States as between themselves under international agreements which contained a clause on most-favoured-nation treatment to which other subjects of international law were also parties.

(i) *Scope of the draft*

55. Support was indicated for the decision of the Commission to consider the subject of the most-favoured-nation clause in a wider perspective, dealing not only with trade matters but also with rights and privileges for persons and things, such as the treatment of foreigners, their access to courts, the treatment of ships, aircraft, trains, automobiles and other means of transport, and the privileges and immunities of diplomatic missions. The difficulties encountered in the preparation of the draft nevertheless related essentially to trade and economic relations between States, with regard, for example, to treatment under a generalized system of preferences (article 23), arrangements between developing States (article 24) and new rules of international law in favour of developing countries (article 30). But the Commission had amply demonstrated that the most-favoured-nation clause was applicable in other areas of international relations and that the draft should not be concerned with the application of the clause in the area of trade alone. Thus the Commission's original approach was endorsed, namely that it should not confine its studies to foreign trade but should explore the operation of the clause in a much broader range of international relations.

56. In addition, certain representatives noted that the Commission had recognized the difficulties of applying the most-favoured-nation clause to all areas of international economic relations, and had also recognized that it was not in a position to resolve economic questions which were the concern of other institutions, such as GATT and the various United Nations economic bodies. It had thus come as no surprise, as it was said, that the Commission found, as indicated in paragraph 54 of its report, that the operation of the clause in the sphere of economic relations was not a matter that lent itself easily to codification of international law, because the requirements for that process, as described in article 15 of the statute were not easily discernible, namely, extensive State practice, precedents and doctrine. The Commission had therefore attempted to enter the field of progressive development of the law by adopting articles 23, 24 and 30 and by devoting special attention to the manner in which the needs of developing countries for preferences in the form of exceptions to the most-favoured-nation clause in the field of economic relations can be given expression in legal rules.

57. Certain other representatives referred critically to recognition by the Commission of the particular question of the application of the most-favoured-nation clause between countries with different economic systems, but yet the lack of any attempt on its part to resolve that question, as well as others, which were considered, according to paragraph 62 of its report, to be of a highly technical economic nature belonging to fields especially entrusted to other international organizations. The application of most-favoured-nation

<sup>6</sup> *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties, Documents of the Conference* (United Nations publications, Sales No.: E.70.V.5), document A/CONF.39/27, p. 287.



treatment in relations between countries with different socio-economic systems would have no real effect unless the conditions in which such treatment was accorded were based on the principle of reciprocity. That principle applied to international economic relations as a whole and had been embodied in the preamble to the section of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe concerning co-operation in the fields of economics, science and technology and the environment. The concept of reciprocity was defined therein as permitting, as a whole, an equitable distribution of advantages and obligations of comparable scale, with respect for bilateral and multilateral agreements. That concept was insufficiently covered by the provisions of articles 13 and 2, subparagraph 1 (f), concerning the most-favoured-nation clause made subject to a condition of reciprocal treatment. In addition, the concept of different socio-economic systems should be given a precise legal definition if it was to be valid in as wide a framework as that of the United Nations system. It was emphasized that relations between States with different socio-economic systems depended upon certain rules and that, in particular, application of most-favoured-nation treatment in that respect would be without any real meaning if the conditions under which such treatment was granted were not spelled out in mutually measurable facts, which made it possible to evaluate the results achieved. Reference was made to the rules adopted by GATT, whereby, upon the accession to the agreement of certain States with a socio-economic system different from the one applied in market-economy countries, it had been necessary to establish special protocols taking those differences into account. A proposal suggested by one organization in order to take that fact into account with regard to the most-favoured-nation clause had not been accepted by the Commission, for reasons which were neither clear nor satisfying. The Commission's explanation did not seem to be consistent with the fact that questions of an economic nature were dealt with in certain other articles and drafts adopted by the Commission, such as draft articles 23 and 24, which dealt with issues that were currently being examined and negotiated within GATT. It was considered that the question of the application of the most-favoured-nation clause between countries with different socio-economic systems should have been included in the recent developments which the Commission had decided to take into consideration. Such a question should not be excluded from a general review of problems in connexion with the most-favoured-nation clause.

58. It was remarked that the Commission had wisely omitted from its draft any provision on the obligations or rights of individuals, thus making the scope of the application of the draft articles coincide with that of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Also, the proposed provisions of the draft, referring often to internal law, would undoubtedly bring into play the rules applicable to the conflict of laws; since such conflicts were inevitable in the matter, it was desirable to adopt general international legal norms governing the application of the clauses.

59. Some representatives believed that explicit provisions should be made in the draft articles for the settlement of disputes. They referred to an article proposed on that matter by one member of the Commission and set out in paragraph 68 of its report, for which some support was expressed, and to the Com-

mission's decisions to refer the question to the General Assembly and Member States and, ultimately, to the body which might be entrusted with the task of finalizing the draft articles. Some of those representatives said that any final convention based upon the draft should include provisions on the compulsory settlement of disputes which might arise from the interpretation and application of its provisions, having the same scope as those contained in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Such a provision would be welcome inasmuch as the draft articles in their present form would not provide an automatic solution to all questions which might arise in connexion with the interpretation and application of most-favoured-nation clauses.

60. It was stressed that the question of including a provision on the settlement of disputes should not be referred to the General Assembly and Member States and, in the last resort, to the body which might be entrusted with finalizing the draft articles, as proposed by the Commission, for that would be tantamount to prolonging the work of that body. It would be preferable for the Commission itself to find time to study the question, especially since the experience acquired at similar conferences proved that it was difficult for them to find new solutions in that sphere. Another representative, however, agreed with the Commission that the matter should be left to the body which might be entrusted with the task of finalizing the draft articles.

61. Certain other representatives, however, were of the view that an article on the settlement of disputes should not be incorporated in the draft articles. Since disputes could arise only from a treaty in which a specific most-favoured-nation clause had been agreed with reference to the articles dealing with that subject, it was appropriate to settle them pursuant to the procedure for settlement of disputes established in the treaty in question. The disparity between dispute settlement provisions in existing treaties containing such clauses and those that might be included in the eventual convention on the topic would only complicate matters. As it was for the States concerned to define the scope of the clauses in each case, it was normal that each treaty should prescribe therein its own procedure for the settlement of disputes. Nor could the inclusion of an article on the settlement of disputes be justified by invoking articles 65 and 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, since those articles were concerned only with a limited set of problems and not with dispute settlement in matters relating to the interpretation of the entire Convention.

62. On the other hand, one representative, while sharing the view that there was no need to include provisions on the settlement of disputes in the draft, said that the régime applicable to other treaties under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties should apply to any dispute arising in relation to the most-favoured-nation clause.

#### (ii) *Scheme of the draft*

63. Those representatives who spoke on that aspect of the draft in general agreed with the Commission's assessment that the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses contained elements both of progressive development and of codification of the law, and, as was the case of several previous drafts, it was not practicable to determine into which category each pro-

vision fell. The draft articles were said to represent a harmonious balance between the codification and progressive development of international law.

## 2. COMMENTS ON THE VARIOUS DRAFT ARTICLES

### *Articles 1 and 3*

64. Articles 1 and 3 were commented upon mainly from the standpoint of defining the basic scope of the present draft. Article 1 was specifically supported by some representatives who considered it very important, both theoretically and practically, since it limited the scope of the draft articles to most-favoured-nation clauses contained in treaties between States, thus faithfully reflecting international practice. Attempts to consider certain supranational organizations as sovereign States in the draft articles were completely unjustified. Furthermore, attempting to extend the scope of application of the draft articles to relations between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations could cause problems, including that of defining the fundamental framework of the draft articles themselves. It was therefore felt that article 3 was sufficient for the time being. While the legal scope of the Commission's codification was somewhat limited, it was nevertheless useful in view of the greater accuracy and clarification introduced by the draft articles.

65. With regard to article 1, some other representatives did not agree that the articles should apply only to most-favoured-nation clauses contained in treaties between States. That provision took no account of the phenomenon of economic integration, which was one of the characteristics, not only of the countries of Western Europe, but of the modern world as a whole. Whether such integration took the form of a customs union or a free-trade area or any other system, the result was almost always that the formulation and application of commercial agreements, which were the agreements most often affected by the most-favoured-nation clause, was the responsibility of supranational or other bodies which were not identifiable with their member States. In that connexion, it was recalled that the States members of the European Economic Community (EEC) had transferred to it their competence with regard to commercial policy and that, accordingly, questions concerning application of the most-favoured-nation clause within that important area were exclusively a matter for the Community.

66. One representative inquired why the word "clause" had been used in the plural in article 1, as well as in the title of the draft articles (see para. 33 above).

### *Article 2*

67. Comments were made concerning subparagraph 1 (f) of article 2, which contains a definition of "condition of reciprocal treatment", in conjunction with views expressed by certain representatives on the need for the draft to take into consideration the question of the application of the most-favoured-nation clause between countries with different socio-economic systems (see para. 57 above).

### *Article 4*

68. Those representatives who referred to article 4 expressed support for the article.

### *Article 5*

69. While a few representatives explicitly indicated their satisfaction with article 5, others raised questions

concerning its completeness. It was said that one of the main provisions of the draft articles was found in article 5, according to which most-favoured-nation treatment was not confined to international trade but also covered other aspects of relations between States, including the treatment of foreign physical and juridical persons, intellectual property, access to courts and administrative tribunals, administration of justice and so forth. Since the most-favoured-nation clause was a treaty provision, i.e. based on mutual agreement as to the obligations it entailed and the sphere of relations to which it applied, it was considered appropriate to list the cases in which most-favoured-nation treatment could be accorded. Such a list, while not necessarily exhaustive, would explicitly broaden the scope of application of such treatment and would thus make it more effective.

70. It was also pointed out that whereas the relationship between the granting State and the beneficiary State was defined in the draft as being always in the nature of a treaty relationship, the relationship between the granting State and the third State was made clear only in paragraph (6) of the commentary to article 5. It was regrettable that such a useful definition was not included in the actual wording of article 5. Lastly, as to the drafting of the article, one representative said that reference should be made to "the same kind of relationship" rather than to "the same relationship" since, as was pointed out in paragraph (4) of the commentary to article 5, the nationality laws of States were very diverse.

### *Article 6*

71. Certain representatives supported the idea reflected in article 6 of extending the scope of the rules set forth in the other draft articles to include relations of States as between themselves under an international agreement containing a clause on most-favoured-nation treatment to which other subjects of international law were also parties. By including this article, the Commission had extended the scope of the draft as a whole. It was questioned, however, whether the idea which the article was intended to convey was reflected precisely in the current formulation of article 6 and thought, consequently, that the formulation and placement of that article should be given careful examination.

72. It was also said that it was not sufficient to remark that under article 6 the draft articles would apply to relations of States as between themselves under an international agreement containing a clause on most-favoured-nation treatment to which other subjects of international law were also parties. That situation, which could be defined as double participation in an international agreement (by the States members of a "metanational" body and by the body itself), could arise, but it was also possible that such a body could itself negotiate with third States and grant or be granted the clause on most-favoured-nation treatment, which would have effect with regard to its member States. That, in fact, was increasingly the case. The Commission had not examined that question in sufficient depth and the commentary on article 6 was rather obscure.

### *Article 7*

73. General satisfaction with the article was expressed by most of those representatives who made remarks thereon. The important element in the draft

was said to be that most-favoured-nation treatment, i.e. the right of a beneficiary State to claim the treatment accorded by the granting State to a third State, was an international obligation which was not a part of customary international law, but supposed the prior conclusion of a treaty between the granting State and the beneficiary State. The article was not superfluous, in that it constituted a logical whole together with the other articles and should be preserved in its present wording. Nevertheless, it was stated that the need for article 7 was questionable when one considered that article 1 clearly defined the scope of application of the draft articles to most-favoured-nation clauses contained in treaties between States.

#### Article 8

74. Representatives who addressed themselves to this article did not object to its provisions. It was remarked that article 8, *inter alia*, underscored the point that rights acquired by States under most-favoured-nation clauses were not third-party rights and that States receiving such rights enjoyed them by virtue of their own treaties containing such clauses. It was suggested that in paragraph 2 of article 8, the phrase "the same kind of relationship" should replace the present phrase "the same relationship", for reasons adduced above in connexion with article 5 (see para. 70 above).

#### Articles 9 and 10

75. Articles 9 and 10 were singled out as evidence of the Commission's attempt, first of all, in its elaboration of the draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause, to codify the more or less well-established rule of customary law governing the practical application of the clause. The articles contained a clear formulation of the *ejusdem generis* rule which would facilitate the clause's application. The provisions of articles 9 and 10 were therefore considered very appropriate.

76. As to article 9, it was pointed out that while at first sight the rule embodied in the article might appear straightforward enough, when applied it became difficult to interpret. A particular most-favoured-nation clause might simply state that a beneficiary State might be granted most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of customs duties, without stating who was to benefit directly. Also, as noted earlier (see para. 48 above), it was suggested that the article might be construed to mean that treatment which members of a customs union granted to one another necessarily fell outside the limits of the subject-matter of a most-favoured-nation clause in bilateral treaties with States non-members of the union. With regard to the drafting of the article, the view was expressed that its present wording should be preserved.

77. Concerning article 10, it was said that paragraph 2 contained several vague phrases, but that the text of the article could not be made more precise; the Commission's commentary should facilitate its interpretation. According to another view on subparagraph 2 (b), reference should be made to "the same kind of relationship" rather than to "the same relationship", for the reasons indicated above in connexion with article 5 (see para. 70 above).

#### Articles 11, 12 and 13

78. Articles 11, 12 and 13, dealing respectively with the effect of a most-favoured-nation clause not made subject to compensation, made subject to compensation and made subject to reciprocal treatment,

were generally welcomed by several of the representatives who referred to them. Certain representatives believed the three articles were better formulated than the corresponding articles of the 1976 draft.<sup>7</sup> It was said that the most-favoured-nation clause in an agreement must specify clearly whether most-favoured-nation treatment would or would not be subject to compensation or to reciprocal treatment. Articles 11, 12 and 13 set forth the effects produced by an unconditional clause and by a conditional clause in practice, for, although the Commission referred to the most-favoured-nation clause "not made subject to a condition of compensation" and to that "made subject to a condition of compensation", the distinction essentially corresponded to the traditional classification of clauses into unconditional and conditional clauses. That classification depended on the economic system of the States concerned. One could say that the conditional form of the clause corresponded to customs protectionism while the unconditional form was linked to free trade or economic liberalism. Currently, it was the unconditional form that prevailed and was embodied, for example, in article 18 of the Treaty of Montevideo<sup>8</sup> establishing the Latin American Free Trade Association.

79. Certain representatives stressed their complete agreement with the Commission's view set out in paragraph (22) of the commentary to articles 11, 12 and 13 that both doctrine and State practice today favoured the presumption of the unconditionality of the most-favoured-nation clause. While the Commission thus recognized the presumption of unconditionality as a general rule for the application of the clause, it had included articles 12 and 13 relating, respectively, to clauses made subject to compensation and reciprocal treatment, because the presumption of unconditionality did not generally preclude another option of States to couple their most-favoured-nation clause agreement with the conditions of compensation or reciprocal treatment. It would still, however, be a mistake, these representatives believed, to assume that the draft articles denied the presumption of unconditionality which must also be considered in the light of the four applications of the rule of irrelevance contained in articles 15 to 18. It was, however, stated that articles 11, 12 and 13 did not sufficiently emphasize their unconditionality vis-à-vis developing countries.

80. However, certain other representatives maintained that the final draft articles clearly recognized that the obligation to accord most-favoured-nation treatment might be subject to conditions and was not even presumed to be unconditional. The deletion of article 8 from the earlier draft, which was entitled "Unconditionality of most-favoured-nation clauses", the introduction of the new draft article 14 concerning compliance with agreed terms and conditions and the redrafting of articles 12 and 13 greatly enhanced the flexibility of the clause, and thereby the possibility of adapting it to the requirements of modern international relations, particularly in the economic field.

81. Another representative pointed out in that connexion that the position maintained by GATT of absolute and universal unconditionality did not coincide with that of regional or subregional bodies endeavour-

<sup>7</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 10*, chap. II, sect. C.

<sup>8</sup> United Nations, *Multilateral Economic Co-operation in Latin America*, vol. I, *Text and documents* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.G.3), p. 59.



ing to create or broaden their own markets under a protectionist régime which excluded international competition. GATT had nevertheless not lost sight of that fact, as demonstrated by its protocol of 8 December 1971.

82. While some representatives favoured the present formulation of the three articles and welcomed the changes introduced in the terminology of the draft relating to "compensation" and "reciprocal treatment", other representatives believed that those concepts deserved more careful attention. It was stressed that the draft was based on the principle of an unconditional and bilateral most-favoured-nation clause, the primary purpose of which was to overcome the particularistic nature of the norms of international law in order to create a universal legal order. To introduce elements of reciprocity would interfere with the application of the clause. The question of the existence of such elements of reciprocities was of crucial importance and required further careful study by Governments.

83. Concerning article 12 in particular, it was maintained that it did not represent a substantial improvement over the corresponding article of the 1976 draft.

84. Reciprocal treatment, dealt with in article 13 of the draft, could have been included in article 12 concerning the clause made subject to compensation. However, the existence of certain specific fields of application, such as consular immunities and functions, as well as certain questions of private international law or questions relating to establishment treaties, justified a separate provision. As indicated in paragraph (31) of the commentary, the application of the clause conditional on reciprocal treatment was restricted to certain fields. It could not be applied to commercial matters, as that would presuppose trade between two States in the same products and on the same conditions. That would not happen in practice and therefore article 13 was interpreted as applicable only to certain clauses embodied in agreements other than trade agreements, the unconditional form of the clause being used in such trade agreements.

#### Article 14

85. Article 14 was endorsed in principle by representatives who made specific comments thereon. The inclusion of this new article in the draft was described as an improvement, since it guaranteed respect for the sovereignty of all States and contributed to the flexibility of the most-favoured-nation clause as conceived in the draft. It was stated that the new article defined the conditions for the exercise of rights arising under a most-favoured-nation clause; in that respect, a distinction should be made between the conditions for granting most-favoured-nation treatment to the beneficiary State and the conditions for the exercise by the beneficiary State of its rights deriving from the clause.

#### Article 15

86. A view was expressed in favour of article 15, even though it was maintained that the practice of States was at variance with the solution adopted by the Commission.

87. According to another view, the formulation of the corresponding article of the 1976 draft was preferable to that of the present article. The provisional version of the draft, on the irrelevance of the fact that treatment was extended against compensation, did not

specify the character of the clause and it could therefore be inferred that the latter could have been concluded with or without compensation. The corresponding article of the present draft, article 15, related to a clause not made subject to compensation. It was felt that that provision should also apply when the clause had been concluded subject to compensation, and therefore the original wording was preferred.

#### Article 17

88. Certain representatives commented that the current wording of article 17 could be interpreted as automatically extending to third States which could invoke most-favoured-nation treatment, the advantages which members of a customs union or a similar association granted to each other. However, those advantages could not be separated from the obligations assumed by the parties to a customs union or similar association as between themselves. Moreover, the parties to a treaty containing a most-favoured-nation clause did not normally intend the clause to be applicable to advantages which one of them might subsequently grant to another State in connexion with the establishment of a customs union or similar association. Article 17 in its current form might discourage both developing and developed States from taking part in integration processes that might accelerate their development.

89. Some representatives expressed reservations of principle concerning article 17, as well as articles 18 and 19 in their present form. Those articles required careful consideration in the light of treaties concluded by their countries and the policies applied within a grouping of States where relations among themselves were governed by special considerations. It was pointed out that, as indicated in the written comments submitted by the League of Arab States, those articles were not consistent with the policy applied to treatment among Arab States, whether on a bilateral or on a multilateral basis. The privileges granted by an Arab State to another Arab State might not be applicable to non-Arab parties. It could be said that there was a customary rule covering exceptions made for regional groupings and that that rule must be reflected clearly in any codification exercise.

90. Finally, it was suggested that giving a fresh look to article 17 would be appropriate, particularly in view of the situation of developing countries. The feeling was expressed that the exception provided for in article 24 with regard to customs arrangements among developing countries might be taken into account, *mutatis mutandis*, in article 17.

#### Article 18

91. Certain representatives expressed support for article 18. It was said that the rule of "national basis" had been applied as a normal procedure and that the restrictive provisions adopted unilaterally by a number of countries with regard to immigration would have to be revised in order to correct many anomalies and abuses.

92. Another representative expressed reservations concerning the article as indicated in paragraph 89 above. He pointed out that his country was bound by agreements to countries with which it maintained special relations, those agreements giving to those countries and their citizens and institutions the same treatment as that accorded to his country's citizens. His country could not undertake to be bound by a text

that made the concept of the most-favoured-nation clause involve unilateral extension to others of the treatment currently accorded to its own citizens. A distinction must be made in the proposed text.

93. In addition, one representative felt somewhat diffident about calling in question the soundness of the rule embodied in article 18, which was supported by the judicial practice and an official interpretation of his country, mentioned in paragraph (4) of the commentary to the article. However, in previous years his delegation had already expressed doubts about the timeliness *de lege ferenda* of recommending such a rule. His country's recent experience led it to share the opinion of the author mentioned in paragraph (7) of the commentary, which had also been upheld by others, namely that most-favoured-nation treatment should be that accorded to most-favoured aliens, which precluded national treatment. There were gradations in the benefits extended to a foreign State and, in practice, granting most-favoured-nation treatment implied a refusal to grant national treatment. Currently his Government extended national treatment only to States with which it wanted to maintain very specific relations and thus did not want such a benefit to be extended automatically under the terms of the most-favoured-nation clause.

#### Article 19

94. A few representatives explained that, in State practice, foreigners or foreign property were generally treated in different ways. Sometimes all foreigners were treated in the same way or some were accorded preferential treatment or most-favoured-nation treatment or, in some cases, national treatment. However, according to the definitions of most-favoured-nation clause and most-favoured-nation treatment provided in articles 4 and 5, that treatment could be national treatment or preferential treatment or any other kind of treatment. Furthermore, the Commission had specified that national treatment was not necessarily the most advantageous form of treatment. Under article 19, the beneficiary State was thus entitled to opt for the type of most-favoured-nation treatment which gave it the most advantages, whether it was equivalent to national treatment, some other type of treatment, or the cumulative treatment of all, some or parts of the various treatments concerned.

#### Article 20

95. According to one representative, the provisions of article 20 were logical and flowed from the very nature of the most-favoured-nation clauses. Another representative, however, pointed out that although the most-favoured-nation clause constituted a conditional obligation, since its application depended upon the treatment accorded to a third State, it could nevertheless assume the character of a simple obligation if, at the time of its entry into force, certain third States already enjoyed more favourable treatment than the beneficiary State. The draft articles should have provided for that possibility, which the Commission mentioned in its commentary. Article 20, paragraph 2, provided that the right of the beneficiary State to treatment under a clause made subject to a condition of compensation arose at the moment when the relevant treatment was extended by the granting State to a third State and when the agreed compensation was accorded by the beneficiary State to the granting State. The according of compensation by the beneficiary State was a condition for the applicability of the clause

and did not determine merely the coming into being of the right to a particular treatment. Conceptually, the applicability of the clause as from the moment when the beneficiary State accorded the agreed compensation should be distinguished from the coming into being of the right of the beneficiary State, which could occur at the same moment if the granting State had already extended more favourable treatment to a third State or subsequently if the granting State extended that treatment at a later date. The same could be said for article 20, paragraph 3. The effective according of reciprocal treatment served as a condition for the entry into force of the clause, the right of the beneficiary State to the relevant treatment being, conceptually, subsequent to its entry into force. Finally, the Commission quite rightly made it clear in its commentaries that the rights deriving from a clause did not have retroactive effect. The question was raised if a provision to that effect should not be included in the draft.

#### Article 21

96. While certain representatives maintained that article 21 raised no problem, it was also said that those provisions clearly were not exhaustive and did not preclude other causes of termination or suspension, such as the expiry of the term of the clause, agreement by the granting State and the beneficiary State with respect to termination or the union of the granting State with the third State. One representative, moreover, had certain reservations regarding article 21, particularly paragraphs 2 and 3, since it appeared from those provisions that the suspension or termination of the compensation or of the reciprocal treatment would terminate or suspend the clause itself and would indirectly have the same effect on the right to most-favoured-nation treatment. It seemed that the draft was technically imprecise at that point.

#### Article 22

97. Support was expressed for article 22 which, it was said, guaranteed respect for the sovereignty of all States. Stress was placed on the importance of the second sentence of the article, which contained a necessary restriction on the competence of the granting State in the exercise of its rights. On the other hand, it was maintained, while agreeing in general on the principle embodied in article 22, it was clear that, especially in relations between countries with different socio-political, and therefore legal, systems, application of the article might give rise to quite serious problems, underlining the need for inclusion of a provision on the settlement of disputes.

#### Articles 23 to 26 in general

98. Several representatives referred in general to the section of the draft relating to exceptions to the application of the most-favoured-nation clause, namely articles 23 to 26. Those exceptions were viewed as being of cardinal importance to the entire set of draft articles and merited serious and careful attention. It was noted that the Commission had devoted a considerable amount of time and effort at its thirtieth session to the subject of exceptions to the clause. Once it had been established that the clause in question was, in the current circumstances, a reality at the international level, and once the clause itself had been defined, the codification work had consisted essentially in regulating the exceptions to its application. If one considered what happened with regard to the clause

in practice, it was clear that its content differed according to whether it was envisaged by developing or developed countries. Furthermore, at the current stage, the aim was no longer to reaffirm the legal equality of States but to rectify the economic inequality which would in the future constitute the major concern of the international community. The effectiveness of the most-favoured-nation clause depended, *inter alia*, on the agreed number of exceptions to most-favoured-nation treatment. Some representatives stressed, moreover, that if too many exceptions were agreed on, even a generously defined area of action could not have its potential positive effect.

99. In view of the residual character of the draft articles and since the most-favoured-nation clause was not compulsory in every treaty, it would seem to follow that no exception to its application could be implied or presumed when it had been agreed upon. Nevertheless, it was generally agreed that in some circumstances certain exceptions proved necessary and desirable, particularly in the application of the clause in favour of developing countries, frontier traffic and land-locked States. Exceptions to the clause, it was said, should be carefully worded to ensure that their application would not be abused and should be restricted to exceptions already established within the international community or to extraordinary situations which should not have the effect of heaping more benefits on States which already enjoyed an advanced level of economic development. Thus the Commission was commended for having wisely included articles 23 to 26 in its draft, constituting four exceptions to the application of the clause. Those articles reflected existing realities and thus constituted part of the progressive development of contemporary international law in that field. The exceptions to most-favoured-nation treatment referred to in the draft articles reflected legal theory and generally accepted practice in relations between States. It was maintained that while there was a real need for such exceptions, particularly in view of the different levels of economic development of States, action to provide a legal basis for special and differential treatment for developing countries should be taken by the international institutions concerned.

100. With regard to the need to take into consideration specific situations which would justify a broader range of exceptions, some representatives opposed adding in the draft any further exceptions to the application of the clause which would weaken the draft's application. While it was admitted that such situations deserved consideration at the current stage, in the long run and in view of expanding international co-operation, they might not justify narrowing the field of operation of the most-favoured-nation clause. On the other hand, it was questioned whether the structure of the draft was complete and whether the exceptions noted included all those accepted in State practice. The Commission itself admitted the possible existence of other exceptions that were not expressly included in the draft. The absence of hypothetical exceptions to the application of the clause, particularly with regard to treatment granted through unilateral measures, could not be regarded as a negation of the existence of such exceptions.

#### Article 23

101. Several representatives who singled article 23 out for comment approved its inclusion in the draft

and agreed in principle with the substance of the rule embodied therein, stressing that a provision of the kind of article 23 was justified and indispensable in that it constituted a welcome reflection of current international economic relations. The exceptions reflected in the article were considered as involving a subtle and interesting mix of law and economics. Article 23 took into account those aspects of economic co-operation which had had a decisive influence on the establishment of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, article 18 of which stipulated that developing countries should enjoy tariff preferences and preferential treatment in other areas whenever possible. Certain representatives considered that the text of article 23 was sufficiently liberal to cover what was commonly known as a generalized system of preferences with all its variations and ramifications. Although the generalized system of preferences needed substantial improvement, mainly in terms of duration and coverage, it was a useful scheme intended to give developing countries access to markets of developed countries for their manufactured and semi-manufactured products. The rule set forth in article 23 prevented the solution of unequal problems by equal means and was consistent with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the principal decisions of such bodies as UNCTAD and GATT. Attention was drawn to General Principle Eight formulated by UNCTAD at its first session in 1964,<sup>9</sup> according to which the trade needs of developing economies were different from those of the developed countries and should not therefore be subjected to the same rules. It could not be denied that only measures such as those proposed by UNCTAD in 1964 could enable the developing countries to compete with the developed countries in world markets. The developed countries should therefore demonstrate a sense of responsibility by granting temporary duty-free entry into their markets to the exports of developing countries.

102. It was noted with regret that some representatives in the course of the debate expressed the view that international trade practice had not yet reached a stage that would warrant the inclusion of articles 23 and 24. UNCTAD, in its resolution 92 (IV) of 30 May 1976, had urged the developed countries and the United Nations system to provide support and assistance to developing countries in strengthening and enlarging their mutual co-operation by abstaining from any measures prejudicial to developing countries and by supporting preferential trade arrangements among those countries.<sup>10</sup> The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States had also emphasized the need for generalized, non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal preferences in favour of developing countries. It was also noted that reference had been made to the results of continuing negotiations which might affect the most-favoured-nation clause. No incompatibility was seen between the draft and the outcome hoped for of those negotiations. Countries participating actively in the international trade negotiations at Geneva and Lomé would not be privy to any action that might in any way prejudice those negotiations, to which the greatest importance was attached in the larger context of estab-

<sup>9</sup> See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 20.

<sup>10</sup> See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session*, vol. I and Corr.1 (English only), *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.II.D.10), p. 10.



lishing a new international economic order. The results of the Commission's work should be seen as complementary to those negotiations and not as potentially prejudicial to them.

103. Some representatives, while in favour of the general principle underlying article 23 and its importance, believed that the article was too restrictive and ambiguous and that it should be closely studied and improved in the light of relevant contemporary and future developments, particularly those related to improving the situation of the developing countries. In the area of trade, the generalized system of preferences was covered as an exception to the provisions of article 1 of GATT<sup>11</sup>—an exception that was at the moment merely temporary, for a period of 10 years, but which was to become a permanent feature. Basic differences of opinion on that subject existed between the developing countries and the granting developed countries: for example, what should be the basis for characterizing a country as a developing one entitled to such preferences? Should those preferences be limited to manufactures and semi-manufactures? Should special privileges given by some States to selected developing countries be maintained?

104. In addition, the generalized system of preferences was based on the principle that donor countries had the right to select the beneficiaries of their system. With a few exceptions the developed countries applied the generalized system of preferences in a restrictive manner so as to limit preferential treatment to manufactures and semi-manufactures. Thus, that system could lose all effectiveness for the developing countries and lead to non-reciprocal and inequitable advantages. It would have been preferable for article 23 clearly to exclude only the developed countries from the application of the clause in the context of a generalized system of preferences. Moreover, articles 18 and 26 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States called upon the developed countries to extend, improve and enlarge the system of generalized non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory tariff preferences to the developing countries and to give consideration to the adoption of other differential measures in areas where that was feasible in order to meet the trade and development needs of the developing countries.

105. Representatives had, it was said, advocated at preceding sessions of the General Assembly that, when the Commission embarked on the second reading of the draft, it should establish the necessary exception in favour of the developing countries, in the light of their different levels of development, and thereby establish the differential treatment referred to in the Tokyo Declaration<sup>12</sup> in areas not limited to trade tariffs, but extending to broader fields of co-operation among developing and developed States. Accordingly, although the general thrust of article 23 was positive, it did not reflect specifically the expectations of the developing countries regarding the exclusivity of the benefits of the clause within a generalized system of preferences, nor did it provide for the possible extension of differential treatment to countries in the light of their respective levels of development. It was considered regrettable that the broader concept of differentiated

treatment, as suggested by some delegations at earlier sessions, had not been embodied in the article and that it had been made conditional on the outcome of the current multilateral trade negotiations. The current limitations under article 23 could be improved, if, as suggested in UNCTAD resolution 96 (IV),<sup>13</sup> the developed countries agreed to take additional measures to increase the utilization of preferences. Finally, pursuant to UNCTAD recommendation A.II.1,<sup>14</sup> preferential arrangements between developed countries and developing countries which involved discrimination against other developing countries should be abolished *pari passu* with the effective application of international measures providing at least equivalent advantages for those countries.

106. Certain representatives expressed support for the point of view that the exception to the application of the most-favoured-nation clause as envisaged in article 23 should cover not only preferential treatment given by unilateral decision by developed States or other entities to developing States on the basis of non-reciprocity within a generalized system of preferences, but also preferential treatment agreed on the same basis through international agreements between developed States or entities and developing States, for the benefit of the latter. In addition, although it was desirable to move towards the establishment of a generalized exception applying to all developing countries, equivalent measures should be adopted to compensate some of those countries for the loss of special preferences which they currently enjoyed. That was clearly articulated in General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII).

107. Certain representatives also stressed that the situation regarding preferences for developing countries was rapidly evolving, and the Commission had itself conceded in paragraph (18) of its commentary on article 23 that it was not yet possible to foresee to what extent the results of the current round of multilateral trade negotiations might affect the generalized system of preferences. While the situation was still so fluid, it was not easy to formulate precise rules. It was stated that the generalized system of preferences had not yet been given any stable and definitive framework. International practice with respect to that system had not yet developed to the stage where article 23, as well as article 24, could be included in a convention on the most-favoured-nation clause, although the article would assist the international institutions concerned in legislating the needed exceptions where a failure to recognize the existence of different levels of development would involve a form of discrimination between States.

108. With regard to the formulation of article 23, as well as article 24, certain representatives referred to the words "developed" and "developing" which qualified the word "State". Some representatives noted that there was no general agreement among States concerning the concepts of developed and developing countries and that those expressions were becoming increasingly ambiguous. If a treaty on the most-favoured-nation clause were contemplated, it was stated that the words "developed" and "developing" must be

<sup>11</sup> See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents*, vol. IV (Sales No. GATT/1969-1), p. 2.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents*, *Twentieth Supplement* (Sales No. GATT/1974-1), p. 19.

<sup>13</sup> See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.II.D.10), p. 9.

<sup>14</sup> See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, vol. I, Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 26.

defined, which was an excessively ambitious task, at least at the treaty drafting stage. Others stressed that the terms "developed countries" and "developing countries" were used in numerous economic and political texts to indicate different levels of development without creating any confusion. Moreover, there was no lack of generally accepted parameters for characterizing a country as belonging to one or the other of those categories.

109. It was pointed out that the formulation admitting the exception made in article 23 solely within a generalized system of preferences "recognized by the international community of States as a whole" was too broad and too ambiguous and might operate against the interests of the developing countries. In fact, the exception should apply whenever a generalized system of preferences was established, by means of an international agreement, by bodies representing developed countries, but in favour of developing countries. Another representative thought the article ambiguous, drawing attention to the phrase "in accordance with its relevant rules and procedures" which, he said, was liable to give rise to various interpretations. Since the process of international organizations was multiform and took place at different levels, the text of that article needed further elaboration, especially regarding the status of customs unions and regional economic organizations or arrangements; it should have contained a clear exception in the case of such regional arrangement. On the other hand, the view was expressed that the Commission had been quite right to refer to the relevant rules and procedures—present and future—of competent international organizations.

#### Article 24

110. Several representatives welcomed the inclusion in the draft of the new article 24 which was of special importance, as it stated unequivocally a new rule in favour of developing countries and was of practical use with regard to the limitation of the right to preferential treatment to countries at the same level of development. That article took into account the interests of developing countries; it was in harmony with the present efforts to establish a new international economic order and was inspired by the principles and recommendations of UNCTAD, the Conference of the Group of 77 and particularly by articles 21 and 23 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. Article 24 was fully justified, in that it was aimed at promoting the rapid economic development of developing countries. Intensification of economic co-operation among developing countries was currently an important element of a development strategy. The principle embodied in that article was based on equity and a full appreciation of the disadvantaged situation of developing countries. Many conferences concerned with economic issues had emphasized the need for developing countries to grant trade preferences to each other without having to extend such preferences to developed countries. Article 24 was of considerable importance in view of the efforts now being made by the UNCTAD secretariat to establish a system of global preferences among developing countries.

111. Furthermore, it was stressed that article 24 would apply to preferences granted by developing countries among themselves in the context of a customs union or other similar association of States, which must necessarily be an exception to the application of the clause.

112. It was noted that article 24 laid down two important conditions relating to the application of the exception by stating that the preferential treatment in question should relate to the field of trade and be in conformity with the relevant rules and procedures of a competent international organization of which the States concerned were members. The formulation requiring that the preferential treatment should be granted in accordance with the rules and procedures of a competent international organization seemed, to certain representatives, *prima facie*, to limit the scope of the article, although it appeared to be an acceptable compromise wide enough to cover regional and sub-regional organizations of developing countries such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Mekong River Committee and other arrangements. However, other representatives believed the conditional phrases included in the article unduly limited its scope and placed unjustified restrictions on the granting State. Any necessary approval of preferential treatment granted under the terms of article 24 should be left to the granting State or any international organization of which it was a member. The present formulation was likely to detract from the objective of promoting the interests of developing States to the full extent. The granting of trade preferences by one developing State to another was necessary for their mutual economic growth and should not have to be carried out through an established international organization of developing States. That would impair the freedom of developing States to negotiate preferential treatment. Article 24 should therefore be reviewed, so that the developing States might reap the benefit of quick economic growth in close co-operation with one another.

113. It was felt that the last portion of the article, starting with the words "in conformity", should be rephrased so as to clarify its meaning and, in particular, specify what the term "competent international organization" meant. Could such an expression apply to the Group of 77, for example? Furthermore, article 24 confined the application of the exception to trade relations. It could be asked, however, whether the scope of the exception should not be broadened, in the light of the progressive development of international law, to include wider programmes of economic co-operation, such as industrial complementation arrangements which utilized inputs from several developing countries and were based on multinational ownership. Finally, it was suggested that the article be redrafted to cover clearly multilateral economic arrangements as well as bilateral arrangements made between developing countries. It was further suggested that it should contain a clear exception in the case of regional economic arrangements.

114. Still other representatives expressed doubts concerning the inclusion of article 24 in the draft. It appeared questionable whether the article, as currently worded, was appropriate or needed. Matters covered by the article were currently the subject of negotiations within the so-called Group "Framework" of the GATT Trade Negotiations Committee, and an agreement on certain aspects of those problems had not yet been reached.

#### Article 25

115. Many representatives who spoke on article 25 supported its provisions and considered the important rule embodied therein as desirable, entirely justified and generally recognized in State practice.

116. It was said that the connotations acquired by frontier traffic, when the granting State was a land-locked country, could take on special characteristics because of the difficulty of establishing the exact extent of the frontier zone and of exercising proper vigilance in extensive zones with a considerable flow of traffic. Another view held was that paragraph 2 of the article was superfluous.

#### Article 26

117. Support was expressed by most representatives who addressed themselves to article 26. The rule set out in the article was considered generally recognized, desirable, and as corresponding to the actual practice of States. Article 26 was particularly welcomed by representatives of certain land-locked countries as it took the special situation of such countries into account. It was noted with satisfaction that its provisions were in full accord with the 1965 New York Convention on Transit Trade of Land-Locked States<sup>15</sup> and with the relevant article contained in the informal composite negotiating text of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.<sup>16</sup>

118. One representative, stressing the importance of article 26, said it was a generally recognized fact that the rights and facilities extended to land-locked States were an exception to the most-favoured-nation clause and did not imply any reciprocity. His country, one of the least privileged land-locked States, greatly needed easy access to the sea in order to engage in international trade and enjoy all the liberties to which it was entitled under international law in that area.

119. It was also pointed out that the granting of special treatment to land-locked States was fully justified by the disadvantages which those countries suffered as a result of their geographical situation. The disadvantage suffered by land-locked States was not, according to still another representative, simply that they had no access to the sea but also that they had no seaports of their own and therefore could not grant any advantages in the use of such ports; furthermore, for the most part, they had no maritime shipping. Consequently, it was desirable to extend the content of article 26 to all advantages granted to land-locked States in connexion with their unfavourable geographical location. Reservations were expressed with regard to paragraph 2 of article 26, one representative regarding it as too restrictive while another representative considered it superfluous.

#### Article 27

120. It was noted that as article 27 essentially followed the language of article 73 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties,<sup>17</sup> it did not require specific comment. But certain representatives indicated they were not convinced that article 27 was either necessary or useful. No legal justification was seen for the inclusion of the article which merely reproduced the text of article 73 of the Vienna Convention and which had no relevance in a convention on the most-favoured-nation clause. Also, the need for article 27 was questionable since article 1 clearly defined the scope of application of the draft articles.

<sup>15</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 597, No. 8641, p. 42.

<sup>16</sup> *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. VIII (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.78.V.4), document A/CONF.62/WP.10.

<sup>17</sup> See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties, Official Records* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.V.5), document A/CONF.39/27, p. 299.

#### Article 28

121. Representatives who referred to article 28 generally did so with approval, noting that the rule reflected in the article contributed to the flexible application of the draft and facilitated its wider acceptance. It was felt that article 28 could alleviate some of the concern of countries that would have preferred to increase the range of exceptions.

122. A few representatives found no necessity for the inclusion of article 28. It was stated that if the purpose of inclusion was the same as in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the provisions should be brought into line with article 7 of that Convention, which allowed for some degree of retroactivity. Although the Commission had indicated that the States bound by the draft articles would not necessarily be parties to the Vienna Convention, a State not a party to the Convention would be bound by international customary law as at that date, since the Convention was regarded as a codification of generally accepted international customary law.

#### Article 29

123. General support and approval of article 29 was expressed by representatives who made comments thereon. Representatives welcomed the fact that by this article the Commission recognized that in negotiating future treaties containing most-favoured-nation clauses the parties could agree on any provision derogating from the rules of the final draft. While placing the question of the most-favoured-nation clause in a comprehensive legal framework, the Commission had felt that it was desirable not to formulate strict rules but to allow States autonomy to develop their own substantive provisions on the question. Thus, in its draft, it had not set forth general rules of international law but only residual rules, leaving the parties free to adopt different treaty provisions, as provided in article 29. It must be remembered, however, that the freedom given the parties to deviate from the provisions of the draft would not be detrimental to those provisions but would lead to their enrichment and hence to a further development of the law. The autonomy which the draft granted the parties gave it a useful element of flexibility. Article 29 enunciated a well-known principle of international law concerning the sovereign liberty of action of States.

124. It was stressed that, while article 29 was acceptable, it should not be interpreted in such a way as to prejudice the rights of third parties.

#### Article 30

125. Several representatives noted with satisfaction that the Commission had retained an article in the draft along the lines of article 30. Several of them specifically voiced their support for the article, as it showed maximum flexibility, took into account the interests of developing countries and was in harmony with the present efforts to establish a new international economic order. Appreciation was expressed for the efforts made by the Commission to leave open the possibility of further rules of international law in favour of developing countries; the Commission's optimism in that regard was shared. It was noted that GATT was currently considering the granting of differential measures and more favourable treatment to developing countries, which would be without prejudice to the existing draft articles. The hope was expressed that the new norms of international law



in favour of developing countries would be established before the convening of a diplomatic conference to adopt a convention based upon the draft articles.

126. Article 30, it was said, clearly indicated the sensitivity of the Commission to new developments on the international scene. Important international documents such as the Tokyo Declaration and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States emphasized the necessity of granting preferential treatment to developing countries.

127. Some representatives, however, were of the view that article 30 could be improved in the light of ongoing negotiations relating to preferences and needed further development to promote the economic development of developing countries and their objectives which could not be achieved by the type of generalization contained in article 30.

128. It was suggested that article 30 should be further developed to include, *inter alia*, trade in raw materials and agricultural goods, the removal of barriers to such trade and the provision of other facilities to promote the economic development of developing countries, including the transfer of technology.

### 3. FINAL PHASE OF THE CODIFICATION OF THE TOPIC

#### (a) *Form to be given to the codification of the topic and procedure by which the topic is to be codified*

129. Many representatives expressed support for the recommendation of the Commission contained in paragraph 73 of its report that the General Assembly should recommend the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses to Member States with a view to the conclusion of a convention on the subject. The draft articles were viewed as a sound basis for such a convention. The convention approach was said to be the most appropriate one in view of the political and economic importance of the most-favoured-nation clause. Such a convention would help to strengthen the most-favoured-nation régime, assist in clarifying the legal content and meaning of most-favoured-nation clauses and remove any grounds for disputes or contradictions in their application. The most important prerequisite for the effectiveness of the clause was its broadest possible application, based on the provisions of a multilateral convention of universal character. Some of those representatives believed that the time had come for a conference of plenipotentiaries to be convened as soon as practicable to adopt a convention on the topic on the basis of the Commission's draft articles. Other representatives believed the task of preparing an international convention could be entrusted to the General Assembly and more specifically to the Sixth Committee in order to strengthen its role in the codification and progressive development of international law. Still other representatives, while supporting the Commission's recommendation, did not express a position as to the question of the body which should be entrusted with the task of elaborating a convention.

130. Other representatives, on the other hand, did not agree with the Commission's recommendation concerning the form to be given to the codification of the topic. It was considered premature to take a decision at the present time recommending the draft articles to Member States with a view to the conclusion of a convention on the subject. An analysis confirmed that many of the draft articles were essentially guidelines to the interpretation and application of the clause in

its various forms and were not substantive rules of law. The need for saving clauses of the nature of articles 29 and 30 showed that there might be doubt about the utility of seeking to convert the draft into a convention and that the matter was not one of urgency. To one representative, the draft articles on this topic were a paradigm case for an alternative to the convention method, namely the model law approach, which would not change clauses in effect and would still be a useful guide for interpretation. In addition, the many exceptions to the clause would make it very difficult to draft a treaty on the matter. Another representative stated that harmonization of the universal goal of a new international economic order with the further development of regional economic co-operation, as well as with the fair treatment of those countries which did not participate in such regional co-operation, was a task which could not be fulfilled by abstract legal rules alone. It required institutional frameworks for continuous consultation, negotiations and decisions. To a certain extent, such frameworks already existed. It was difficult to see, therefore, how the adoption of a convention on most-favoured-nation clauses could contribute to that effort.

131. Certain other representatives were of the view that the draft articles should be reconsidered. It was said that the number of important issues that had been left unsolved and the concerns expressed in the Sixth Committee during the discussion of the draft articles strengthened the view that the Commission should be asked to re-examine the draft articles in the light of the Committee's debate and submit a further report in 1979 or 1980. It was further suggested that the Commission should give some of the articles a third reading before a final decision is made by the General Assembly on its recommendation.

#### (b) *Request for comments*

132. Independently of their position as to the final form of the codification of the topic, a majority of representatives held the view that because of the importance and complexity of the matter, Governments of Member States should be invited to submit their written comments on the final set of draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses adopted by the Commission at its last session. Some representatives stressed the need for allowing sufficient time for a careful examination of the draft articles by Governments in the light of the results of current negotiations and developments in the field. Similarly, some representatives suggested that organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies and other interested intergovernmental organizations should also be requested to submit their comments on the draft articles. Some representatives suggested that Member States be requested to submit their comments on the question of the form to be given to the final codification of the topic and the procedure by which the topic was to be codified. They believed that the matter should not be dealt with hastily and that it was not necessary to take a decision at the present session. A decision could be made at the thirty-fourth or thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

### C. *State responsibility*

133. The importance and urgency of the codification and progressive development of the rules of

international law governing State responsibility was emphasized by many representatives. The topic, according to their views, was fundamental to international law and complemented all its basic principles and rules, including those relating to the maintenance of international peace and security. It was evident that a codification of the topic would have a far-reaching political impact. Clarifying instances of failure of States to discharge their international obligations and the consequences attached to such a failure at the international level would certainly enhance the effectiveness of international law and, consequently, contribute to the preservation and consolidation of international peace and security and the expansion of international co-operation. A rational and viable international order could not survive unless it was based on the premise that the States which composed the international community were capable of acting in a wrongful manner and should assume, in such cases, responsibility under international law. State responsibility paralleled State sovereignty.

134. Since the United Nations had already codified the law of treaties in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, success in the near future in the codification of the topic of State responsibility would mean that the United Nations would have achieved the codification of the two most important chapters of international law, which would surely gain in clarity. But the reason for codification was not only to seek for more clarity in the law. Codification generally took place after major upheavals and was aimed at satisfying new aspirations and responding to new needs. The Napoleonic code, for instance, had been drawn up after the French Revolution. The current United Nations work on codification, including the codification of the topic of State responsibility, should, therefore, be aimed at meeting the basic aspirations and needs of an international community that in the past 25 years had experienced numerous transformations. It should preserve, on one hand, the relevant heritage of centuries of formation of international law and adapt, on the other, that heritage to the requirements of the contemporary world.

#### 1. COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT ARTICLES AS A WHOLE

135. Several representatives expressed satisfaction for the work so far achieved by the Commission in the preparation of its draft articles on State responsibility (see A/33/10, chap. III, sect. B), as well as for the outstanding contribution made by the Special Rapporteur. In the codification and progressive development of international law in such a highly complex area, efforts should always be made to maintain a very careful balance between generalizations yielding abstract rules and the need to adapt those rules to international realities. For those representatives, the Commission had performed that task adequately, although, of course, individual draft articles provisionally adopted by the Commission were susceptible of a number of improvements.

136. Some of those representatives commended the Commission for having borne in mind the contemporary requirements of the international legal order in preparing its draft articles on State responsibility. They encouraged the Commission to resort, whenever the need arose, to the progressive development method, taking account of the current interests and needs of individual States, including those of the newly inde-

pendent States, as well as of the interests and needs of the international community as a whole. In this respect, representatives noted with approval the conclusion of the Commission that State responsibility was one of the topics of international law in which the progressive development of the law could play a particularly important part, especially with regard to the distinction between different categories of international offences and the content and degrees of responsibility.

137. While recognizing the progress already accomplished in the preparation of the draft articles, other representatives warned the Commission against certain approaches which, in their view, could endanger the viability of the final product. First of all, it was said, the Commission should adhere strictly to the distinction it had made between "primary rules" of international law and the "secondary rules" governing State responsibility proper, and should deal in the draft articles exclusively with the latter. Secondly, the Commission should avoid the insertion in the draft articles of aspects of jurisprudential philosophy which were not necessary and might even be harmful in a set of articles intended to form the basis of an international convention. The draft articles should be concerned in a pragmatic way with setting forth rules of conduct as the basis for statement of the law in given hypotheses to which States could agree. The Commission should, therefore, refrain from making subtle philosophical or theoretical distinctions. Thirdly, the Commission should avoid too abstract a formulation of the provisions embodied in the draft articles, since it was difficult to anticipate its scope of application. Instead of establishing greater legal certainty, such kinds of provisions might tend to create escape clauses detrimental to customary international law. They might also seem impractical to States which were less deeply rooted in the continental European legal tradition, because they did not easily lend themselves to the pragmatic approach prevailing in international law. Fourthly, the Commission should not yield to the temptation of establishing a parallel with domestic penal law relating to individuals. There was not room for such a parallel in the rules of international law governing State responsibility.

138. For other representatives, the draft articles already prepared by the Commission held out a good prospect of elaborating a convention on State responsibility, a major topic of international law which had defied codification for decades. It was important, however, not to lose sight of the fact that the interest of the international community in the regulation of State responsibility by a multilateral treaty with the widest possible participation was motivated by the expectation that the codification work would be directed towards the preparation of an instrument that would play a significant role in the preservation and consolidation of international peace and security and the development of international co-operation.

139. Representatives generally agreed upon the scope of the draft articles and in particular with its limitation to State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts, which must be distinguished from the liability arising out of acts which were not prohibited by international law. Endorsement was also given to the conclusion of the Commission that the *sedes materia* of the draft articles under preparation should be the "secondary" rules which governed all the new legal relationships to which an internationally wrongful

act on the part of the State might give rise in different cases, and not the "primary" rules of international law imposing on States obligations the breach of which could be a source of responsibility. The fact that the draft articles were not limited to a particular sector but covered State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts "in general" was also noted with approval. In doing so the Commission had proceeded, it was recalled, in accordance with the recommendations made by the General Assembly several years earlier to the effect that it had become necessary to broaden the scope of the study by the Commission of State responsibility and not limit the scope of the topic, as had been frequently the case in the past, to the question of State responsibility for damage caused in its territory to the person or property of aliens.

140. The general structure of the draft articles under preparation by the Commission, with its division into parts I (the origin of international responsibility) and II (the content, forms and degrees of international responsibility) and an eventual part III (implementation of international responsibility and settlement of disputes), did not give rise to any critical comment. Certain representatives reiterated, however, the view of their delegations that in its final form the draft should contain provisions concerning the implementation or enforcement of State responsibility as well as flexible procedures for the settlement of disputes.

141. Regarding terminology, it was said that in the Spanish text the term "*acto ilícito*" was preferable to the term "*hecho ilícito*", because a "*hecho*" as such did not entail any responsibility. The word "*hecho*" referred basically to an event not necessarily connected with or attributable to human action. The use of the word "*hecho*" might be justified by the fact that the term included not only actions but also omissions as a source of responsibility, but it placed nevertheless too much emphasis on the concept of event as a result of an action or omission rather than on the action or omission which had produced the event. It was also felt, however, that the use of the word "*hecho*" would avoid the introduction into the draft articles of any doctrinal militancy seeking elements of "guilt" in State responsibility. The view was also expressed that there was a subtle difference between the concepts expressed by the words "*fait*" and "*acte*", the former being regarded in a static perspective and the latter in a dynamic perspective, but in the present context the two concepts tended to merge.

142. Representatives welcomed the progress made by the Commission at its thirtieth session in the preparation of the draft articles on State responsibility. Different views were, however, expressed with regard to the assessment of such a progress. Some representatives considered the progress impressive or important, while others were of the opinion that the progress made at that session was rather modest. Different views were also expressed with regard to the evaluation in that respect of the work so far made by the Commission in the preparation of the draft articles since the inception of its work on the subject.

143. Thus, some representatives underlined the fact that the preparation of the draft articles was proceeding slowly, since the Commission had been working on the topic for more than 10 years and the end of the work was still far off. It was also stated in this connexion that it was becoming increasingly difficult

to judge the contents of the draft articles that the Commission added from year to year to the series without having a complete over-all picture of their actual legal consequences. How, in international practice, could the origin of State responsibility be separated from its content and implementation? Only with a complete text of parts I, II and III of the draft could a realistic judgement be made of the meaning of each article and its impact on actual international practice.

144. Other representatives considered that while it might seem that progress had been slow such an assessment was wrong. Actually, the Commission had already adopted in first reading 27 draft articles covering the three first chapters and the beginning of chapter IV of part I of the draft. It was therefore approaching the completion, as requested by the General Assembly, of the first reading of part I which contained five chapters. Then, the Commission could devote its attention to the other parts of the draft and to the second reading. For those representatives, a realistic evaluation of the work so far accomplished should take into account the fact that in the field of State responsibility it was necessary for the Commission and the Special Rapporteur to study an enormous heritage of State practice, international judicial decisions and doctrine, which demanded the most careful consideration, and to examine that heritage in the light of the profound political, social and legal transformations which had occurred in the international community. It was also stated with regret that the Commission found itself compelled each year to give substantial consideration to a number of other topics in order to comply with the General Assembly's recommendations. The inevitable result was the fragmentation of the Commission's annual debate, which was concentrated on a small number of additional draft articles on various topics, to the detriment of the urgent completion of draft articles on topics closely connected with the strengthening of international peace and security, especially the topic of State responsibility.

145. The opinion was expressed that it was all the more urgent to codify the legal rules concerning State responsibility, since the General Assembly had on its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind". The Draft Code dealt with the individual responsibility of State organs and thus covered a branch of international law which was distinct from that relating to State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts. The two were, however, complementary aspects of the legal regulation of internationally wrongful acts. In its commentary to article 19 on "international crimes and international delicts" the Commission had referred to the matter<sup>18</sup> not only because the development in international law of the criminal responsibility of individual State organs emphasized the increasing importance attached by international law to the subject-matter of certain international obligations on matters of peace and security, but also because it must be made clear that the punishment of organs liable to criminal prosecution did not absolve the State from its international responsibility. Those two notions of responsibility were intended to discourage the commission of graver forms of wrongful acts affecting the vital interests of the world community as a whole on matters of international peace and security.

<sup>18</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 10*, p. 226.



146. Representatives generally agreed that the Commission should try to complete the draft articles under preparation as early as possible and that, in any case, the first reading of part I of the draft should be completed within the term of office of its present membership. The Commission should try to overcome the problems posed by the departure from the Commission of the present Special Rapporteur, a Judge-elect of the International Court of Justice, and try to proceed with its work on State responsibility in accordance with the established time schedule. The hope was expressed that the present Special Rapporteur would be able to submit his final report on the remainder of part I of the draft articles before leaving the Commission. One representative suggested that before the appointment of a new Special Rapporteur for the topic, whose first report could be expected no sooner than 1980, the Commission should devote a few meetings to a general debate on the direction it should take, in the light of the reactions of substance to the work it had accomplished on the topic.

147. Several representatives welcomed the decision taken by the Commission, in accordance with articles 16 and 21 of its Statute, to communicate to Governments through the Secretary-General chapters I, II and III of part I of the draft articles on State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts and to request them to submit their observations and comments on the provisions of those chapters. It was, however, observed by other representatives that the requested observations and comments could be only preliminary or provisional, since Governments would not have yet at their disposal the whole set of draft articles, particularly part I, and, consequently, they would not have an over-all view of the relationships between the various provisions. In this connexion, it was suggested that the deadline for submission of such observations and comments should be extended until the end of 1980 and if possible until chapters IV and V were available. One representative also stated that the decision of the Commission to request the said observations and comments might be premature in itself in view of the need to proceed to the appointment of a new Special Rapporteur for the topic and to an eventual general evaluation by the Commission of the work so far done on the topic.

## 2. COMMENTS ON THE VARIOUS ARTICLES

148. A number of representatives made specific comments on the five articles of the draft (articles 23 to 27) provisionally adopted by the Commission at its thirtieth session. A few comments were also made by certain representatives on articles of the draft provisionally adopted by the Commission at its previous sessions. In making such comments, representatives underlined the tentative character of their observations and the need for further detailed study of the draft articles by their respective Governments.

### *Articles 5, 7, 8, 10 and 14*

149. Regarding the above-mentioned articles it was said that, because of the very complexity of the State machinery, the representative nature of the organs envisaged in article 5 should be established in terms of its functions as well as by reference to the definitions of internal law. It was also stated that a more detailed study would be necessary in order to identify better the entities referred to in paragraph 2 of arti-

cle 7. Serious doubts were also expressed concerning the provision in subparagraph (b) of article 8 because on more than one occasion political factions had set themselves up as instruments of authority, although their representative nature lacked any legal basis. The same observation was made with regard to article 10. Reservations were also expressed with respect to article 14 on the grounds that the article would appear to assume that an organ of an insurrectional movement established in the territory of the State existed with the consent of the State concerned. Furthermore, the attributability of the conduct concerned to the State was defined in article 14 in an even more clear-cut manner than in the cases referred to in articles 5 to 10 of the draft. Reference was also made, in connexion with those matters, to the valuable experience of recent events in which States allowed armed bands or paramilitary forces to perpetrate acts affecting international peace and security.

### *Article 19*

150. Emphasizing that the draft articles on State responsibility must be viewed especially from the standpoint of the preservation and consolidation of international peace and security, some representatives commended the Commission for the distinction made in article 19 between "international crimes" and "international delicts". Such a distinction, which took into account the concept of *jus cogens* codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, was considered of particular significance for the evaluation of the entire draft. Those representatives praised the furtherance in the development of the concept of State responsibility which was represented by such a provision as the one embodied in paragraph 3 (a) of the article, according to which an international crime might result from a serious breach of an international obligation of essential importance for the maintenance of international peace and security, such as that prohibiting aggression. In the opinion of certain representatives, the wording of other provisions of the article was, however, more ambiguous and debatable in the light of the recognized norms of international law defining "international crimes". With regard to aspects of the drafting needing further improvement, reference was made in general terms to the distinction between internationally wrongful acts that were injurious to one State or a small number of States and those that were injurious to the entire international community, as well as to the inclusion of certain examples given in paragraph 3 of the article. Specific reference was made to the protection of non-nuclear Powers from intimidations or threats from a nuclear Power, to a constant threat to the peace and to war propaganda as examples of eventual "international crimes" deserving to be expressly mentioned in paragraph 3 of the article.

151. Other representatives trusted that the Commission would keep its task fully in mind in drawing its legal conclusions from the distinction made in article 19 between "crimes" and "delicts" in respect of internationally wrongful acts. What was meant in legally significant terms by the notion of "criminal responsibility" introduced in the draft articles? That notion might sound appealing at the political and emotional levels but its conceivable legal consequences needed to be clarified. The Commission's task was to prepare provisions on the responsibility of States. That did not include the personal liability of indi-

viduals even where their conduct was attributable to the State. Personal liability of individuals for action in the international field was an entirely different matter. On the other hand, it should be noted that the concept of international crimes included the notion of *crimen erga omnes*. That concept should not lead, however, to the conclusion that any kind of countermeasure was admissible. The prohibition of the use of force under international law within the meaning of the Charter of the United Nations must be observed also where measures against an "international crime" were concerned. The inclusion of the concept of "international crime" in article 19 must not lead to a restriction of the concept of the prohibition of the use of force under international law. Apart from that, any other countermeasures must likewise be in proportion to the crime or delict concerned. In order that its work might have the largest possible impact on international law, the Commission should realize that international law could be developed further only through realistic steps and with due regard to its already existing rules.

152. In this connexion, it was explained that in distinguishing between "international crimes" and "international delicts" the Commission had based itself on the most recent conclusions drawn from international practice and also on the works of highly qualified authorities. Moreover, the definition of "international crime" given in paragraph 2 of article 19 was in keeping with the definition of norms of *jus cogens* embodied in article 53 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. The fundamental interests that the Commission had had in mind when drafting the definition in paragraph 2 of article 19 were the maintenance of international peace and security, the safeguarding of the right of peoples to self-determination, the international safeguarding of the human being and the international safeguarding of the environment. Such a concept of an "international crime" was not new. The provision that an "international crime" must be recognized as such by the international community as a whole did not mean that it must be recognized by every single member of the international community—for such a provision would be tantamount to conferring a right of veto—but that all the essential groupings making up the international community must concur on the point and that there must be a general consensus among such groupings, whether social, economic or geographical. The list contained in article 19, paragraph 3, was not exhaustive. Moreover, all the examples given had been taken from existing positive law. Any excessively facile interpretation or implementation was thereby obviated. In making the distinction between "international crimes" and "international delicts", the Commission felt that different régimes of responsibility should be attached to each of those two types of internationally wrongful acts, but considered it to be logical that, as in domestic legislation, the definition of a breach of an obligation must precede the determination of the consequences of such a breach. The Commission would revert, therefore, to that aspect of the question in part II of the draft articles dealing with the content, forms and degrees of international responsibility. At some time, the Commission must also specifically indicate the bodies and organs which were to identify the existence of an "international crime" and the consequences that must follow therefrom. The Commission had agreed that that was essential. The determination of the exist-

ence of an internationally wrongful act sufficiently grave to be regarded as a "crime" and the consequences thereof could not be left to any individual State. Article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties stipulated that any one of the parties to a dispute concerning the application or the interpretation of article 53, relating to treaties conflicting with peremptory norms of general international law, must submit it to the International Court of Justice for a decision. Similarly, the determination of the existence of an "international crime" could be entrusted only to a supreme international political or juridical body, whose procedures provided every safeguard for the alleged offender, as was done in domestic legislation.

#### Articles 20 and 21

153. The basic distinction between international obligations "of conduct" or "of means" and international obligations "of result", embodied by the Commission in articles 20 and 21 of the draft, was expressly supported by some representatives. The different nature of the international obligations falling under each of those two categories required, in the opinion of those representatives, that the general legal conditions which should be present to determine the existence of a breach of an obligation falling under the category "of conduct" or "of means" should be defined separately from the conditions to determine the existence of a breach of an obligation belonging to the category of obligations "of result". Moreover, the distinction was not at all a theoretical one, but had a series of practical incidences for the international law governing State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts. It was explained that the fact that a rule or a distinction was expressed through codification in an abstract form did not mean that that rule or distinction was substantially an abstract elaboration. A norm or a distinction was only abstract when established by theoretical deduction from theoretical principles; it was not abstract when it was formulated by induction from the position taken in actual cases, as was the case with the distinction made by the Commission in the draft articles between obligations "of conduct" or "of means" and obligations "of result".

154. Other representatives wondered, however, whether that distinction was actually justified or needed. Those representatives recalled that every international obligation, including the obligations described as obligations "of conduct" or "of means", aimed at a specific result and that, conversely, every international obligation, including the obligations described as obligations "of result", imposed upon States the adoption of a certain course of conduct. Furthermore, it had yet to be demonstrated that the distinction served any practical purpose from the standpoint of the codification of the rules of international law governing State responsibility. The Commission should, in the opinion of those representatives, re-examine the distinction made and avoid intellectual refinements which might complicate matters in practice.

155. A third group of representatives did not dispute that the distinction made by the Commission might be useful for the codification of the law relating to State responsibility, but considered that, as it appeared from some of the examples given by the Commission itself, the distinction was not as clear-cut as the draft articles implied. In practice, it was not easy to identify a given obligation as one "of conduct" or "of means" or as one "of result", and many inter-

national obligations would appear to be rather mixed in nature. In this connexion, it was observed with concern that there appeared to be a tendency to characterize as obligations "of conduct" or "of means" what objectively and according to State practice ought to be characterized as obligations "of result". All those representatives wished to reflect further before pronouncing themselves definitely on the distinction made by the Commission.<sup>19</sup>

#### Article 22

156. Regarding article 22, it was recalled that a State was not responsible merely because an alien had suffered an injury in its territory or within its jurisdiction. For a State to incur responsibility for an injury suffered by an alien it was necessary that some commission or omission could be attributable to the State itself. The responsibility of the State would arise only if the State was obliged in the case to prevent the injury suffered by the alien or to take certain remedial steps following its occurrence and failed to do so.

157. Certain representatives referred with approval to the inclusion of the principle of "exhaustion of local remedies" in article 22 of the draft as a prerequisite for the establishment of the existence of a breach of an international obligation relating to the treatment of aliens. They considered, however, that for the principle to be applicable it was necessary that the local remedies were not only theoretically available but effective and sufficient to redress the injury complained of by the alien concerned. The Commission should therefore study further, from the standpoint of the progressive development of the international law governing State responsibility, the possibility of allowing exceptions to the application of the principle of "exhaustion of local remedies". For example, an existing right of appeal against decisions of lower municipal courts might be so illusory or insubstantial as to excuse its not being exercised; an application for local remedy might be unreasonably delayed or prolonged, etc. Reference was made to the precedent set forth in article 5 of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex).

158. In addition to the principle of "exhaustion of local remedies", other factors, such as the rule of nationality and the time element, were also mentioned as relevant for the establishment of an international claim for injuries suffered by aliens. There should be a bond of nationality between the claimant State and the injured person as well as a genuine and effective link between them. The inhabitants of a protected State or aliens serving in the armed forces or on the merchant ships of a claimant State might be an exception to the rule of nationality. The bond of nationality not only should exist at the date of the original injury but also should continue until the date of the judgement or award. On the other hand, it was said that in the absence of a period of limitation for international claims the precise time of the breach of the obligation of the State, whether before or after the "exhaustion of local remedies", might have no effect upon the claim.

#### Article 23

159. Some representatives considered that the international obligations "to prevent a given event" re-

ferred to in article 23 were certainly obligations belonging to the category of obligations "of result" but that the result aimed at by such obligations was a very specific one, namely the prevention by the State of the occurrence of an event caused by factors in which the State played no part. They deduced therefrom that the obligations dealt with in article 23 were a particular type of obligations "of result" that, because of its specific nature, would need to be treated, for the purpose of determining the conditions required to establish the existence of a breach, separately from other obligations "of result" in which only action by the State was involved in the achievement or non-achievement of the result specified by the obligation, as was the case in article 21 of the draft. Those representatives shared the Commission's conclusion that in order to establish that there was a breach of an international obligation "to prevent a given event" the actual occurrence of the event that the State was required to prevent was necessary, as provided for in article 23. Further, such an occurrence must have been made possible by the conduct that the State chose to adopt in the case in question, whereas it could have prevented the occurrence of the event had it adopted a different conduct.

160. For those representatives, the separate specific definition of a breach of an obligation "to prevent a given event" had practical importance, particularly with regard to the determination of the moment and duration of the breach of an international obligation. Moreover, the wording of the article as well as its commentary took duly into account that the subject matter of article 23 might be one instance in which the principle of *force majeure* would apply and preclude State responsibility.

161. It was also stated that under obligations of the kind referred to in article 23 the obliged State was expected to act with reasonable care to prevent the event; otherwise it could not disclaim responsibility for the event which occurred.

162. Other representatives accepted in principle article 23 but considered that the identification of the obligations "to prevent a given event" might be difficult and might create problems for the interpretation and application of the rule laid down in the article. It was not always easy to distinguish in concrete cases between obligations "of conduct" or "of means" and obligations "of result" and still less between obligations "of result" and obligations "to prevent a given event". In that connexion it was said that article 23 would seem to lie somewhere between objective responsibility and responsibility based on fault. It was also stated that if the obligations concerned related only to the prevention of an event by a State, and not to its conduct in that respect, limitless controversies might arise about the permissible or inadmissible conduct in relation to that event. It was also said that the article could be interpreted to mean that the responsibility of a State was not in respect of a breach of an international obligation but in respect of the result of the occurrence of a given event, because according to its wording there was no breach of the international obligation when the State failed to adopt measures to prevent an event which had not occurred. The opinion was expressed that, in any case, article 23 would have to be looked at in the light of the provisions on circumstances precluding wrongfulness and aggravating and attenuating circumstances that the Commission intended to include in chapter V of part I of the draft.

<sup>19</sup> For further comments on the matter made in connexion with obligations "to prevent a given event" referred to in article 23 of the draft, see paras. 162 to 166 below.

All those representatives shared the view that the Commission should give some further thought to the formulation of the provision embodied in article 23.

163. Some points concerning the relationship between articles 23 and 21 were singled out by certain representatives as matters requiring further thought by the Commission. Of particular regard were the distinction between "event" and "result", the definition of the conditions required for concluding that a breach of an obligation "to prevent a given event" existed, and the relationship between those conditions. Thus, for some representatives, the distinction between "event" and "result" and the need for such a distinction was not made sufficiently clear in the commentary to article 23. In any case, it would seem advisable to avoid using the term "event" in the article without further qualification, bearing in mind that the "event" in question was an event which in itself did not necessarily constitute "damage" or "a breach of law" and that the breach of the obligation to which the article referred could occur even where there was no injurious consequence. Article 23 should also define more clearly the two conditions required for the conclusion that a breach of an obligation "to prevent a given event" existed, namely: (a) the occurrence of the event which the State had the obligation to prevent and (b) the establishment of the State's failure to prevent it. It would also seem preferable, in drafting the article, to avoid negative forms of expression and to follow the model of articles 20 and 21. With reference to the problems of causality which came into play in article 23, it was said that the word "by" preceding the words "the conduct adopted" suggested an impossible causal link, for it was not "by" that conduct that the State did not achieve the result of preventing the occurrence of the event, but rather by what it failed to do. In order to render clearer the causal link that should exist between the occurrence of the event and the conduct adopted, as the Commission explained in the commentary to the article, it was suggested to reword the article to read as follows: "... there is a breach of that obligation only if, as a result of the defects of the conduct adopted the State does not achieve that result". It was also said that the words "by the conduct adopted" could be deleted since cases could well be conceived where the State in question was obliged to have recourse to a particular conduct, which might well be the only possible one.

164. It was also stated that the obligation to prevent a given event entailed an obligation to act prior to the occurrence of the event which was to be prevented. The State assuming such an obligation must therefore take all appropriate measures to prevent the event. It might, however, not be possible in practice to verify the existence of such measures and their appropriate character and, hence, it might be necessary to wait for the event to occur in order to be able to establish lack of due diligence on the part of the State in question. That was the case when the State was under an obligation to prevent injury to persons. If it seemed obvious, however, that the conduct of the State must inevitably lead to the occurrence of the event which was to be prevented, it would be logical not to have to wait for the event in order to be able to establish the breach of the obligation. The Commission should, it was maintained, reconsider the article along those lines.

165. Some other representatives expressed reservations about the substance of article 23 because it was

based on a distinction between obligation "of conduct" or "of means" and obligation "of result" which was of difficult, if not impossible, application in practice. Many international obligations were of a mixed nature, involving elements akin to the obligations "of conduct" or "of means" as well as to the obligations "of result". A number of obligations considered by the Commission, in paragraph (3) of its commentary to article 23, as obligations "of result", did not seem to correspond, in the opinion of those representatives, to that concept in the practice of certain Governments and, in any case, very few of the examples cited constituted an obligation whose character was as clear-cut as it was implied. It was true that the sharp distinction between the two said categories of obligations had been attenuated in articles 21 and 23 by the use of the words "if, by the conduct adopted", and in the case of article 23 by the considerations contained in paragraph (6) of the commentary to that article, but those words and considerations showed even more that in practice obligations "of result" could not be distinguished from obligations "of conduct" or "of means". Actually, the introduction in article 23 of the concept of obligations "to prevent a given event" as a subcategory of the obligations "of result" mentioned in article 21 contributed to making increasingly blurred the original doubtful distinction, from a practical standpoint, between obligations "of conduct" or "of means" and obligations "of result".

166. The representatives referred to in the preceding paragraph expressed bewilderment at the distinction made by the Commission between an obligation "of result" and an obligation "to prevent a given event" when, in fact, the specified result aimed at by the latter obligation was precisely the prevention of a given event. It would appear, it was said, that article 23 was only repeating in a negative formulation the obligation formulated in positive terms in article 21. Those representatives wondered whether the distinction between a positive obligation and a negative obligation was significant for the purpose of the draft articles under preparation. It was also questioned whether an obligation "to prevent a given event" could always be separated from the obligations "of conduct" or "of means" of article 20. Furthermore, the draft articles were mute on the question of whether an obligation under article 20 might conflict with an obligation under article 23. Lastly, it was also stated that article 23, read together with articles 20 and 21, obscured unnecessarily the provisions contained in articles 16 and 17 of the draft which defined the existence of a breach of an international obligation and the irrelevance of the origin of the international obligation breached. All those representatives agreed with the Commission that when a particular obligation required a State to secure the prevention of a given event there could be a breach of that obligation only if the given event occurred, but they did not share the Commission's conclusion that the nature of those international obligations was such as to make it necessary to include in the draft articles a special rule concerning the determination of a breach of such an international obligation. Such a determination could be covered by other articles of the draft, particularly if the present article 21 was to be retained.

167. In addition to their reservations concerning the substance of article 23 and the need for such an article, some representatives stated that they would have further difficulties with the present wording of the article which they considered to be too absolute. Thus, for example, it was said that the drafting of the article

did not embody some of the necessary qualifications outlined by the Commission in the third and fourth sentences of paragraph (6) of the commentary to the article. Attention was also called to the inappropriateness of the present wording of article 23 from the standpoint of provisions of the draft relating to the attributability of conduct, particularly in the case of situations covered by articles 7, 8, 9 and 10.

168. A reference was made to the importance of the notion of "damage" as a condition for international responsibility and it was noted that the problems posed by article 23 would seem to support that position. The Preparatory Committee of the 1930 Hague Conference, mentioned in paragraph (8) of the commentary to article 23, had considered that the existence of "damage" and not the occurrence of an event as such, constituted the source of international responsibility. Furthermore, contrary to what was stated in paragraph (5) of the commentary to article 23, it was hard to see how an attack on a person which caused no physical, moral or material damage could engage the responsibility of the State for having breached the obligation to prevent such attacks.

169. Finally, it was also suggested that article 23, as well as article 22, should be amalgamated with the present article 21. In such a manner a single article would cover the questions to be dealt with specifically for establishing the existence, in the various hypotheses, of a breach of an international obligation belonging to the category called "obligations of result".

#### Articles 24, 25 and 26

170. Several representatives supported generally the proposed provisions in articles 24, 25 and 26 and considered that those articles reflected a laudable effort to determine the "moment" and the "duration" of the breach of an international obligation. An internationally wrongful act could be a simple act, not extending in time, or an act extending in time ("continuous act"; "composite act"; "complex act"). It could also be an act relating to the prevention of the occurrence of a given event which, in turn, might continue in time. The attempt made by the Commission took duly into account, in the view of those representatives, the concept of "thickness" of time with respect to those various types of internationally wrongful acts. At first glance the provisions on the *tempus commissi delicti* drafted by the Commission might appear very detailed and even complicated, but such detail and apparent complications were inseparable from the subject matter. Once the decision had been taken to incorporate the element of *tempus commissi delicti* in the draft, there was no alternative but to make detailed provisions such as the ones embodied in articles 24, 25 and 26.

171. For those representatives, the decision to include in the draft articles provisions on the *tempus commissi delicti* was fully justified because of the practical bearing of the determination of a series of questions of great importance for the rules of international law governing State responsibility. The *tempus commissi delicti* was essential, for example, in determining the gravity of the breach and, therefore, on its eventual qualification as an "international crime" or as an aggravating circumstance. It was also of very practical significance in determining other questions, such as the existence of a denial of justice, the measure of the prejudice caused, the amount of reparation or compensation, the possibility of *restitutio in integrum*, the

period of limitation for the submission of a claim, the nationality of the claim and the competence *rationae temporis* of an international tribunal or jurisdiction.

172. It was explained that the determination of the "moment" meant the determination of the time at which the existence of the breach of an international obligation was established and responsibility came into being. A breach of justice might consist of a whole series of acts and omissions on the part of judicial and administrative organs at different levels. The existence of an internationally wrongful act in respect of an obligation in international law could be established only when the act of the State was completed by the final act, i.e., when the organ of the last instance intervened and confirmed what had been done by the lower organs. It was only then that international responsibility could be established and international legal action taken. Determining the "moment" at which one State could charge another with violations of international obligations was therefore an extremely practical matter.

173. But even more significant was the determination of the "duration" of a breach of an international obligation. For example, in the case of an unlawful military occupation the gravity of the act was very different if the occupation lasted one day or several years. And it was obvious that the prejudice to be assessed was that which occurred throughout the entire duration of the unlawful military occupation. The "duration" of the breach was, generally, of great practical importance in determining the existence of a breach and the prejudice caused in instances where the wrongful act was an act extending in time, particularly a "composite act" or a "complex act". A denial of justice, although deemed to take place on the day the supreme court brought the injustice to its culmination, was the result of actions by a whole series of judicial organs. The extent of the harm caused would have to be calculated right from the beginning, not from the final moment when the supreme court had set its definitive seal on the act of the breach itself.

174. The determination of the "duration" of a breach was also of particular relevance in connexion with international obligations prohibiting certain discriminatory practices in matters such as, for instance, racial discrimination or *apartheid*. In such instances the act might be of a complex nature, a series of wrongful acts committed in different concrete circumstances. An initial act of discrimination against a certain national of a foreign country was followed by another act of discrimination against another national of that country and so forth. At a certain point, it was no longer a series of separate distinct acts but a discriminatory practice. It was at that point that the rule prohibiting the discriminatory practice in question must be regarded as having been violated. If 10 such separate acts were committed, the tenth would confirm the existence of a violation of the rule prohibiting the discriminatory practice, but would not by itself constitute a violation of that rule. If it were not for the set of nine acts before it, the tenth would constitute a single act, not entailing a violation of the rule prohibiting the discriminatory practice concerned. It was precisely for this reason that one needed to refer back. Moreover, there might be cases of discrimination against individuals of various nationalities. At the point where it was established that what the State had done constituted a discriminatory practice, for instance, a racial discrimination practice, then all States previously



affected could take action and complain officially against that practice.

175. Some representatives wondered, however, whether it was really necessary or advisable to have in the draft such detailed and complex provisions as those embodied in articles 24, 25 and 26 and expressed reservations concerning the retention of such provisions in the draft. The "moment" and the "duration" of a breach of an international obligation were matters that might be left to a competent tribunal or other international institution to decide. The articles did not constitute a progressive development of the law and could complicate the application of the rules governing State responsibility. Moreover, some passages of the commentaries to the articles might give the impression that the Commission had been more concerned with the impact of time on the jurisdiction of an international tribunal than with the impact of time on the existence, nature or continuation of a situation giving rise to an instance of State responsibility. It was also said that article 25 did not add anything to what was already stated in article 18.

176. The question was raised why the abstract doctrine of *tempus commissi delicti* had been introduced in the draft and why, once introduced, an attempt had been made to create a theory of "relation back". The commentary on article 25, for example, suggested that the "relation back" was vital in such cases as discrimination against non-nationals of a State. In his delegation's view an evidentiary point was being confused with a point of legal substance. It was desirable to establish general rules, but they had to be capable of specific application.

177. Some doubts were expressed about the utility of the series of articles on the time factor, recalling the link between articles 24, 25 and 26 and article 18. Further doubts were expressed about the placement of paragraph 2 of article 18 and about the content of paragraphs 4 and 5 of that article as had been explained to the Sixth Committee two years earlier. Such doubts about the two latter paragraphs applied *mutatis mutandis* to the content of article 25. Articles 24, 25 and 26 raised the fundamental point of whether the complicated provisions on the *tempus commissi delicti* were relevant to the codification of the law on State responsibility. While the "moment" of the occurrence of the breach and the "duration" of the breach were perhaps decisive, as stated in paragraph (5) of the commentary to article 24, one should not fall into the trap of trying to codify the whole of international law under the rubric of codifying the law of State responsibility. The question of the time factor in relation to the jurisdiction of a court was in principle distinct from that of the time factor in relation to the commission of the breach of an international obligation. The determination of the "moment" and "duration" of the breach was largely a procedural rather than a substantive matter, as was the question of prescription, and the need for rules for that purpose in the context of codifying the law of State responsibility was questionable. It was the nature of the obligation allegedly breached that was decisive in determining whether a breach had occurred, when a particular act was performed or when the latest in a series of separate acts had occurred. Except for article 19, and to a lesser extent article 22, the draft did not distinguish between different types of obligation on the basis of their nature.

178. It was also said that the legal determination of the "moment" and "duration" of the breach of an

international obligation could make sense only within the context of other rules of international law for which such a duration was relevant. The difficulty was that those other rules did not necessarily and *a priori* require an identical legal determination of the points in time at which a particular conduct on the part of a State was considered to have begun and to have ended. Was it wise to adopt a set of articles purporting to give a legal determination of the duration of conduct, irrespective of the context in which such duration was relevant? One such context was the rule of international law laid down in article 18. Another was the competence of an international court or tribunal, or other international institution, to take cognizance of and appreciate the conduct of a State. However, the legal determination of the points of time within which the conduct in question was considered to have taken place would not necessarily be the same in both contexts. Indeed, it would seem that the interpretation and application of the relevant international instrument creating the competence of a particular court, tribunal or other international institution was often, if not always, governed by considerations other than those underlying the interpretation and application of international rules creating rights and obligations between States. It seemed doubtful whether articles 24, 25 and 26 really added anything to article 18 or helped in its application. It was recognized that article 18 did not necessarily refer to the period during which an international instrument was in force. It might well be that rules laid down in a treaty were relevant for the appreciation of acts of a State occurring before or after the period during which the treaty was in force. Indeed, article 18, paragraph 2, gave somewhat sweeping retroactive effect to peremptory norms of general international law. Furthermore, it might well be impossible to separate in law acts and omissions of a State occurring at different points of time. It might be that the acts and omissions tainted each other or that, taken together, they constituted the conduct to which the international obligations referred. Although that point was taken care of, to a certain extent, in article 18, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, one could not help wondering whether the corresponding paragraphs of article 25, namely paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, were not really a mere repetition of those paragraphs.

179. Certain representatives who did not have objections in principle to articles 24, 25 and 26, questioned, however, whether in view of different factors involved, it would be possible to find *a priori* a definition that would apply in all circumstances. They also asked whether those factors which had important procedural aspects should not have been examined in connexion with the part of the draft articles dealing with the "implementation" of international responsibility. Some of those representatives wondered, for example, whether the scope of articles 25 and 26 was intended to cover situations in which the internationally wrongful act might have retroactive effects or might produce consequences reaching far into the future or occurring long after the act concerned had been terminated. Lastly, it was said that articles 24, 25 and 26 would require, in any case, further consideration by the Commission in view of the fact that they were closely related to questions to be dealt with in parts II and III of the draft articles.

180. Comments were also made by certain representatives on some specific aspects of the formulations adopted for articles on *tempus commissi delicti* included



in the draft. Regarding article 24 it was considered proper to have chosen the expression "act which does not extend in time" instead of the expression "instantaneous act", since it did not exclude a breach whose effects continued subsequently. It was also important that by the formulation adopted an "instantaneous act" having continuous effects was distinguished from a "continuous act". It was considered that the formulation of article 24 should be amended. The first sentence was redundant and could be deleted leaving only the second sentence, which could begin: "The time of commission of the breach of an international obligation by an act of the State . . . does not extend beyond . . .".

181. With respect to article 25 some misgivings were expressed by certain representatives about the difficulties of interpretation deriving from unusually complicated concepts such as "continuous act", "composite act" and "complex act". Article 25, it was also stated, presented certain choice of law problems for an international lawyer, in the absence of a convention on the choice of law rule applicable to tortious acts. In the case of a "continuous act", the problem of choice of law might arise where a State applied the double "choice of law" rule, in which case the act must be wrong by the law of the place where the action had been instituted and by the law of the place where the act had been committed. The view was expressed that it would be appropriate to specify the meaning of the expression "moment when that act begins" used in paragraph 1 of the article. It was also stated, with reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the article, that from a legal point of view it seemed difficult to take the position that breaches though "composite acts" and "complex acts" could be retroactive, relating to a period which pre-dated the commission *stricto sensu*. Those cases should be strictly interpreted and should follow the rule laid down in paragraph 1 of article 25.

182. So far as article 26 is concerned, certain representatives reserved their position in the light of their attitude concerning the need to introduce in the draft articles special provisions dealing with international obligations "to prevent a given event". On the other hand, it was stated that the occurrence of the event which the State should have prevented being the *sine qua non* of the existence of a breach of the obligation "to prevent a given event", article 26 was correct in considering that fact as decisive in the determination of the moment and the duration of the breach. It was stated that an "event" might be instantaneous in character and the Commission might consider a formulation specifying that the violation of the obligation took place at the moment "when the event occurred or when it began", the violation extending in the latter case, as provided for in article 26, over the entire period during which the event continued. Lastly, deletion of the word "Nevertheless" at the beginning of the second sentence of the article was suggested.

183. Finally, it was suggested that articles 24, 25 and 26 could be combined into a single article, as originally proposed by the Special Rapporteur. It was also mentioned that articles 23 and 26 could be combined into a single article which would deal separately with the determination of the "moment" of the breach and with the determination of the "duration" of the breach, with respect to both events having an instantaneous character and events having a continuing character.

## Article 27

184. Several representatives underlined the great importance of article 27 concerning aid or assistance by a State to another for the commission of an internationally wrongful act and supported the retention of the article in the draft. Those representatives agreed generally with the Commission's determination that the requirements of the progressive development of international law could not be ignored in this case, as well as with the Commission's view regarding the need to consider the subject matter in that perspective. A provision such as the one set forth in article 27 would deter States from participating, even by means of acts otherwise lawful, in the internationally wrongful act of another State. Aid or assistance rendered by one State to another State which contributed to or facilitated the commission or continuation of an internationally wrongful act ought to be regarded as a wrongful act even if, in isolation, the act by which such aid or assistance was given, was not unlawful. For instance, the sales of arms by one State to another in order to enable the latter to perpetrate an act of aggression or to assist in perpetrating an act of aggression was a different matter from the sales of arms made without any such intention. The sales of arms might be tainted with wrongfulness, even if the act was not in itself wrongful.

185. Some of those representatives emphasized that article 27 constituted an important step towards including in the draft articles some international legal rules that were particularly important for the defence of international peace and security. It should not be forgotten that, as the commentary to the article indicated, breaches of the peace frequently involved and were sometimes a direct result of actions by States other than the States carrying out the principal wrongful act. Reference was made in this connexion to the interdiction and sanctioning by the provision contained in article 27 of certain acts of aid or assistance relating to the perpetration of an act of aggression, as the one referred to in article 3 (f) of the 1974 Definition of Aggression (General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex), as well as to the maintenance of colonial domination by force, the maintenance of a régime of *apartheid*, or the violation of national independence and sovereignty.

186. Other representatives considered that by including article 27 in the draft the Commission had departed from its decision not to deal with "primary rules", since in the context the notions of "joint tortfeasor", "accessory" and "accomplice" constituted substantive rules. That decision had already been infringed in article 19 but had been departed from even more markedly in the case of article 27. One of those representatives suggested the deletion of the article. Others expressed reservations on the substance of the provision and considered that, in any event, the present drafting of the article was much too sweeping in its formulation and required further careful study by the Commission.

187. It was considered to be doubtful that article 27 was really in accordance with applicable international law. Many of the situations quoted as examples of aid or assistance referred to breaches of independent obligations under international law. The Commission had rightly emphasized that it was not the objective

of the draft articles to establish new obligations. That, however, could be brought about indirectly through the introduction of the notion of aid or assistance into international law. Thus, for instance, actions which were admissible under current rules of neutrality might give rise, under a provision such as the one included in article 27, to counter-measures or claims because they constituted acts of aid or assistance. In addition, it was doubtful whether the general orientation of article 27, which contained a largely subjective element, could serve as a valid criterion for determining the responsibility of States. Moreover, article 27 was not concerned with whether or not an act of assistance had been contributing to the internationally wrongful act. In elaborating that article, the Commission had apparently transferred notions of internal penal law to the field of international law. Such notions were, however, inappropriate as the basis for rules on wrongful acts under international law.

188. A question was raised whether it was possible, or even advisable, to deal with the variety of situations embraced by the notion of "aid or assistance for the commission of an internationally wrongful act" in one single abstract rule. As it stood, article 27 provided that an act which taken alone did not constitute the breach of an international obligation, became an internationally wrongful act if connected with an act by another State which, in turn, was an internationally wrongful act. The connexion required was that the aid or assistance should be rendered for the commission of the latter act. In other words, there should be an element of intent. However, that element of intent in itself gave rise to a series of queries. It would seem that a correct answer to some of those queries presupposed that either the aid and assistance in itself of the internationally wrongful act of the State receiving the aid or assistance, or both, were of a particular important character. Indeed, the very concept underlying article 27 seemed to presuppose that the legal relationship between the State committing or contemplating an act and the State towards which such an act would be wrongful affected the international obligations of a third State. There were, of course, international obligations of the first State towards the second State which were at the same time obligations towards the international community as a whole, but in general the relationship between the two States, and in particular any primary rules applicable only between them by virtue of a treaty, were *res inter alios acta* for the third State. One was therefore inclined to establish a relationship between article 27 and the "international crimes" defined in article 19, paragraph 2, of the draft. However, the commentary to article 27 expressly rejected the limitation of the applicability of its provisions to the internationally wrongful acts which constituted such "international crimes". The applicability of article 27 could also be envisaged in cases where the aid or assistance itself bore a sufficiently extraordinary character, even if the conduct of the State receiving the aid or assistance was not an "international crime". However, even then, it would seem that the gravity of the act committed by the State receiving the aid or assistance should be an essential element in assessing, under article 27, the responsibility of the State providing the aid or assistance.

189. It was stated that, although there might be cases in which the giving of aid or assistance by one State to another could engage the responsibility of

the former if rendered for the commission of an internationally wrongful act by the latter, the formulation of any rule in the matter should be carefully circumscribed. The granting State must know that the aid or assistance being given was being used or would be used by the receiving State to commit an internationally wrongful act, and the granting State must intend to facilitate that act by giving the aid or assistance. The Commission apparently acknowledged the need for those two key elements, but the wording of article 27 did not seem to give enough emphasis to them. The phrase "rendered for the commission of an internationally wrongful act" was too imprecise and could lend itself to varying interpretations in concrete cases.

190. The representatives who expressed support for article 27 welcomed the approach taken by the Commission of the subject-matter of article 27 from the standpoint of participation of a State by aid or assistance in the internationally wrongful act of another State, discarding such concepts pertaining to the field of municipal law as complicity and accessory. It was also noted with approval that the Commission had also discarded the concept of incitement. The inclusion of the element of intent in the formulation adopted for article 27 was welcomed by several of those representatives. The stress placed on that element by the Commission was an additional guarantee that only real forms of participation by a State in the internationally wrongful act of another State would constitute themselves an internationally wrongful act of the State giving the aid or assistance. Some representatives considered, however, that the element of intent, rendered in the present wording of the article only by the word "for", should be made more explicit. The article should develop that element further by providing that the aid or assistance should be accorded by one State to another State with the intention of permitting or facilitating the commission of an internationally wrongful act. It was also asked how and by what means the intentional element should be established. Regarding the difficulties inherent in the establishment of the intentional element and with reference to the example of the sale of arms and military equipment, it was said that such a sale need not be a breach of an international obligation unless otherwise prohibited by a convention, but that restrictive conditions in the contract of sale could not preclude the responsibility of the State exporting the weapons, if there were no apparent means of enforcing such restrictions. Another aspect of article 27 mentioned as requiring a clearer rendition concerned the relationship between the provision contained in the article and the distinction between wrongful acts directed only against another State and wrongful acts directed against several States or the international community as a whole.

191. Some representatives disagreed with the suggestion made in the course of the debate that article 27 should be limited to cases of aid or assistance rendered for the commission of internationally wrongful acts which in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 19 would constitute "international crimes". Such a limitation, it was said, would mean questioning the notion of intent embodied in the article. It was also noted that the Commission had held that the act of aid or assistance envisaged in article 27 should be considered a wrongful act "separate" from the wrongful act of the State receiving such aid or assistance and should be classified differently. However, as the Commission itself recognized, a different conclusion could

properly be drawn from article 3 (f) of the 1974 Definition of Aggression. In this connexion, one representative stated that in the case of the "international crimes" enumerated in article 19, paragraph 3, it was important to classify the act of aid or assistance and the principal act in the same manner. It would be possible to specify in article 27 that the gravity of the principal act also affected the classification of the act of assistance. The view was also expressed that if the present wording of the article would be retained there might not be many cases in which article 27 would apply. Some of the cases referred to in the commentary might in themselves constitute an internationally wrongful act rather than coming within the scope of article 27.

192. Lastly, some representatives welcomed expressly the intention of the Commission to supplement chapter IV of part I of the draft with another article concerning cases of "indirect" or "vicarious" State responsibility, namely cases where because of the existence of a *de jure* or *de facto* relationship of dependence between the States concerned there were grounds for a disassociation between the attribution to a State of the wrongful act and the attribution of the responsibility caused by that act to another State.

#### D. *Succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties*

193. Many representatives welcomed the progress the Commission had made in its consideration of the topic. The outstanding contribution of the Special Rapporteur to the topic by the elaboration of three additional draft articles (articles 23-25) of the draft articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties (see A/33/10, chap. IV, sect. B) was noted. A number of representatives hoped that the Commission would be able to complete the first reading of the draft articles on succession of States in respect of State property and State debt at its thirty-first session in 1979 and to send them to Governments for their views and comments. It was suggested that the draft articles thus completed could serve as the subject of an independent convention.

194. Certain representatives said that the draft articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties were of paramount importance in view of the fact that in instances of States succession controversies regarding State property and State debts were bound to arise. It was also pointed out that the far-reaching ramifications of that subject on many other provisions governing current international relations deserved thorough study. One representative, however, seriously wondered to what the articles in question were intended to apply. In his view, the main problems of State succession that had arisen since the end of the Second World War had been solved by political agreements and it did not appear that the new draft articles applied to any case of State succession that had occurred in the post-war period. There was a real risk that the articles, like the Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties, would remain an academic exercise of a high intellectual level but of little or no practical significance.

195. It was noted that the new volume in the *United Nations Legislative Series* entitled "Materials on succession of States in respect of matters other than

treaties",<sup>20</sup> prepared by the Codification Division of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, was a useful work and the Commission should make full use of it.

### 1. COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT ARTICLES AS A WHOLE

#### (a) *General comments*

196. Many representatives who spoke on the subject supported or found no major difficulty in the draft articles relating to State debts (articles 23-25) adopted by the Commission at its thirtieth session. It was pointed out that they were simple, clearly worded and represented a fair balance of the interests of the creditors and those of the successor State.

197. Other representatives, however, found that the question of protection of creditors was not sufficiently examined, not merely in the articles adopted at the last session but in other articles, and thus welcomed the decision of the Commission to give further consideration to it, especially in conjunction with articles 18, 19 and 20, at their second reading.

198. Certain representatives stated that the draft articles adopted by the Commission at its thirtieth session could not be properly understood unless other draft articles were clarified or the square brackets removed from them. It was unclear, for example, whether the articles in question applied only to debts owed to other States or to other debts as well. Nor was the legal meaning of the term "pass to" in articles 23, 24 and 25 certain. The view was expressed that in considering the legal meaning of those words, it was necessary to make a clear distinction between three separate, though interlinked, questions arising in connexion with a succession of States, namely the question of substitution of one debtor for another, the question of distribution of financial burdens between predecessor and successor States, and the question of international responsibility of a State for the payment of the debt. Various questions arose out of the use of such terminology in those articles as well as in other articles of the draft, and their full examination by the Commission was needed before its presentation of a complete set of articles on the subject.

199. The view was expressed that it was necessary constantly to bear in mind that the question involved was that of defining the international legal rules which governed the substitution of one State for another in relation to property or debts owed at domestic law. According to that view, international legal obligations, if divorced from domestic law, must fall within the general sphere of succession of States in respect of treaties.

#### (b) *Structure of the draft*

200. Certain representatives commented favourably on the Commission's basic approach of keeping a broad parallel between the articles forming part I of the draft (Succession to State property) and those comprising part II (Succession to State debts), each containing provisions relating to the same categories of succession of States. The view was expressed, however, that, though perfectly easy to define in theory, categorization was not so clearly evident in practice. The birth of a State or the separation of part or parts of the territory of a State was a painful process often accompanied by heated emotion based on political

<sup>20</sup> Document ST/LEG/SER.B/17 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/F.77.V.9).

motivations, and therefore the determination of different consequences for each type of succession might be totally lacking in practical utility if certain legal criteria defining that categorization had not been previously established.

201. Representatives also welcomed the intention of the Commission to consider at its next session the procedure for the peaceful settlement of disputes arising out of the application or interpretation of the draft articles. It was pointed out in this connexion that the provisions of articles 24 and 25 especially would necessitate such a procedure because they contained only references to a division of debt which would probably have to be settled by agreement and would not solve the problem of who was liable prior to such a contractual distribution of the debt. Such a dispute settlement machinery was also needed to define in each case the meaning of an "equitable proportion" of the State debt and of the "relevant circumstances" which had to be taken into account under article 24 and 25.

(c) *Relationship between the present draft and the 1978 Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties*

202. Several representatives stated that the draft articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties should be viewed as complementing the Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties adopted in August 1978<sup>21</sup> and should follow as far as practicable the form, structure and terminology of the latter. It was thus suggested that the Commission should review the relevant parts of its draft on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties in order to adjust them to the new Vienna Convention. As an example, it was pointed out that the wording of article 22, paragraph 2 deviated from that of article 13 of that Convention.

2. COMMENTS ON THE VARIOUS DRAFT ARTICLES

*Article 18*

203. Many representatives expressed the view that the word "international" between square brackets in article 18 should be retained to make it clear that the words "State debt" in the draft meant only international financial obligations owed to another State or other subjects of international law and thus precluded financial obligations owed to private juridical or physical persons. Inclusion of the debts owed to private persons within the scope of the article would, it was feared, constitute an interference in the internal competence of successor States. Some representatives further stressed that succession to State debts should take place only if they were compatible with contemporary international law, in particular with the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

204. On the other hand, several representatives thought that the word "international" should be deleted so that the scope of application of the draft articles would be broad enough to encompass all types of financial obligations chargeable to the State. It was pointed out that restriction of State debts to international ones would be contrary to State practice. In the opinion of one representative, the confinement of State debts to international obligations appeared self-contradictory and self-defeating. He added that, for example, certain crimes against humanity and violations of

fundamental human rights and of the rules of international law by the predecessor State with regard to its nationals would give rise to obligations under international law which became of great relevance in the relations of the successor State with other States. Claims of that nature, originating in events occurring between the years 1933 and 1945, were still outstanding, though quite a number of them had been met.

*Article 21*

205. Certain representatives expressed doubts about the principle underlying article 21, which might prove particularly controversial, because it did not take the views of the population of the ceded territory into consideration. It was said that such transfer would be contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations if it was made without the consent of the population concerned. Difficulties would also arise if the transfer of part of the territory of a State was defined differently by the ceding State and by the receiving State.

206. Commenting on the distinction between article 21 and article 24, the question was raised as to the purpose of such distinction since, according to article 2 which required a succession to occur in conformity with international law and in particular the United Nations Charter, the separation of parts of the territory of a State could only take place when peoples had the right to self-determination.

*Article 22*

207. Some representatives underlined the importance of the *tabula rasa*, or the clean slate, principle which formed the basis of article 22. The principle was particularly significant, it was stated, in view of the situation that States would face during the early years of their existence if they were required to pay all the debts of the predecessor State. That principle offered the people of the newly independent State concerned favourable conditions for the exercise of their right to self-determination.

208. The view was expressed that although under article 22 agreement could be concluded between the newly independent State and the predecessor State for the passing of a debt, the former State should have the right to repudiate any such agreement if it was obtained from that State involuntarily.

*Article 23*

209. Several representatives supported the rule embodied in article 23. It was considered to reflect fairly well-established practice of States. Paragraph 1, in particular, was thought to have been accepted generally in the doctrine.

210. Commenting on paragraph 2, it was stated that the attribution of State debts to the component parts might be viewed as providing for debt collection rather than a reservation of obligations in respect of the passage of State debts. The arrangements were internal within the new successor State and could be designed to facilitate fulfilment of obligations or repayment of existing State debts.

211. Some representatives, however, entertained doubts as to the justification for including paragraph 2, which in their view concerned the internal aspects of the problem of succession to State debts. It was pointed out that the distribution of debts under the internal law of a State had no bearing on the legal status of the creditors of that State. The provision of paragraph

<sup>21</sup> A/CONF.80/31.

2 might give rise to erroneous interpretations which were contrary to the generally accepted principles of law regarding financial transactions. It was suggested therefore that the Commission should redraft that paragraph in clearer terms. It was suggested that the new wording might read as follows: "The successor State may, without prejudice to the foregoing provision, attribute, in accordance with its internal law, the whole or any part of the State debt of the predecessor States to its component parts."

#### *Articles 24 and 25*

212. Although some representatives supported articles 24 and 25, which were based on a common concept of equity, several representatives expressed opposition or reservations regarding that concept as embodied in those articles. Most of those representatives stated that the expression "an equitable proportion" was too vague and the phrase "taking into account all relevant circumstances" was not clear. It was suggested that an effort should be made to find more precise wordings, or an illustrative and non-exhaustive list of elements which would constitute "relevant circumstances" could be included to help determine what was an "equitable proportion". In that connexion, the capacity to pay the debt was mentioned as one of such elements. Alternatively, it was suggested that the Commission should revert to the formulation adopted for article 21, which would require taking into account, *inter alia*, the property, rights and interests which pass to the successor State in relation to that State debt.

213. Emphasizing another basic element embodied in those two articles, namely that of the passing of the State debt through an agreement between the predecessor and the successor States, some representatives considered that such an agreement would provide the most favourable solution, would offer maximum legal security and would protect the lawful interests of all parties concerned. At the same time it was pointed out that such an agreement could not take away the interests of the creditor without the consent of the latter. It was hoped, in any case, that the position of creditors would be defined more clearly in those articles.

214. The view was expressed that article 24, paragraph 1, as it was drafted, could be interpreted to enable the predecessor and the successor States to enter into an agreement contrary to the concept of equity. It was further suggested that the drafting problem in articles 24 and 25 might be solved by stressing initially the requirement for the predecessor and the successor States in the case of article 24, and the two or more successor States in the case of article 25, to agree on the just apportionment of the State debt, and by establishing the residual rule that, in the absence of agreement, an equitable proportion would pass to the successor State or States.

215. It was also stated that the question of the dissolution of a country under foreign domination into several independent States could present many problems, particularly if debts or property were passed to new States by a unilateral act of the metropolitan country and were therefore probably divided unequally. However, if they were passed to new States under an agreement among the new States, there was a greater chance of equal distribution. A fair distribution of debts should, moreover, take into account the distribution of property. If the geographical distribution of immovable State property referred to in article 16,

paragraph 1 (a) was unequal and unfair originally, the new State which suffered thereby should receive a compensation or a reduced percentage of debt, even if the debt had no direct relation with the immovable property.

#### **E. Questions of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations**

216. A number of representatives welcomed the substantial progress that the Commission had achieved at its last session with regard to the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations. The outstanding contribution of the Special Rapporteur for the topic was also noted. Certain representatives stressed the importance of the topic and the usefulness of the work of the Commission in view of the increasing role played by international organizations in international legal life and the expanding participation of such organizations in international treaties. It was stated that the codification of the questions relating to treaties concluded by international organizations would cover a significant section of the law of treaties which had still remained untouched, since the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties dealt only with treaties between States.

217. It was hoped that the Commission would achieve further progress in preparing the draft articles on this topic, so that the first reading of that draft could be finished as soon as possible. It was further hoped that the Commission would succeed in preparing draft articles which could form the basis of a convention commanding at least the same authority as the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Such a convention should take into account, as far as possible, the rules of international law applicable in the field of international organizations. Only thus, it was believed, would it be possible to establish an adequate basis for the further development of those rules.

#### **1. METHOD OF WORK AND SCOPE OF THE DRAFT**

218. Most of the representatives who spoke on the subject endorsed the method followed by the Commission of keeping as close a parallel as possible between the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and the draft articles under preparation. The general approach of the Commission to examine the articles of the Vienna Convention one by one before it could reach viable conclusions on the subject matter of the present topic was also supported, though it was not considered to be necessary for the final text to deal explicitly with every single article of that Convention.

219. While subscribing generally to the Commission's basic method, some representatives stressed that the intrinsic link between the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and the rules on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations should not be transformed into a mere analogy, which might be misleading. It was thought to be desirable to take due account of the major differences between a State and an international organization when establishing general rules and preparing further draft articles. The need was stressed to distinguish those two types of entities—one sovereign and the other not—especially



from the viewpoint of their legal personality under international law. It was considered to be most important to prevent any possible impairment of the substantial interests of sovereign States as a result of action on the part of international organizations.

220. It was regretted that the Commission was still reluctant to accept international organizations as increasingly important participants in world affairs, possessing a legal personality similar to that of a State and capable of entering into treaties in much the same way as States. International organizations could be responsible for their acts and could be victims of breaches of obligation.

221. With regard to the scope to be covered by the draft articles, one representative was of the view that codification was really needed only for the procedures through which an international organization might become party to a bilateral or multilateral treaty with States, and that treaties concluded only between international organizations could for the moment be left aside, as they presented very little juridical interest.

## 2. COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT ARTICLES AS A WHOLE

222. Most of the representatives who commented on the topic found generally acceptable articles 35, 36, 37 and 38 adopted by the Commission at its last session (*ibid.*, chap. V, sect. B), since they were based on the texts of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties with certain variations necessitated by the essential differences between States and international organizations. As a most important variation, references were made to the requirement under articles 35, 36 and 37 that third organizations must expressly accept an obligation and assent to a right and that such acceptance and assent must be governed by the relevant rules of the organization concerned. A warning was expressed, however, that in emphasizing that international organizations should act in conformity with their own rules the Commission should not allow the basic rule of article 46 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, relating to internal law provisions regarding competence to conclude treaties, to be undermined.

223. The view was expressed that, in studying the effect of treaties concluded by international organizations vis-à-vis third States, the Commission seemed to have started from the premise that all the activities of all international organizations were governed exclusively by legal considerations. Many of the actions of many international organizations were dictated by the shifting composition of a mathematical majority, guided by real or assumed self-interest, rather than by strictly legal considerations. The question was raised as to how it was possible, under such circumstances, to construct a legal edifice based on rights and obligations, as legal concepts, in which the assent of the international organization in question must be governed by the relevant rules of the organization, as stated in articles 35, 36 and 37. For example, if a mathematical majority instructed the chief administrative officer of an international organization to take action in relation to an international treaty of which he was the depositary, how was that officer to act if he had doubts as to the legal validity of the act he was being requested to perform on the basis of a decision governed by the relevant rules of the organization?

224. It was said that the draft articles on the topic were becoming too lengthy, and the hope was expressed

that the Commission would be able to simplify and shorten them.

## 3. COMMENTS ON THE VARIOUS DRAFT ARTICLES

### *Article 2, paragraph 1 (i)*

225. It was stated that the definition of "international organization" in article 2, paragraph 1 (i), simply as "intergovernmental organization" left much to be desired, since many intergovernmental organizations did not currently and probably never would possess the necessary power to enter into treaties. It was hoped that the definition could be amended in such a way as to cover only those intergovernmental organizations which had the capacity to assume rights and obligations under intergovernmental law and, hence, to enter into treaties.

### *Article 6*

226. One representative expressed full agreement with the provisions of article 6. As an example supporting the rule embodied therein, he referred to the treaty-making powers of the European Economic Community, which not only extended to matters covered by express provisions of the Treaty of Rome but also embraced the power to conclude treaties whenever the Community had laid down common rules to give effect to common policies.

### *Article 7*

227. One representative wondered why the Commission had not specified in article 7 that the executive head of an international organization, in virtue of his functions and without having to produce powers, was considered to represent that organization for the purpose of performing all acts relating to the conclusion of a treaty. He suggested that an analogy could be drawn with article 7, paragraph 2, of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, which considered certain persons as representing their State in virtue of their functions and without having to produce full powers.

### *Articles 19 bis, 19 ter and 20 bis*

228. It was maintained that the provisions of the draft relating to reservations and objections were too strict compared with those of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, since the possibility of an international organization making reservations or entering objections to reservations in treaties involving States and international organizations was, in most instances, limited to situations in which the participation of an international organization was not essential to the object and purpose of a treaty. Essentially envisaged in those provisions was the case in which a multilateral treaty was open to participation by all States and to certain international organizations on a footing similar to that of States. It should therefore be possible to find some alternative wording to express that concept in order to avoid controversy in cases in which the participation of an international organization was not "essential to the object and purpose of the treaty".

### *Article 34*

229. Some representatives specifically endorsed the general rule contained in article 34.

### *Articles 35 and 36*

230. Certain representatives wondered whether articles 35 and 36 had taken sufficient account of the current practice. A reference was made to a frequent



practice of States to include in a treaty between them a specific procedure to be followed with respect to situations arising with regard to the implementation of that treaty. The negotiating States could either set up, by the treaty, an international institution with the specific task of taking decisions regarding the implementation of the treaty or entrust that task to an existing international organization. In the latter case, both article 35, paragraph 2 and article 36, paragraph 2 of the draft would presumably apply, and thus such agreement would not be legally effective without acceptance "in writing" by the organization concerned and only to the extent that the function fell "in the sphere of its activities". In this view, however, such a rule was not always applied in current international practice, and its introduction would create unnecessary rigidity. The representative was not aware, for example, of acceptance in writing by a United Nations organ in all cases where treaties between States entrusted tasks to the President of the International Court of Justice or the Secretary-General of the United Nations with respect to the designation of arbitrators or conciliators under a dispute settlement clause. Since the practice of entrusting functions to an existing organization rather than creating a separate *ad hoc* organization was commendable, articles 35 and 36 should not be interpreted as allowing a State party to a treaty of the type under discussion to invoke the lack of acceptance in writing by the organization, the non-application or misapplication of the relevant rules of the organization, or the fact that the function in question did not fall within the sphere of its activities, as grounds for refusing to accept the results of an actual exercise of the function by the organization under the treaty.

#### Article 35

231. Certain representatives supported the rules embodied in article 35. However, the view was expressed that the formulation of paragraph 2, referring to the sphere of the organization's activities, was too flexible; a clear reference should be made to the competence of the organization in question as stipulated by the rules of the organization.

#### Article 36

232. The slight deviation from the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties which the Commission had adopted in article 36, paragraph 2, to the effect that the assent of an international organization to the acquisition of a right could never be presumed, was noted with approval. That formula was in keeping with the relative rigidity of the internal law of international organizations, compared to the flexibility of the constitutional law of States. Another view, while accepting the content of the provision of paragraph 2, was expressed to the effect that a clear reference should be made to the competence of the organization in question as stipulated by the rules of the organization.

#### Article 36 bis

233. The representatives who commented on article 36 *bis* were divided into three groups, namely those who were against the inclusion of the article in the draft, those who were in favour of the article, and those who considered further careful study by the Commission was necessary.

234. First of all, many representatives expressed serious objections to or doubts about the desirability of including article 36 *bis* and suggested it be deleted from the draft or redrafted entirely. The belief was

expressed that the questions dealt with by article 36 *bis* could be answered only by taking into account the respective rules of each specific international organization, which could vary considerably in content. It was also said that the establishment of a particular category of third States members of an international organization in regard to treaties concluded by that organization but to which those States were not themselves parties was not justified. According to another view, it might easily happen under article 36 *bis* that an international organization would be empowered to conclude a treaty in the absence of a consensus among its States members, so that some would not observe the treaty. The question was also raised as to whether the situations envisaged in that article might not be covered by the provisions of articles 35 and 36.

235. Several representatives pointed out that the provisions of article 36 *bis* were in contradiction with articles 34 and 35 and the generally accepted rule of international law that treaties could not create rights or obligations for third States without their explicit consent. Article 36 *bis* was thus considered to be applicable only to "supranational" organizations, which alone were empowered to bind their States members by the treaties they concluded. That point was stressed especially with regard to subparagraph (a) of the article; upon no member of an international organization, as distinct from a "supranational" organization, could obligations be imposed by treaties which were concluded by the organization without its explicit consent. The opinion was expressed that if article 36 *bis* was retained, it should be limited to subparagraph (a), which should be amended to read "the relevant rules of the organization applicable at the moment of the conclusion of the treaty provide expressly that the States members of the organization are bound by the treaties concluded by it".

236. With respect to subparagraph (b), most of the representatives who objected to article 36 *bis* questioned the appropriateness of the word "acknowledged" because it was too vague and susceptible to too many interpretations. It was noted that the term "acknowledged" was clearly not the same as the express consent required under articles 35 and 36. A further question was raised as to the basis on which the States members of an organization, under subparagraph (b), could participate in the negotiation of a treaty which concerned only the organization to which they belonged. Moreover it was pointed out that if the organization was not empowered under subparagraph (b) to undertake international commitments on behalf of its member States the situation would be identical to that covered by articles 35 and 36 and there was no reason to apply separate rules to it. The view was also expressed that subparagraph (b) would seek to establish procedures for concluding treaties which might not correspond to the provisions of the internal law of States and might thus run counter to article 46 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, which, in certain cases, permitted internal law to prevail. Lastly subparagraph (b) was regarded as undesirable because it did not specify clearly in what manner and, particularly, by what procedure the States members of an organization should agree to be bound by a treaty concluded by the latter, and also because in the case of a large organization the solution of having some of the member States bound by an agreement concluded by the organization, while others were not, did not seem effective in view of certain recent examples. As an alternative formula which could resolve the ques-

tion raised by subparagraph (b), it was suggested to return to the text submitted by the Special Rapporteur to the Commission at its last session.<sup>22</sup>

237. Secondly, several representatives advocated the retention of article 36 *bis* in the draft for various reasons. It was stated that the general rule embodied in that article was entirely justified by the growing practice of States. There was no doubt, it was said, that States could become members of an international organization whose constituent instrument enabled it to enter into international agreements with third States that were binding not only on the organization but also on its member States. In other words, the member States accepted in advance that the organization could enter into agreements with third States which could confer rights or impose obligations on its members. According to that view, the problem was not confined to treaties entered into by so-called "supranational" organizations; there was also the case of a headquarters agreement concluded by an international organization with one of its member States providing for immunities and privileges for other member States. It was not so much a question of granting a new status to members of an international organization as of ensuring that the draft articles corresponded to the realities of everyday international life.

238. According to another opinion, States could delegate treaty-making authority to an international organization, so that they could be bound individually by virtue of the fact that the organization was a party to a treaty, as in the case of the European Economic Community (EEC) or the Andean Pact. Member States could always control the scope of the obligations to be entered into by the organization. It was therefore felt that the rule contained in article 36 *bis* would be useful to small countries in collective negotiations conducted through or by virtue of organizations representing their interests. It was similarly noted that although under article 36 *bis* member States of international organizations acquired obligations and rights under a treaty not formally concluded by them or on their behalf, there existed a double safeguard for such States. First, the provisions of the treaty itself must be such that its implementation necessarily entailed certain conduct on the part of and vis-à-vis such member States, and secondly, the treaty must have been validly concluded by the international organization, which implied that in some way or another the member States had empowered it to conclude treaties entailing effects regarding their rights and obligations.

239. With reference to the criticism of article 36 *bis* as serving the purposes and interests of certain existing organizations and their members, it was said that the rule formulated in that article served to protect the State or other entity which entered into a treaty with an international organization, just like the unchallenged rule of international law embodied in article 27 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Such a system, according to another view, would accord a favourable legal standing above all to third world countries. States which had concluded a treaty with the EEC, for example, were entitled to make direct claims against any of its member States on the basis of article 228 of the Treaty of Rome<sup>23</sup> which stated that such treaties were binding on its institutions and on the member States. Even though EEC might cur-

rently be the only organization which in concluding treaties bound its members directly, the question was certainly not only of regional relevance since EEC implemented a policy of world-wide economic and development co-operation. The view was also expressed that although "supranational" organizations were a special type of organization because they were more highly developed, they were nevertheless international organizations in every sense within the meaning of article 2 of the draft.

240. While subscribing to the principle contained in article 36 *bis*, certain representatives felt that the use of the expression "third States members" was not satisfactory and could be improved. It was said that the misinterpretation of the article by some representatives had been based on the erroneous assumption that States members of an international organization were third parties in the sense of *pacta tertiis nec nocent nec proceant*.

241. Some doubts were expressed about the words "for them", because at least in the case covered by subparagraph (a), it was the constituent instrument of the organization, rather than a subsequent treaty concluded by it, which was generally the primary source of the rule that rights and obligations could arise for member States from such a treaty.

242. Supporting subparagraph (a), one representative considered that it was logical and an accurate reflection of current treaty practice. Another representative noted that the subparagraph would protect the other party of a treaty concluded by an international organization by obliging the member States of the organization which were not parties to the treaty to perform the obligations they undertook through the treaty.

243. With respect to subparagraph (b), it was said that it reflected current practice, adopted in particular by the Lomé Convention between EEC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific States. Certain other representatives also supported the subparagraph, though one of them felt the wording was not satisfactory.

244. It was further stated that, though the basic rules of article 36 *bis* were acceptable the statement in paragraph (7) of the commentary to that article to the effect that the article "would respect the right of each member State to refuse to agree to the organization's simultaneously creating obligations and rights in its regard" was not appropriate. In his view, on becoming a member of an international organization, a State accepted the internal rules of that organization, whether contained in its constituent instrument or validly adopted later. Those rules alone determined the power of the organization to enter into treaties. In many cases the constituent instrument or other internal rule required the unanimous consent of the member States in order that an organization might validly conclude such a treaty; in other cases the relevant rules might provide for other ways of taking the decision. The decision was taken either at the moment the organization was established and expressed in its constituent instrument or at some later stage. The decision was necessarily a collective one, since it could hardly be imagined that a treaty concluded by the organization would entail rights and obligations for some of its members but not for all. Thus it was pointed out that the view was justified as expressed by certain members of the Commission, and reflected in paragraph (7) of the commentary to the effect that "the acknowledgment of the States members of the organi-

<sup>22</sup> See *Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 1977*, vol. II, Part One, document A/CN.4/298, p. 128.

<sup>23</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 298, No. 4300, p. 3.

zation was a collective one and its expression dependent on the rules of the organization". Similarly, a State which became a member of an existing international organization was bound to accept that treaties validly concluded by that organization before its entry had the effects described in article 36 *bis*, with respect to itself as a new member. There again, the general rule of the equality of the member States of an international organization admitted of no other solution, unless both the original member States and the other party or parties to the treaty concluded by the organization expressly agreed otherwise.

245. Lastly, many representatives found that article 36 *bis* had raised some delicate, complex and difficult questions which could not easily be solved by the formula proposed in that article and therefore felt that the Commission should give further careful consideration to it. It was hoped that the Commission would take into account not only dogmatic views but also the realities of the modern world.

246. The view was expressed that the question dealt with by article 36 *bis* was one of the basic issues involved in a better understanding of the legal nature of international organizations. The solution did not lie in simply making a treaty concluded by the organization binding on its States members, but rather in the general attitude which the organization actually adopted with regard to two basic problems, namely the participation of member States in the decisions of the organization and the value of those decisions with regard to member States. Both problems would have a distinct repercussion on the treaties, according to the degree of the member States' integration in the organization. It would, in the final analysis, depend on the extent to which member States participated in the organization and granted powers to it, and the problem might also vary not only according to the specific type of organization in question but also according to different points in time or different geographical regions.

247. It was also pointed out that, while the issue posed by article 36 *bis* might currently concern only EEC, many countries had already entered into complex treaty relations with it and those treaties sometimes took the place of, or supplemented, bilateral treaties with individual members of the EEC. It was necessary, according to that view, to find a proper equilibrium between the relativity of the supranationalism of such an organization with regard to its own members, and the absolute character of such an organization in relation to non-members contracting with it. That was a real problem which could not be brushed aside merely because there was as yet, apparently, only one international organization possessing those dual characteristics at the same time. The need was therefore stressed for much fuller information on the issue to which article 36 *bis* addressed itself, at both the bilateral and multilateral levels.

248. The view was further expressed that for two reasons the arguments advanced in support of article 36 *bis* were not very logical. First, the question of the rights and obligations of member States of an international organization pursuant to the terms of a treaty concluded between the organization and another State was a different matter from their entitlement to that status under a general rule of international law. Secondly, so long as member States of an international organization remained sovereign States it would be preferable for their status to be regulated by the general provisions of articles 35 and 36 rather than by accord-

ing them a new status as third States members of an international organization. It was not desirable to have the rights and obligations of States *inter se* negotiated through an international organization. In that case, those States could no longer be regarded as third States and the system would no longer work. Even in the case of EEC, member States and the EEC itself were always represented separately in international forums. It was felt that the Commission had not yet considered that aspect of the question and it was urged that the entire question should be examined comprehensively rather than on a piecemeal basis.

#### F. *Status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier*

249. The present section of the report summarizes exclusively the comments on the question of the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier made in the course of the consideration by the Sixth Committee of the report of the Commission on the work of its thirtieth session. It should be noted, however, that several representatives refrained from commenting on that chapter of the report and merely referred to the statements made in that respect by their respective delegations during the consideration by the Committee of item 116 of the current session of the General Assembly entitled "Implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961: report of the Secretary-General".

250. Several representatives welcomed the work done by the Commission and its Working Group on the question of the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier. They expressed the view that the Commission's work had shown that on most of the questions identified by the Commission, written legal rules on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier were either non-existent or quite inadequate. They further considered that such a work constituted a solid basis for the future efforts that the Commission should make concerning the study of the subject. A number of representatives who spoke on this question emphasized that the work should be continued with a view to elaborating a protocol on the subject and that the Commission itself should undertake that task. It was believed that such a protocol would contribute to the further promotion of international law and advance friendly relations among States. It was also stated that such a protocol should be based on the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations<sup>24</sup> and develop it by strengthening and complementing that Convention. Referring to possible elements to be included in a future protocol, some of the representatives mentioned above suggested that it should clearly define the terms "diplomatic courier" and "diplomatic bag". It was also stated that the protocol should provide for the personal inviolability of the courier and for the obligations of the receiving and transit States to take all necessary measures for his protection. It should also provide for the complete immunity of the diplomatic courier from the jurisdiction of the State in whose territory he travelled, for his exemption from inspection of personal baggage, for the inviolability of his residence both in the receiving State and in the transit State.

<sup>24</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

and for all the privileges and immunities granted to diplomatic representatives. It was further considered necessary to determine in the protocol the status of the diplomatic courier *ad hoc*, and the status of the diplomatic bag, whether accompanied or not accompanied by diplomatic courier, emphasizing the inviolability of the diplomatic bag and the obligation of both the receiving and the transit States to take all necessary measures to ensure that inviolability. The protocol should also contain provisions concerning the obligations of the third State in cases of *force majeure* and provide for the appropriate rights of the receiving State in respect of the diplomatic courier. Further, the protocol should stipulate the duty of the diplomatic courier to observe the laws and regulations of the receiving State. The opinion was also expressed that the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag, as would be defined in a future protocol, should also apply in an analogous manner to the couriers and bags referred to in the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations,<sup>25</sup> in the 1969 Convention on Special Missions (General Assembly resolution 2530 (XXIV), annex) and in the 1975 Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character.<sup>26</sup>

251. Other representatives believed that the provisions of the four relevant Conventions covered the problem adequately and wondered whether there was any necessity of classifying and further interpreting the relevant provisions of those Conventions. It appeared also that a sufficient body of practice existed already resulting from the application of the relevant provisions of the four Conventions. In the view of those representatives, the Commission should not spend more time on the study of the topic.

252. One representative stated that, in view of the increasing evidence that certain Governments were abusing diplomatic bag privileges in clear violation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, any further work on that subject should take into account the growing disquiet about such abuse.

253. Finally, another representative underlined the strictly functional character that should govern the status of the diplomatic courier; the essentially mechanical activity of transporting the diplomatic bag automatically placed restrictions on the amplification of the status of the diplomatic courier beyond the provisions of article 27 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. Any granting of new privileges, in his view, should preferably be studied in relation to the protection which should be accorded to the diplomatic bag, since that principle was the sole justification for the protection of the courier.

#### G. Second part of the topic "Relations between States and international organizations"

254. Several representatives welcomed the progress made in regard to the second part of the topic "Relations between States and international organizations" and encouraged the Commission to continue its work on this subject with a view to elaborating in the future a general international instrument. There was a genuine

need, both on the part of the States and international organizations, for such a convention which would unify, in matters not covered by the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, existing relevant rules of international law, taking into account proven norms, as well as new developments in the field. It was further noted that the Commission's work should centre on the immunities and privileges of international organizations and international civil servants in view of their special importance for ensuring the effective and independent implementation of the objectives and principles of international organizations. According to this view, future work should not aim at the elaboration of a unified concept of what an international organization was, at defining it as a legal entity, or at determining its contractual capacity, since those matters could be considered by the Commission in a different context. Regarding the scope of the study of the topic it was considered that at the present stage the Commission should seek to deal with all intergovernmental organizations, leaving to the bodies which would be in charge of the final stage of the codification of the topic the task of limiting the scope, if they so wished, to universal organizations. According to another view, however, it was important to limit the study of the topic to international organizations of a universal character.

255. Other representatives questioned the need and urgency for the Commission to continue its study of the topic. The status of the international organizations and of the international civil servants were already properly covered in numerous headquarters and other agreements in force. The questions that did arise concerning the interpretation and application of agreements relating to privileges and immunities of international organizations were normally questions of detail rather than principle. Furthermore, it seemed doubtful that the codification of the law governing that matter would be of much assistance to Governments, given the wide variety of international organizations and the differing functions they were required to perform.

#### H. Other decisions and conclusions of the International Law Commission

##### 1. THE LAW OF THE NON-NAVIGATIONAL USES OF INTERNATIONAL WATERCOURSES

256. Several representatives attached great importance to the question of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses and hoped that the Special Rapporteur on the subject would be able to prepare his report in the near future. In the opinion of certain representatives there existed very few customary rules of international law on the non-navigational uses of international watercourses and the principles underlying such rules were too general for a proper regulation of the topic, particularly with regard to pollution. On the other hand, there were certainly a considerable number of relevant multilateral and bilateral agreements, but none of those agreements was or was intended to be of a general and comprehensive application. It was also stressed that there was a need not merely to codify existing rules and practices, but to define and pinpoint the relevant principles. At the same time, it was also stated that no two watercourses were the same and therefore it would be difficult for

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 596, No. 7638, p. 261.

<sup>26</sup> See *United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations*, vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.V.12), p. 212, document A/CONF.67/16.

the Commission to elicit universal principles of general application.

257. It was pointed out that the problem was to reconcile the sovereign right of a State over that part of an international watercourse which flowed in its territory with the need to find a formula for sharing the waters with other riparian States, taking into account a series of principles such as the principle of respect for territorial integrity, the principle of good neighbourly relations and the principle of national sovereignty over natural resources. Secondly, there must be recognition of the common interests of all riparian States in the resources of an international watercourse and a renunciation of monopolistic attitudes.

258. It was further suggested that the economic aspects of the problem must also be taken into account and that, consequently, a multidisciplinary approach would appear to be the best method for studying the topic.

## 2. REVIEW OF THE MULTILATERAL TREATY-MAKING PROCESS

259. Several representatives noted favourably the preliminary observations which the Commission had submitted on the review of the multilateral treaty-making process. The hope was expressed that as the Commission itself expected, serious attention would be paid to this question during its next session in order to facilitate discussion on that topic at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

260. Certain representatives stressed the utmost importance of the role which the Commission had played and would play in the progressive development of international law and its codification. The view was expressed that in its self-evaluation of the treaty-making procedure, the Commission would no doubt wish to consider the degree to which it performed or should perform its functions in the international law-making process, bearing in mind that the codification process could no longer be viewed as a function exclusively devoted to finding legal solutions based on precedents, and that it should also conform to the realities of international life. As progressive development of the law came more and more to the fore, the drafters of treaties could not be indifferent to the social purpose to be served by the legal régime they were preparing. It was necessary to test legal norms against the needs of the international community, searching for rules to reflect universal aspirations, many of which were as yet incompletely understood and only partly articulated. Reference was made in this connexion to the long list of multilateral treaties that had not come into force for want of a minimum level of support. Mention was also made of the fact that there were treaties currently being drafted, the elaboration of which had been entrusted to non-legal organs of the United Nations.

## 3. INTERNATIONAL LIABILITY FOR INJURIOUS CONSEQUENCES ARISING OUT OF ACTS NOT PROHIBITED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW

261. Several representatives noted with satisfaction that the Commission, through the creation of a working group, had initiated preparatory work on the topic of international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law. It was

said that the report prepared by the working group provided a good basis for further study. Representatives also welcomed the appointment of a Special Rapporteur for the subject. It was stated that the risks created by activities resulting from modern sophisticated technology had made it particularly timely to study that subject. But the view was also expressed that before proceeding to the study in depth of the topic of international liability for acts not prohibited by international law, the Commission should make further progress in the study of State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts.

262. Regarding the nature of the rules to be codified in the context of that new topic, it was stated that the Commission should elaborate primary rules. It would not suffice to apply the approach adopted for the study of State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts.

## 4. JURISDICTIONAL IMMUNITIES OF STATES AND THEIR PROPERTY

263. Several representatives noted with satisfaction that the Commission, through the creation of a working group, had initiated preparatory work on the topic of jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and welcomed the appointment of a Special Rapporteur for the topic. Some representatives believed that the Commission should start preparing a set of draft articles on the topic as soon as circumstances permitted in view of its practical importance for States and its appropriateness for codification. The codification of the topic would be particularly important in facilitating the settlement of disputes to which the question of the immunity of States and their property could give rise in economic or other relations in which States are more and more involved. In the opinion of other representatives, the question of the jurisdictional immunities of States and their property was a very delicate and, to a certain extent, controversial one, because apart from dogmatic considerations the only proof of existing rules was internal State practice. The Commission should pursue its work on this topic with the utmost care since the matter of sovereignty was directly involved. It was pointed out that the controversy arose not so much with regard to the principle of such immunities as with regard to their extent.

264. Certain representatives referred to the report of the Working Group on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property established by the Commission during its last session. While concurring with many of the points made in the report, one representative stated that, although the Working Group report referred to the relationship of the topic with other categories of immunities, such as diplomatic immunities, the similarity and differences between the two had not been defined. The 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations did not regulate the immunity of the diplomatic mission as such because that immunity had been considered part of the more general immunity of the State. In his view, an approach which would place both kinds of immunity on the same footing would require detailed consideration, inasmuch as the treatment of those aspects of State immunity that were not directly linked to diplomatic relations must be differentiated from the treatment of those applying within the context of diplomatic relations. Acceptance of the so-called "restrictive" theories of State immunities came up against a major limitation with regard to the immunity of diplomatic missions, and, accordingly, if

practice tended towards more generalized acceptance, it would come closer to the old theories of absolute immunity with regard to that form of State activity abroad which required the greatest protection, namely the activities of diplomatic missions. Agreement was expressed with the view of the Working Group that a working distinction might eventually have to be drawn between activities of States performed in the exercise of sovereign authority which were covered by immunities and other activities in which States were engaged like private persons. At the same time, the need for special prudence was stressed in establishing such a distinction between *jure imperii* and *jure gestionis* acts because of the particular features of different legal systems and of the differing practice of States, all of which should be taken into account in codifying international law rules governing the matter. Reference was also made to the need for studying questions such as the service of process and the execution of judgments against foreign States.

##### 5. PROGRAMME AND METHODS OF WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

265. Representatives generally agreed with the conclusions that the Commission reached, on the basis of recommendations of the Enlarged Bureau and its Planning Group, regarding its programme and methods of work contained in section E of chapter VIII of the Commission's report.

266. Several representatives expressed the hope that the Commission would be able at its 1979 session to complete the first reading of the draft articles on succession of States in respect of State property and State debts, as well as to make further substantial progress in the preparation of drafts relating to other topics already accorded priority by the General Assembly, namely State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts and treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations. It was also recalled that at that session the Commission should formulate its observations on the question entitled "Review of the multilateral treaty-making process" as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/48 of 8 December 1977.

267. The progress already achieved in the preparation of the draft articles on succession of States in respect of State property and States debts was viewed by several representatives as justifying the stated aim of completing the first reading of that draft at the next session of the Commission. Regarding State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts, several representatives recalled that the General Assembly had recommended on several occasions that the Commission should continue with the preparation of the draft articles on the highest priority basis, in view of the outstanding importance of an early codification of the rules governing the subject matter for the consolidation of the international legal order. Those representatives emphasized the need of completing, at the earliest possible date, the first reading of part I of the draft articles on State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts. With respect to the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations, several representatives expressed the hope that the Commission, at its next session, would be able to achieve further progress in the preparation of the corresponding draft articles so that the first reading could be finished at an early date.

268. Many representatives expressed the view that chapter VI of the Commission's report, on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, convincingly demonstrated the need for elaborating an international instrument on the topic. The Commission should, therefore, as from its next session, begin the preparation of a draft protocol on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier with the assistance of the Working Group established for that purpose within the Commission. In the opinion of those representatives, the resolution to be adopted by the General Assembly on the report of the Commission should contain clear instructions concerning the preparation by the Commission of an appropriate draft protocol on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier. This view was not shared by other representatives who recalled the statements made in this respect by their respective delegations during the consideration of the item entitled "Implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961". In the opinion of those latter representatives, there was no real need to justify the request that the Commission prepare a draft protocol on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier.

269. Different views were also expressed with regard to the study of the second part of the topic "Relations between States and international organizations". According to some representatives, that part of the topic was ready for codification and there was a genuine need for a general convention on the subject, and therefore the Commission should be encouraged to continue its work. Other representatives, however, seriously doubted the advisability of asking the Commission to continue its work on the subject in view of the existence of numerous relevant agreements covering the subject and suggested that such a work should be set aside for the time being. It was suggested that, since the departure of the current Special Rapporteur from the Commission would oblige it to re-examine the method of work, it should review the mandate of the Special Rapporteur or, still better, postpone its work on the subject.

270. Concerning the law of non-navigational uses of international watercourses some representatives expressed the hope that the Commission would be able at its next session to devote part of its time to the study of the topic on the basis of the report to be submitted by the Special Rapporteur concerned. For some of those representatives, the study by the Commission of the law of non-navigational uses of international watercourses should enjoy a certain priority, taking into account the importance of the subject for the development of co-operation and friendly relations between neighbouring States, the development of water technology, the transformation of the physical environment and the prevention of water pollution.

271. Some representatives pointed out that the topic of jurisdictional immunities of States and their property was currently ripe for codification since it was relatively finite and in view of the recent developments in State practice and the growing State involvement in commercial, trading and industrial activities. Those representatives hoped that the Commission would be able to give the topic some degree of pri-



ority as soon as circumstances permitted and proceed with the preparation of a draft on the basis of the reports to be submitted by the newly appointed Special Rapporteur.

272. Some representatives expressed the hope that the Commission would soon be in a position to report some progress concerning the topics of international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law. In their view, a certain priority, if possible, could be accorded to the study of the topic on the basis of the reports to be submitted by the newly appointed Special Rapporteur. Other representatives underlined, however, the existing relationship between the topic of international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law and the topic of State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts. They considered that the Commission should first complete its draft articles on the latter topic before proceeding with the preparation of draft articles on the international liability topic.

273. Noting the number and complexity of the new topics recently included in the current programme of work of the Commission, which required thorough research and study, some representatives considered that the Commission should not dissipate its efforts by taking up too many topics at once. It was always difficult to deal in depth with various topics simultaneously. Moreover, the study of each topic concerned did not present the same degree of urgency, and it was also necessary to bear in mind the relationship which might exist between some of those new topics and other priority topics, the consideration of which had not yet been completed by the Commission. For those representatives, the Commission should, as a general rule, endeavour to complete the work in progress on topics accorded priority by the General Assembly before undertaking the systematic study of new topics.

274. In this connexion, it was stated that there was a danger that too heavy a burden would be imposed on the Commission and the danger point might have already been reached. A cursory glance at the Commission's report revealed that the Commission was currently engaged in the study of some nine substantive topics. It was true that it had completed the second reading of its draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause and was still at a very preliminary stage in the consideration of the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, the second part of the topic concerning relations between States and international organizations, the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses, international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law, and jurisdictional immunities of States and their property. But it was precisely because the study of those five topics was still at a preliminary stage that an attempt could be made to influence the Commission's future work programme, having regard for the need to preserve the quality of its work and, at the same time, to maintain steady progress.

275. The suggestion was made that the draft resolution to be submitted by the Sixth Committee to the General Assembly at its current session should refrain from making any more determinations regarding priorities, so as to leave the Commission a com-

pletely free hand to reorganize itself. The carefully graduated scheme of priorities set forth in General Assembly resolution 32/151 of 19 December 1977 was presumably out of date following the election of two of the Special Rapporteurs concerned to the International Court of Justice, entailing their eventual resignation from the Commission. Accordingly, the Commission's proposals for its thirty-first session would have to be revised, as would the Assembly's own conceptions of the time-table for codification in the immediate future. In any case, the Assembly's views on the question of the priority and scope of the various topics were adequately recorded in resolution 32/151, and it would be sufficient to recall that fact in the preamble of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at the current session.

276. Other representatives recalled that the Commission and the Sixth Committee had always been confronted with the dilemma of how to reconcile the plurality of topics emerging from the development of international relations with the need for concentration on a limited number of topics so as to complete the elaboration of draft articles in due time. The Sixth Committee should assess the Commission's workload and its capacity of action in a realistic way with a fair sense of priority, bearing in mind the more urgent needs of the international community.

277. Representatives supported in general the Commission's intention to keep its methods of work continuously under review in an effort to find appropriate and effective ways of dealing with the various topics included in its programme, including those which the General Assembly might consider urgent. There was a need for the Commission to keep abreast of the rapid pace of international affairs generally and, more particularly, to respond to the insistent demand for a broadening of the régime of law regulating relations between States. The setting up of the Planning Group on a virtually continuous basis was expressly welcomed by some representatives. The increased use of working groups and the resort to other working methods, particularly for the preliminary discussion of new topics and questions, was noted by representatives with interest and approval. It was also said, however, that it was too early to judge whether the use of working groups would have the effect of speeding up the work of the Commission. With regard to the methods of work of the Special Rapporteurs, it was pointed out that there was some unevenness in the length and timeliness of the reports and that the Special Rapporteurs should be encouraged to produce their reports in advance of the session at which they would be discussed. Lastly, some representatives emphasized the need for care and due deliberation in the course of the Commission's work. The quality or acceptability of the final product should not be jeopardized as a result of haste. There was probably room for further improvement of the Commission's methods of work, but the Commission should never sacrifice quality for speed.

278. The inclusion of detailed commentaries to the draft articles in the report of the Commission was welcomed by some representatives. They stated that the commentaries helped Governments form a definitive opinion on the provisions contained in the draft articles with which they dealt and enhanced the ability of foreign ministries to follow the work of the Commission, particularly in the case of States which had only limited research facilities. Some representatives

stressed, however, the need of an earlier circulation of the report of the Commission so that the Governments represented on the Sixth Committee might have enough time to study in greater depth the important and far-reaching results of the work done by the Commission and be able to make a constructive contribution to the debate. The practice of circulating a voluminous report during the session of the General Assembly should be discontinued.

279. With reference to the conclusions of the Commission concerning the need to define better its juridical status at the place of its permanent seat, including immunities, privileges and facilities to which it and its members are entitled, recorded in paragraph 199 of its report, the observation was made that in the light of the terms of Article 104 and 105 of the United Nations Charter and of the relevant agreements made in implementation thereof, only the General Assembly could make appropriate recommendations on the matter. In that connexion, it was explained that the Commission had not wished to trespass on the competence of the General Assembly and had abstained from making any concrete suggestions on the current status of its members. It had merely requested the Secretary-General to study the matter and to take appropriate measures in consultation with the Swiss authorities, exploring the possibilities for a constructive interpretation of existing rules.

280. Reference was also made during the debate to the continual inactivity in the matter of honoraria to which the members of the Commission are entitled under its Statute, honoraria which had remained unchanged for almost 30 years.

281. The Commission's reasoning and conclusion concerning the urgency of implementing the recommendation for the strengthening of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs made by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/151 were generally endorsed by representatives in the Sixth Committee. No objection was raised to the Commission's request that the Secretariat services concerned, in consultation with the Office of Legal Affairs, should inform the Commission at its 1979 session of the steps taken pursuant to that resolution to strengthen the Codification Division. Many representatives stressed the need of increasing promptly the number of staff and other resources of the Codification Division and the services that, simultaneously and at an ever increasing rate, the Codification Division was required to provide to the Sixth Committee, codification conferences and several special or *ad hoc* committees. Unless an adequate remedy was found to put an end to the present situation, the Codification Division would be unable to continue to provide the Commission with the research projects, studies and compilation required for the study of the various complex and sometimes new topics on its current programme, with the consequential detrimental effects on the quality of the work of the Commission and on the timely conclusion of the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly. In the light of such considerations, and apparently contrary trends reflected in recent reports on the organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat (A/C.5/33/6) and on post descriptions (A/C.5/33/28 and Corr.1), those representatives considered that the draft resolution to be recommended to the Assembly on the report of the Commission, at the current session, should reiterate

the recommendation made by the Assembly in resolution 32/151 referred to above, in order that it be duly taken into account by the services concerned in programming the activities of the Secretariat and recommending to the General Assembly the allocation of the resources necessary to implement the said resolution.

#### 6. SURVEY ON "FORCE MAJEURE" AND "FORTUITOUS EVENT" AS CIRCUMSTANCES PRECLUDING WRONGFULNESS

282. Some representatives expressed appreciation for the decision of the Commission (see A/33/10, para. 202) concerning the inclusion in the *Yearbook of the International Law Commission* of the "Survey of State practice, international judicial decisions and doctrine on 'force majeure' and 'fortuitous event' as circumstances precluding wrongfulness", prepared by the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

#### 7. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES

283. The Commission's continued practice, as provided for in article 26 of its statute, of co-operating with regional legal bodies, such as the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, the Inter-American Juridical Committee and the European Committee on Legal Co-operation was welcomed. Certain representatives also noted with satisfaction the decision adopted by the Commission at its thirtieth session concerning the establishment of permanent relations of co-operation with the newly created Arab Commission for International Law (*ibid.*, para. 203).

#### 8. GILBERTO AMADO MEMORIAL LECTURE

284. Satisfaction was expressed at the organization during the Commission's thirtieth session of the Gilberto Amado Memorial Lecture.

#### 9. INTERNATIONAL LAW SEMINAR

285. Gratification was expressed at the success of the fourteenth session of the International Law Seminar organized by the United Nations Office at Geneva, during the Commission's thirtieth session, with several Commission members volunteering their services as lecturers. The hope was expressed that such seminars would continue to be organized during future sessions of the Commission, so as to promote the dissemination and teaching of international law. The hope was further expressed that Governments would make available scholarships enabling junior Government officials and advanced students to attend future sessions of the Seminar. Representatives thanked those Governments which had made financial contributions to the Seminar.

286. Several representatives announced that as in previous years their Governments would make scholarships available to enable persons from developing countries to participate in the Seminar, which would be held in conjunction with the next session of the Commission.

#### Decision

287. At its 67th meeting, on 8 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/33/L.16 by consensus (see para. 288 below).

### *Recommendation of the Sixth Committee*

288. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### *Report of the International Law Commission*

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session (A/33/10),

*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 the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States,<sup>27</sup> and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

*Noting with appreciation* that at its thirtieth session the International Law Commission, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/151 of 19 December 1977, completed, in the light of the observations and comments of Member States, of organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies and interested intergovernmental organizations, the second reading of its draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses,

*Noting further with appreciation* the work done by the International Law Commission on State responsibility, succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties, treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations, as well as the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier,

*Taking note* of the preliminary work done by the International Law Commission regarding the study of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses, the second part of the topic "Relations between States and international organizations", international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law and jurisdictional immunities of States and their property,

*Welcoming* the considerations and recommendations contained in the report of the International Law Commission regarding the programme and methods of work of the Commission with a view to the timely and effective fulfilment of the tasks entrusted to it,

#### I

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth 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 1979;

4. *Recommends* that the International Law Commission should:

(a) Continue its work on State responsibility with the aim of completing at least the first reading of the set of articles constituting part I of the draft on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful

acts, within the present term of office of the members of the International Law Commission, taking into account the views expressed in debates in the General Assembly and the observations of Governments;

(b) Continue its work on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties with the aim of completing, at its thirty-first session, the first reading of the draft articles on succession of States in respect of State property and State debts;

(c) Proceed with the preparation of draft articles on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations with the aim of completing, as soon as possible, the first reading of these draft articles;

(d) Continue its work on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses;

5. *Also recommends* that the International Law Commission should continue the study, including those issues it has already identified, concerning the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, in the light of comments made during the debate on this item in the Sixth Committee at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly and comments to be submitted by Member States, with a view to the possible elaboration of an appropriate legal instrument, and invites all States to submit their written comments on the preliminary study carried out by the Commission concerning the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier for their inclusion in the report of the Commission on the work of its thirty-first session;

6. *Further recommends* that the International Law Commission should continue its work on the remaining topics in its current programme;

7. *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;

8. *Endorses* the decision of the International Law Commission to request Governments to transmit their observations and comments on the provisions of chapters I, II and III of part I of the draft articles on State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts;

9. *Expresses its concern* for the necessity of the strengthening of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and, therefore, strongly reiterates its recommendation made in General Assembly resolution 32/151;

10. *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;

11. *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-third session of the General Assembly;

#### II

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for its valuable work on the most-favoured-nation clause and to the Special Rapporteurs on the topic for their contribution to this work;

<sup>27</sup> General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

2. *Invites* all States, organs of the United Nations which have competence in the subject-matter and interested intergovernmental organizations to submit, not later than 31 December 1979, their written comments and observations on chapter II of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session and, in particular, on:

(a) The draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses adopted by the International Law Commission;

(b) Those provisions relating to such clauses on which the International Law Commission was unable to take decisions;

and requests States to comment on the recommendation of the International Law Commission that those draft articles should be recommended to Member States with a view to the conclusion of a convention on the subject;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate, before the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the comments and observations submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 above;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses".

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/33/419, para. 288). For the final text, see resolution 33/139.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>28</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 114 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 1</i>
A/33/10	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session (8 May-28 July 1978)	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 10</i>
A/33/192	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries	Ditto
A/C.5/33/6	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.5/33/28 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.6/33/L.4	Note by the Secretariat	Ditto
A/C.6/33/L.16	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/419, paras. 6 and 288



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 8 1978

ANNEXES

Official Records

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 115:\* Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law\*\* on the work of its eleventh session

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/349	Report of the Sixth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	7
	Check list of documents .....	7

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 4th to 13th, 22nd, 23rd, 61st and 62nd meetings, *ibid.*, *Sixth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 57th meeting; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 86th meeting.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth (agenda item 92), twenty-ninth (item 89), thirtieth (item 110), thirty-first (item 108) and thirty-second (item 113).

### DOCUMENT A/33/349

#### Report of the Sixth Committee

[Original: Arabic]  
[8 December 1978]

	Paragraphs
INTRODUCTION .....	1-5
PROPOSALS .....	6-7
DEBATE .....	8-38
A. General observations .....	9-12
B. Working methods of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law .....	13-14
C. International sale of goods .....	15-24
D. International payments .....	25-26
E. Programme of work of the Commission .....	27-30
F. Training and assistance in the field of international trade law .....	31-34
G. Other business .....	35-38
DECISIONS .....	39-40
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE ....	41

#### Introduction

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eleventh session" and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

2. The Sixth Committee considered this item at its 4th to 13th meetings, from 26 September to 6 October 1978, at its 22nd and 23rd meetings, on 17 and 18 October 1978, and at its 61st and 62nd meetings, on 1 and 4 December 1978.

3. At the 4th meeting, on 26 September, Mr. S. K. Date-Bah (Ghana), Chairman of the United

Nations Commission on International Trade Law at its eleventh session, introduced the Commission's report on the work of that session (A/33/17).<sup>1</sup> The Sixth Committee also had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the financing of symposia on international trade law (A/33/177) a note by the Secretary-General concerning the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods By Sea, held at Hamburg from 6 to 31 March 1978 (A/C.6/33/L.2) and the comments on the Commission's report by the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/C.6/33/L.3).

4. During the debate in the Sixth Committee on agenda item 115, two further documents were placed before the Committee: a letter from the Permanent Representative of Austria concerning the venue of the United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (A/C.6/33/4) and a note by the United Nations Secretariat on the question of transfer to Vienna of the secretariat of the Commission (A/C.6/33/CRP.1).

5. At the 62nd meeting, on 4 December, the Rapporteur of the Sixth Committee raised the question whether the Committee wished to include in its report to the General Assembly on this item a summary of the main trends that emerged during the debate on the Commission's report. After referring to General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967 concerning publications and documentation of

<sup>1</sup> The presentation of the report was pursuant to a decision by the Sixth Committee at its 1096th meeting, on 13 December 1968 (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 88, document A/7408, para. 3).



the United Nations, the Rapporteur informed the Sixth Committee of the financial implications of the question. At the same meeting, the Sixth Committee decided that, in view of the nature of the subject-matter, the report on agenda item 115 should include a summary of the main trends of opinion that were expressed during the debate.

### Proposals

6. At the 61st meeting of the Sixth Committee, on 1 December, two draft resolutions (A/C.6/33/L.11 and Corr.2 and A/C.6/33/L.12 and Corr.1) were introduced by the representative of Turkey on behalf of the respective sponsoring delegations. The sponsors of draft resolutions A/C.6/33/L.11 and Corr.2 were: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, later joined by Chile, France, Greece, Guyana, Mongolia, Rwanda, Zaire and Zambia (for the text of the draft resolution, see para. 41 below, draft resolution I). The sponsors of draft resolution A/C.6/33/L.12 and Corr.1 were: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, later joined by Chile, Greece, Guyana, Mongolia, Rwanda, Uruguay, Zaire and Zambia (for the text, see para. 41 below, draft resolution II).

7. For its consideration of draft resolution A/C.6/33/L.12 and Corr.1, the Sixth Committee had before it a statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution (A/C.6/33/L.13).

### Debate

8. The main trends of opinion expressed in the Sixth Committee on the report of UNCITRAL on the work of its eleventh session are summarized in sections A to G below. Sections A and B deal with general observations on the role and functions of the Commission and on its working methods, while the remaining sections are devoted to the Committee's deliberations on the specific topics considered by the Commission at its eleventh session, as follows: international sale of goods (section C); international payments (section D); programme of work of the Commission (section E); training and assistance in the field of international trade law (section F); and other business (section G).

#### A. General observations

9. Representatives stressed the importance of the Commission's work. The view was generally shared that the work of the Commission which was directed towards the unification, harmonization and progressive development of the law relating to international trade helped to remove obstacles to the growth of such trade on equitable terms and encouraged the develop-

ment of trade policies that took into account the interests of all States. The legal rules prepared by the Commission were acceptable to States with different economic, social and legal systems and at different stages of economic development. It was also noted that facilitation of international trade relations served to promote friendly relations among States, thus fostering international understanding and co-operation.

10. Representatives expressed their satisfaction with the progress thus far by the Commission, its working groups and its secretariat in carrying out the Commission's work programme, as shown by the number of highly significant legal texts which the Commission had completed since its establishment. The draft Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods which the Commission had placed before the General Assembly at its current session (A/33/17, para. 28) was a further important example of the progress achieved by the Commission.

11. It was noted with satisfaction that, based on preparatory work by the Commission, the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea had been adopted at Hamburg on 31 March 1978. The hope was expressed that the new Convention would find wide acceptance within a short period of time. Some representatives stated that their Governments were now studying the provisions of the Convention with a view to ratification or accession.

12. Many representatives urged the Commission to place particular emphasis in its work on the special needs of developing countries and on the implementation of the goals of the new international economic order as outlined in the resolutions of the General Assembly on that subject. Those representatives expressed their full support of the Commission's decision to include in its new programme of work the item entitled "Legal implications of the new international economic order". One representative expressed some reservations regarding that decision.

#### B. Working methods of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

13. Representatives expressed continued approval of the working methods employed by the Commission and its working groups. It was noted that to a substantial extent the progress achieved by the Commission was attributable to the efficiency of such working methods. The importance of preparatory studies and research by the secretariat of the Commission was also noted.

14. There was general agreement that the Commission had a mandate to co-ordinate the work of organizations engaged in the unification of one or more areas of international trade law, and that the mandate extended to organizations both within and outside the United Nations system. Representatives stressed the need for the Commission to strengthen its efforts, mainly through its secretariat, aimed at co-ordinating the work of other organizations, in order to avoid costly duplication of work and for the sake of increased efficiency.

#### C. International sale of goods

15. Noting the central position occupied by the law of sale in international trade law, representatives were unanimous in commending the Commission for the successful completion of its work on a draft Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. There was general agreement that the draft

Convention constituted an excellent basis for the adoption of a convention on the subject.

16. Representatives agreed with the recommendation of the Commission that the General Assembly should convene, as early as practicable, a conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude, on the basis of the draft Convention approved by the Commission, a Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. Representatives were also agreed that the conference should be authorized to consider the desirability of preparing a protocol to the 1974 Convention on Prescription (Limitation) in the International Sale of Goods, which would harmonize its provisions with those in the Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods as it may be adopted by the conference.

17. Representatives were unanimous in their support for the Commission's decision to integrate the draft Convention on the International Sale of Goods adopted at the Commission's tenth session with the Draft Convention on the Formation of Contracts adopted at the Commission's eleventh session, into a single text to be entitled "Draft Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods".

18. Many representatives supported the Commission's recommendation that the conference considering the draft Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods should be convened for a period of five weeks, with the possibility of extending it for a further week if necessary. The view was also expressed that the conference should be convened for a definite period of four or five weeks, without provision for a possible extension, and that the conference should complete its work at one session. It was suggested that the conference should be held in 1980. Representatives observed that all documentation for the conference should be sent to Governments and interested international organizations for comments well in advance of the date to be set for the conference. The representative of Austria stated that his Government would welcome it if the conference were held in Vienna in view of the fact that the transfer of the International Trade Law Branch to Vienna should be completed by that time (see A/C.6/33/4).

19. Most representatives spoke in favour of the Commission's decision to request the Secretary-General to prepare draft provisions concerning implementation, reservations and other final clauses for the draft Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. The view, however, was also expressed that such provisions should be drafted by the States participating in the conference and not by the Secretary-General.

20. Most representatives who spoke on the point supported the Commission's decision that the final clauses prepared by the Secretary-General for the draft Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods should allow Contracting States to ratify or accede to part I of the draft Convention (dealing with the sphere of application and general provisions), together with either part II (dealing with rules as to the formation of contracts) or part III (containing the rules governing the obligations of buyers and sellers), if they were not ready to accept both part II and part III of the draft Convention. However, the view was also expressed that permitting ratification of parts of the draft Convention did not serve the interest of harmonizing the law governing international sales

and would create uncertainty. It was stated that the final clauses should include a provision to the effect that, where both parties to the contract had their places of business in States that were parties to regional conventions that dealt with the matters covered in the draft Convention, the provisions of such regional conventions could be applied to that contract.

21. All the representatives found the text of the draft Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods generally acceptable. A number of representatives made preliminary observations regarding the provisions of the draft Convention, while other representatives reserved the substantive comments of their Governments until the diplomatic conference.

22. Representatives noted favourably that the draft Convention avoided the use of legal concepts known only in certain legal systems and, in that respect, was therefore acceptable to all legal systems. It was also noted that the text of the draft Convention was adapted to the current practical requirements of international trade, that it reduced the number of cases that had to be settled by the national law of one of the parties, and represented an equitable balance between the interests of sellers and buyers. However, the view was also expressed that the draft Convention should take greater account of the particular interests of developing countries.

23. A number of representatives stated that the text of the draft Convention contained on some points ambiguous and unclear provisions which should be modified at the diplomatic conference. Thus, regarding the scope of the draft Convention, both the view that it might be too restrictive and the view that it might be too broad, were expressed. Questions were also raised concerning the inclusion in article 6 of the concept of "good faith"; a number of representatives stated that the concept was unclear and that an internationally acceptable definition of the term was lacking. Several representatives suggested that the principle of "fair dealing" be incorporated in article 6.

24. Concern was also expressed with respect to the recognition in article 8 of existing trade usages as this introduced an element of uncertainty into contractual relations and was unduly favourable to the industrialized countries which had developed those usages and were more familiar with them. Representatives also noted their reservations with regard to the compromise embodied in article 12, paragraph 1, which provided that the contract quantity and price could be fixed "implicitly"; they stated that price was one of the most important aspects of a contract and that, at the least, the cases where price could be set "implicitly" should be restricted and clarified.

#### D. *International payments*

25. Many representatives noted the continuing progress of the work by the Commission's Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments in its preparation of a draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes. The hope was expressed that the Working Group would complete its work on the draft in the near future.

26. Several representatives stated their support for the Commission's decision that the uniform provisions governing international bills of exchange and international promissory notes should be set forth in the form of a convention rather than in the form of a uniform law.

### E. Programme of work of the Commission

27. Most representatives commented favourably on the new programme of work of the Commission and many of them noted with particular satisfaction the inclusion therein of the item "Legal implications of the new international economic order". These representatives noted that the implementation of the new international economic order was of great importance to the developing countries, that work on its legal aspects had to be undertaken expeditiously, and that the Commission was the best equipped body to do this work. Several representatives noted that the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee had suggested that the item be included in the work programme of the Commission. However, the view was also expressed that the Commission was a technical body dealing with legal issues only and that questions connected with the new international economic order were still highly political, controversial and in the process of evolution.

28. Several representatives expressed support for the decision of the Commission to establish a Working Group which would consider, based on preliminary studies by the Secretariat, possible issues connected with the new international economic order that the Commission might take up. Some representatives, however, expressed the view that it had been premature to establish a Working Group, in light of the Commission's practice of referring subjects to working groups only after preparatory studies by the Secretariat and a Commission decision that the subject was suitable and the preparatory work was sufficiently advanced. One representative stated that, since a decision had already been taken, his Government would reserve further comment on the creation of the Working Group until the issuance of the preliminary studies by the Secretariat.

29. The view was expressed that the Commission's success in meeting the objectives of its first work programme was, to a large extent, due to the fact that the work was directed to specific, concrete topics and that the Commission was concerned solely with the legal aspects of those topics. It was stated further that the Commission should continue to function as a strictly legal body focusing on specific, technical subjects which could be completed within a reasonable period of time.

30. During the debate in the Sixth Committee a number of subjects were suggested by one or more representatives for possible inclusion in the new work programme of the Commission. The suggested topics included: legal rules for the protection of developing countries in the context of the operations of transnational corporations; elimination of discrimination in trade relations; questions of international public trade law; preparation of a code of international trade law; transfer of technology and a general system of preferences for developing countries. Suggestions were also made regarding the priority to be given to the subjects included in the Commission's new work programme; several representatives stated that priority should be given to work related to the new international economic order. The view was expressed that international payments and arbitration were suitable high priority topics. There was also support for giving priority to the work on international trade contracts.

### F. Training and assistance in the field of international trade law

31. Representatives stressed the importance which their respective States attached to the training and

assistance activities of the Commission and noted the necessity that technical expertise in international trade law should become available world-wide. Representatives were agreed that symposia on international trade law organized by the Commission were very useful in giving specialized training to jurists, particularly from developing countries, and should therefore be continued. It was regretted that the second symposium, which the Commission intended to hold in connexion with its tenth session, had to be cancelled due to insufficiency of the voluntary contributions received from Governments to defray its costs.

32. A majority of the representatives expressed support for the funding of symposia organized by the Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations to the extent that voluntary contributions did not prove to be adequate to ensure attendance by the requisite minimum of participants so as to make the symposia worthwhile. The representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden stated that their respective Governments would make voluntary contributions to meet the expenses of future symposia. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany indicated that the contribution of his Government would be conditional upon the making of contributions by Governments of other industrialized States.

33. The view was also expressed that Commission symposia on international trade law should be financed exclusively from voluntary contributions. It was further suggested that voluntary contributions to the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law could be used for this purpose.

34. A number of representatives noted with appreciation the offers by Belgium and Poland of fellowships in international trade law for academic and practical studies in their respective countries. It was stated that other countries should consider offering similar fellowships for young jurists from developing countries.

### G. Other business

35. Representatives were agreed that the venue of the Commission's sessions should continue to be rotated annually between New York and Geneva. Once the Commission's secretariat was established in Vienna, the venue of the Commission sessions held in Europe might be changed from Geneva to Vienna.

36. Concerning the question of transfer from New York to Vienna of the Commission's secretariat, the International Trade Law Branch in the Office of Legal Affairs, some representatives expressed the view that the General Assembly had already decided the question by virtue of its resolution 31/194 of 22 December 1976 and that the decision of the Assembly should not be reconsidered by the Sixth Committee. Other representatives noted however the Commission's concern that the question of transfer should not have a harmful effect on the quality of its work and were of the opinion that the question was a proper one for consideration by the Sixth Committee.

37. Many representatives noted that the preparatory studies and research carried out by the Commission's secretariat were highly important for the Commission's work and that the Commission's success to date was to a considerable extent attributable to the high quality of the preparatory work by its secretariat.



Those representatives considered it essential that the Commission's secretariat have at its disposal adequate research materials, facilities and documentation in Vienna as of the time of its transfer, and that in particular a proper legal reference library would have to be established for the use of the Commission's secretariat. The view was expressed that the timing of the transfer be reconsidered so that it would take place when the needed legal reference library and adequate research facilities were completed and available for use by the International Trade Law Branch in Vienna.

38. The representative of Austria announced that his Government would contribute \$150,000 for the acquisition of books and other materials by the legal reference library to be established in Vienna for the International Trade Law Branch. He also stated that a United Nations expert would supervise that acquisition and would ensure that the facilities would be available at the time of the transfer. His Government would ensure that research material already existing in Austrian institutions would be made available to the Commission's secretariat. The Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management outlined the steps that the Secretary-General was planning in order to facilitate the transfer. He noted in particular that the Secretary-General intended to seek the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in reallocating, from appropriations already voted, up to \$100,000 to supplement the Austrian Government's contribution and that the Secretary-General was also seeking authority for the establishment of a post of law librarian, with necessary clerical-secretarial support, to be in charge of the establishment and assembly of the reference library and of its management thereafter. Several representatives commented favourably on the statements by the representative of Austria and the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management.

#### Decisions

39. At its 62nd meeting, the Sixth Committee adopted by consensus draft resolutions A/C.6/33/L.11 and Corr.2 and A/C.6/33/L.12 and Corr.1.

40. With reference to draft resolution A/C.6/33/L.11 and Corr.2, an explanation of vote after the vote was made by the representative of Israel. In connexion with draft resolution A/C.6/33/L.12 and Corr.1, an explanation of vote before the vote was made by the representative of China, and explanations of vote after the vote by the representatives of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the Netherlands, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

#### Recommendations of the Sixth Committee

41. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

##### *Draft resolution I*

#### REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eleventh session (A/33/17),

*Recalling* its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and defined the object and terms of reference of the Commission, its resolution 3108 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it increased the membership of the Commission, and its resolution 31/99 of 15 December 1976, by which Governments of Member States not members of the Commission were entitled to attend as observers the sessions of the Commission and its Working Groups, as well as its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Commission on the work of its annual 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,

*Stressing* the usefulness and importance of organizing symposia for promoting better knowledge and understanding of international trade law and, especially, for the training of young lawyers from developing countries in this field,

*Noting with appreciation* that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law has completed, or soon will complete, work on most of the priority items included in its original programme of work, and has examined the programme of its future work,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eleventh session;

2. *Takes note* of the successful conclusion of the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, held at Hamburg, upon the invitation of the Federal Republic of Germany, from 6 to 31 March 1978, which has resulted in the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978, known as the "Hamburg Rules";

3. *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;

4. *Endorses* the decision of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to integrate the draft Convention on the Formation of Contracts for the International Sale of Goods with the draft Convention on the International Sale of Goods into a single text entitled "draft Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods" (*ibid.*, para. 28), and notes with satisfaction the approval by the Commission of the draft Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods;

5. *Takes note* of all items in the list of subject-matters for the Commission (*ibid.*, paras. 41 and 42);

6. *Reminds* the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law of its earlier call, contained

in paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 32/145 of 16 December 1977, to take account of the relevant provisions of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions and notes, as a response to such call, the inclusion in the proposed work programme of the item entitled "Legal implications of the new international economic order" and the decision of the Commission to establish a working group on this matter;

7. *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 and strengthen its efforts at co-ordinating the work of such organizations in the interest of the unification and harmonization of international trade law and, to this end, take such steps as may be required;

(d) Continue to maintain liaison with the Commission on Transnational Corporations with regard to the consideration of legal problems that would be susceptible of action by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;

(e) Continue to give special consideration to the interests of developing countries and to bear in mind the special problems of land-locked countries;

(f) Keep its programme of work and working methods under review with the aim of further increasing the effectiveness of its work;

8. *Expresses the view* that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law should continue to hold symposia on international trade law;

9. *Appeals* to all Governments and to organizations, institutions and individuals to consider making financial and other contributions that would make possible the holding of a symposium on international trade law during 1980, as envisaged by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, and authorizes the Secretary-General to apply towards the cost of the Commission symposia, in whole or in part, as may be necessary to finance up to fifteen fellowships for participants in the said symposia, voluntary contributions to the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law not specifically earmarked by the contributors to some other activity within the Programme;

10. *Expresses its confidence* that the Secretary-General, in carrying out the transfer of the International Trade Law Branch to Vienna in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/194 of 22 December 1976, will ensure that conditions and facilities exist for the proper accomplishment of its functions;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law the records of the discussion at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly on the Commission's report on the work of its eleventh session.

### *Draft resolution II*

#### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON CONTRACTS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS

##### *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,

*Also recalling* its resolution 32/145 of 16 December 1977 by which it deferred until its thirty-third session a decision as to the appropriate time for convening a conference of plenipotentiaries on the international sale of goods and the terms of reference of such a conference,

*Having considered* chapter II of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eleventh session (A/33/17), which contains the text of a draft Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods,

*Noting* that the Commission considered and approved the draft Convention, taking note of observations and comments submitted by Governments and by international organizations,

*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,

*Convinced* that the adoption of a convention on contracts for the international sale of goods which would take into account the different social, economic and legal systems of States and remove existing uncertainties and ambiguities regarding the rights and obligations of buyers and sellers, would contribute considerably 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 preparing a draft Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods;

2. *Decides* that an international conference of plenipotentiaries shall be convened in 1980 at the location of the International Trade Law Branch, or at any other suitable place for which the Secretary-General may receive an invitation, to consider the draft Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods prepared by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and to embody the results of its work in an international convention and such other instruments as it may deem appropriate;

3. *Also decides* that the United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, referred to in paragraph 2 above, should consider the desirability of preparing a Protocol to the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods,<sup>2</sup> adopted at New York on 12 June 1974, which would harmonize the provisions of that Convention with those of the Convention on Contracts

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on Prescription (Limitation) in the International Sale of Goods* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.74.V.8), p. 101.

for the International Sale of Goods as it may be adopted by the Conference;

4. Refers to the Conference the draft Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods 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;

5. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate the draft Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, together with a commentary and 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 Conference for a period of five weeks in 1980, with the possibility of extension for up to a further week if necessary, at any of the places mentioned 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, and for the publication of the official records of the Conference;

(d) To invite all States to participate in the Conference;

(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, to participate in the Conference in that capacity in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(f) To invite representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers in accordance with

General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(g) To invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate in the Conference in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 32/9 E of 4 November 1977;

(h) To invite the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency as well as interested organs of the United Nations and interested international organizations to be represented as the Conference by observers;

(i) To draw the attention of the States and other participants referred to in subparagraphs (d) to (h) above to the desirability of appointing among their representatives persons specially competent in the field to be considered;

(j) To place before the Conference:

(i) All comments and proposals received from Governments and interested international organizations;

(ii) An analytical compilation of such comments and proposals prepared by the Secretary-General;

(iii) Draft provisions concerning implementation, reservations, other final clauses;

(iv) All relevant documentation and recommendations relating to methods of work and procedure;

(k) To arrange for adequate staff and facilities for the Conference;

(l) To ensure that the necessary arrangements are made for the effective participation in the Conference of the representatives referred to in subparagraphs (e) and (f) above, including the requisite financial provisions for their travel expenses and per diem;

6. Decides that the languages of the Conference shall be those used in the General Assembly and its Main Committees.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/33/349, para. 41). For the final texts, see resolutions 33/92 and 33/93.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 115 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/17	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eleventh session (30 May-16 June 1978)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 17</i>
A/33/177	Report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.6/33/4	Letter dated 23 October 1978 from the representative of Austria to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.6/33/L.2	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto



<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.6/33/L.3	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.6/33/L.11 and Corr.2	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/349, paras. 6 and 41, draft resolution I
A/C.6/33/L.12 and Corr.1	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 6 and 41, draft resolution II
A/C.6/33/L.13	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.6/33/L.12 and Corr.1: note by the Secretary-General  <i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/33/349</i>	Mimeographed
A/C.5/33/69	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/498	Report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100



**Agenda item 116:\* Implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961:\*\* report of the Secretary-General**

**CONTENTS**

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
A/33/465	Report of the Sixth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Sixth Committee, 14th to 20th and 67th meetings; ibid., Sixth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 89th meeting.*

\*\* This question was also discussed by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session (under agenda item 112), at its thirtieth session (item 115) and at its thirty-first session (agenda item 112).

**DOCUMENT A/33/465**

**Report of the Sixth Committee**

[Original: Arabic]  
[12 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 31/76 of 13 December 1976.

2. On the recommendation of the General Committee, at its 4th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly decided to include the item on its agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee at its 5th plenary meeting, held on the same date.

3. In connexion with this item, the Sixth Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (A/31/145 and Add.1) circulated at the thirty-first session, which contained comments and observations submitted by States pursuant to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 3501 (XXX);

(b) Analytical report of the Secretary-General (A/33/224) prepared pursuant to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 31/76 and reproducing in an annex the comments and observations received from Member States pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 31/76.

4. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 14th to 20th and 67th meetings, held between 9 and 13 October and on 8 December 1978. The summary records of those meetings contain the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

5. At the 67th meeting, the representative of Bulgaria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/33/L.17)

sponsored by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Ivory Coast, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which were later joined by Afghanistan, Argentina and Kenya.

6. At the same meeting, the Sixth Committee adopted the draft resolution by consensus (for the text, see para. 7 below). A statement in this connexion was made by the representative of Tunisia. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the Secretariat was informed of the desire of the delegations of Cyprus and India to join the co-sponsors.

**Recommendation of the Sixth Committee**

7. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Implementation by States of the Provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961*

*The General Assembly,*

*Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/224) on the implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961,<sup>1</sup>*

*Recalling its resolutions 3501 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and 31/76 of 13 December 1976,*

*Noting with satisfaction that the number of States*

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

parties to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 has increased since the adoption by the General Assembly of the above-mentioned resolutions,

*Convinced* of the desirability of the widespread acceptance of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and the necessity for strict observance and implementation by States of the provisions consolidated in that Convention in the interest of maintaining normal relations among them and developing international co-operation,

*Concerned* both at continuing instances of violations of the generally recognized rules of diplomatic law and at instances of violations of security of diplomatic missions and safety of their personnel,

*Noting with appreciation* the study by the International Law Commission of 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 could constitute a further development of the international diplomatic law,

1. *Requests* those States which have not yet become parties to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 to give urgent consideration to acceding to that Convention;

2. *Calls upon* all States to observe and strictly implement the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, especially to ensure

better security of diplomatic missions and safety of their personnel, provided for in that Convention;

3. *Notes* the invitation in General Assembly resolution 33 — of — December 1978<sup>2</sup> to States to submit written comments on the preliminary study carried out by the International Law Commission on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, and observes that, in replying to such a request, States may also include comments and observations on the implementation of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 to be submitted to the General Assembly at a future session;

4. *Reaffirms* the continuing interest of the General Assembly in the implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961;

5. *Decides* that the General Assembly will give further consideration to this question and expresses the view that, unless Member States indicate the desirability of an earlier consideration, it would be appropriate to do so when the International Law Commission submits to the Assembly the results of its work on the possible elaboration of an appropriate legal instrument on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier.

<sup>2</sup> Adopted 19 December 1978 with the number 33/139.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/33/465, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 33/140.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third session, Supplement No. 45*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 116 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/224	Report by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.6/33/L.17	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/465, paras. 5, 6 and 7

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 117:\* Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/413	Report of the Sixth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 20th to 26th, 28th to 30th, 33rd, 56th and 60th meetings, *ibid.*, *Sixth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 62nd meeting; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 86th meeting.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly, at the following sessions: twenty-eighth (agenda item 25), twenty-ninth (items 95 and 20), thirtieth (items 113 and 29), thirty-first (item 110) and thirty-second (item 116).

### DOCUMENT A/33/413

#### Report of the Sixth Committee

[Original: Arabic]  
[7 December 1978]

1. 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" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 8 of its resolution 32/45 of 8 December 1977.

2. On the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly decided at its 4th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1978, to include the item in its agenda and, at its 5th plenary meeting, held on the same date, to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. In connexion with this item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/33/33) as well as a report of the Secretary-General (A/33/65) containing observations and proposals received from a Government in response to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 32/45. It also had before it a letter from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of a Member State to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/206), transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978.

4. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 20th to 26th, 28th to 30th, 33rd, 56th and 60th meetings, between 13 October and 30 November 1978. The summary records of these meetings contain the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

5. At the 56th meeting, on 27 November, the representative of the Philippines introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/C.6/33/L.8) sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados,

Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire, which were later joined by Chad, Chile, India, Jordan, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda and Swaziland (for the text, see para. 8 below).

6. The Sixth Committee had before it a statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.6/33/L.10) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

7. At its 60th meeting, on 30 November, the Sixth Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/33/L.8 by consensus. Statements in this connexion were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Israel, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago and Sierra Leone.

#### Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

8. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization*

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming its support for the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,*

Recalling its resolutions 992 (X) of 21 November 1955, 2285 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 2552 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2697 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 2968 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972 and 3349 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974,

Recalling also its resolutions 2925 (XXVII) of 27 November 1972, 3073 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 and 3282 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations,

Recalling especially its resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its resolutions 31/28 of 29 November 1976 and 32/45 of 8 December 1977,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee (A/33/33),

Noting that progress has been made in fulfilling the mandate of the Special Committee,

Noting the importance that pre-session consultations among the members of the Special Committee and other interested States may have in facilitating the fulfilment of its task,

Considering that the Special Committee has not yet completed the mandate given to it,

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 pursuance of the following tasks with which it is entrusted:

(a) To list the proposals which have been made or will be made in the Committee and to identify those which have awakened special interest;

(b) To examine proposals which have been made or will be made in the Committee with a view to ac-

ording priority to the consideration of those areas on which general agreement is possible;

3. Requests the Special Committee at its next session:

(a) To complete the listing and examination of proposals made by Member States on the question of peaceful settlement of disputes;

(b) To continue its work on the proposals made by Member States regarding the question of the maintenance of international peace and security with a view to listing and examining those proposals;

(c) To consider proposals made by Member States on the question of rationalization of existing procedures of the United Nations and, subsequently, any proposals under other topics;

4. Requests the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever it has significance for the outcome of its work;

5. Urges members of the Special Committee to participate fully in its work in fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to it;

6. Invites Governments to submit or to bring up to date, if they deem it necessary, their observations and proposals in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3499 (XXX);

7. Requests the Secretary-General to render all assistance to the Special Committee, including the preparation of summary records of all its meetings;

8. Requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth 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".

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/33/413, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 33/94.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 117 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
A/33/33	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 33</i>
A/33/65	Report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries	Ditto

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.6/33/L.8	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/413, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.6/33/L.10	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.6/33/L.8: note by the Secretary-General <i>Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/33/413</i>	Mimeographed
A/C.5/33/70	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/519	Report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 2 1978

ANNEXES

Official Records

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 118:\* Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/478	Report of the Sixth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	3
	Check list of documents .....	3

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 62nd and 64th to 66th meetings; *ibid.*, *Sixth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 86th meeting.

\*\* Since 1973, this question has been discussed by the General Assembly at the following sessions: twenty-eighth (agenda item 99), twenty-ninth (item 94), thirtieth (item 112), thirty-first (item 109) and thirty-second (item 117).

### DOCUMENT A/33/478

#### Report of the Sixth Committee

[Original: Arabic]  
[13 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution 32/46 of 8 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. Under the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/33/26 and Corr.1) and also a note verbale dated 31 August 1978 from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/231). At the 62nd meeting, the Chairman of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country introduced the report.

4. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 62nd and 64th to 66th meetings, on 4, 6 and 7 December 1978. The summary records of those meetings contain the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of this item.

5. At the 64th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Viet Nam introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/33/L.14 and Corr.1) sponsored by Afghanistan, Benin, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam. This draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,

"Considering that the problems related to the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and to the status of the missions accredited to it are of great importance and of mutual concern to the Member States, including the host country, as well as to the United Nations as a whole,

"Expressing its concern over the incident when despite the existing procedure a diplomatic representative of a Member State of the United Nations was unilaterally required to leave the host country,

"1. *Accepts* the recommendations of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 99 of its report;

"2. *Urges* the host country to take all the necessary measures of ensuring the guarantee of adequate security for missions and their personnel and the creation of normal conditions for the functioning of missions to the United Nations;

"3. *Urges* the host country to abide strictly by its assurances repeatedly given in relation to the inviolability of the property of the members of the missions;

"4. *Urges* the host country to implement the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3498 (XXX), 3320 (XXIX) and 3107 (XXVIII) which, *inter alia*, appealed to the host country to review the measures concerning the parking of diplomatic vehicles with a view to meeting the desires and needs of the diplomatic community and terminate the practice of serving summonses;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enter into consultations with the host country concerning procedures for consultations pursuant to section 13 (b) of the Headquarters Agreement between the host country and the Member States or the Secretary-

General and to report to the Committee on Relations with the Host Country in 1979;

"6. *Decides* to continue the work of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971, with the purpose of examining on a more regular basis all matters falling within its terms of reference and requests the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with all necessary assistance;

"7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item 'Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country'."

6. At the 66th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a revised version of the draft resolution (A/C.6/33/L.14/Rev.1), submitted by the original sponsors and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution by consensus (for the text, see para. 7 below).

### *Recommendation of the Sixth Committee*

7. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### *Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country*

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/33/26),

*Considering* that the problems related to the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and to the status of the missions accredited to it are of great importance and of mutual concern to the Member States, including the host country, as well as to the United Nations as a whole,

*Expressing its concern* over the incident and all its aspects which resulted in a diplomatic representative of a Member State of the United Nations being unilaterally required to leave the host country,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

2. *Considers* that the security of the missions accredited to the United Nations and the safety of their personnel are indispensable for their effective functioning and notes with satisfaction the assurances given by the competent authorities of the host country and recognizes the usefulness of the various measures taken to this end;

3. *Urges* the host country to take all necessary measures without delay in order to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel or the inviolability of their property and in order to ensure normal conditions for the existence and functioning of all missions;

4. *Urges* the host country to continue to take measures to apprehend, bring to justice and punish all those responsible for committing criminal acts against missions accredited to the United Nations as provided for in the 1972 Federal Act for the Protec-

tion of Foreign Officials and Official Guests of the United States;<sup>1</sup>

5. *Calls upon* the missions of Member States to co-operate, with a view to facilitating the course of justice, as fully as possible with the Federal and local United States authorities in cases affecting the security of those missions and their personnel;

6. *Calls upon* the host country to avoid actions not consistent with meeting effectively obligations undertaken by it in accordance with international law in relation to the privileges and immunities of Member States;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enter into consultations with the host country concerning procedures for consultations between the host country and the Member States or the Secretary-General, pursuant to section 13 (b) of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations,<sup>2</sup> and to report to the Committee on Relations with the Host Country in 1979;

8. *Appeals* to the host country to review the measures with regard to the parking of diplomatic vehicles with a view to facilitating the desires and needs of the diplomatic community and to consider terminating the practice of serving summonses to diplomats;

9. *Welcomes* the diplomatic community's readiness to co-operate fully with the local authorities in solving traffic problems and notes, in this regard, the desirability of missions making reasonable efforts to utilize off-street parking facilities;

10. *Expresses the hope* that efforts will be continued and intensified with a view to implementing an information programme in order to acquaint the population of the City of New York and its boroughs with the privileges and immunities of the personnel of the missions accredited to the United Nations and with the importance of the international functions performed by them;

11. *Notes* that there have been difficulties concerning unpaid bills for goods and services rendered by private persons and organizations to certain missions accredited to the United Nations and certain individual diplomats attached to those missions, and suggests that the Secretariat and others concerned work together to solve these outstanding difficulties;

12. *Expresses* its appreciation to the New York City Commission for the United Nations and the Consular Corps and those bodies which contribute to its efforts to help to accommodate the needs, interests and requirements of the diplomatic community, to provide hospitality and to promote mutual understanding between the diplomatic community and the people of the City of New York;

13. *Decides* to continue the work of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971, with the purpose of examining on a more regular basis all matters falling within its terms of reference, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with all necessary assistance;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolution 69 (II).

<sup>1</sup> United States Public Law 92-539 (see A/8871/Rev.1).

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**ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/33/478, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 33/95.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third session, Supplement No. 45.*

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**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 118 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/26 and Corr.1	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 26 and corrigendum</i>
A/33/231	Note verbale dated 31 August 1978 from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.6/33/L.14 and Corr.1	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/478, para. 5
A/C.6/33/L.14/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 5, 6 and 7



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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ANNEXES

NOV 1978

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Agenda item 119:\* Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations:\*\* report of the Secretary-General

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## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/C.6/33/5 and Add.1	Report of the Informal Working Group on the question of the registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations .....	1
A/33/466	Report of the Sixth Committee .....	7
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		9
Check list of documents .....		9

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Sixth Committee, 10th, 20th, 64th and 67th meetings; ibid., Sixth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 89th meeting.*

\*\* This question was also discussed by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session under agenda item 100.

## DOCUMENTS A/C.6/33/5 AND ADD.1

Report of the Informal Working Group on the question of the registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations

### DOCUMENT A/C.6/33/5

#### PART I

[Original: French]  
[4 December 1978]

The Informal Working Group established by the Sixth Committee on 4 October 1978 completed on 4 December 1978 the examination of the questions before it. It recommends that the Committee submit to the General Assembly the following draft resolutions which reflect the conclusions reached by the Working Group:

[For the texts, see document A/33/466 below, para. 9.]

### DOCUMENT A/C.6/33/5/ADD.1\*

#### PART II

[Original: French]  
[4 December 1978]

1. The General Assembly, on the proposal of the General Committee, decided to refer to the Sixth Committee the report by the Secretary-General entitled "Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations" (A/33/258). At its 10th meeting, on 4 October 1978, the Sixth Committee accepted a proposal by France that the matter should be entrusted to the same Informal Working Group that,

at the previous session, had dealt with the question of computerization of treaty information and registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter, it being understood that all interested delegations could take part in the debates of the Informal Working Group.

2. In accordance with this decision, the Working Group conducted its proceedings with the following membership: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, India, Israel, Poland, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

3. The Working Group held three meetings, on 19 October and 6 and 30 November 1978. At the first meeting, Mr. Néjib Bouziri (Tunisia) was unanimously elected Chairman.

4. In an opening statement, Mr. Erik Suy, Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel, recalled the remarks he had made on the occasion of introducing the Secretary-General's report to the Sixth Committee at its 20th meeting.

5. The Working Group first took note of the initial results achieved in implementing the publication priority system that had been approved by General Assembly resolution 32/144, dated 16 December 1977 (*ibid.*, paras. 10-12). The Working Group recognized that, while those results were favourable, the whole problem of the backlog in the publication of the United Nations *Treaty Series* remained and could very well, unless immediate measures were taken, assume uncontrollable proportions.

6. The Working Group noted that the implementation of the 10-year plan envisaged, for the purpose

\* Incorporating document A/C.6/33/5/Add.1/Corr.2 of 8 December 1978.



of illustration, by the Secretariat (*ibid.*, annex II) would cost more than \$8 million, a huge amount considering the resources of the United Nations. It appeared to the Working Group that the solution to the problem, at least in part, lay rather, as suggested by the Legal Counsel, in an amendment to the provisions of the General Assembly regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations,<sup>1</sup> by which the word "publishing" would be given an interpretation more consistent with existing conditions in the field of treaties and other international agreements.

7. On that basis, the Working Group, after having obtained certain clarifications from the Secretariat (see annex I, below), requested the latter, at its 2nd meeting, to submit to it proposals for amending the above-mentioned General Assembly regulations. Accordingly, the Secretariat submitted to the Working Group the note dated 21 November 1978 which appears in annex II below. The proposals by the Secretariat were revised by the Working Group at its 3rd meeting and were incorporated in the two draft resolutions which the Working Group submitted to the Sixth Committee for adoption by the General Assembly.

8. The Working Group also took note of paragraphs 21 and 22 of the Secretary-General's report, dealing with the question of the strengthening of the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs.

9. Upon completing its debates, the Working Group adopted the recommendation in part I of the present report. The draft resolutions that are included in part I of the report reflect most of the views expressed during the debates. In addition, the following views should be recorded: one representative, while in agreement with the substance of the modification of article 12 of the regulations as it appears in the first draft resolution adopted by the Working Group, stressed that the *Treaty Series* was, particularly as far as foreign ministries of developing countries were concerned, an irreplaceable tool of daily use; the *Series* therefore should be as complete as possible. Other representatives, noting that the determination of agreements falling in the first category (draft paragraph 2 (a) of article 12 of the regulations) might lend itself to subjective decisions, emphasized the importance of supervision by the General Assembly and States in this respect and wanted assurances that an initial decision not to publish an agreement *in extenso* would not be irreversible. Regarding the question of strengthening the Treaty Section, one representative observed that it fell essentially within the competence of the Secretary-General; on that same question, another representative stated that to the extent possible the strengthening of the Treaty Section should be achieved by making use of the savings that would result from the introduction of the United Nations Treaty Information System and from the implementation of the new publication procedure, as well as by making use of the existing appropriations. Finally, two representatives doubted that the Sixth Committee would be in a position at the present session to act upon the recommendation of the Working Group.

10. The Working Group also agreed that the new publication procedure resulting from the amendment

to article 12 of the General Assembly regulations, if it was accepted, could be applied to agreements registered before the adoption of the relevant resolution by the General Assembly.

## ANNEX I

### Information transmitted to the Working Group by the Secretariat on 25 October 1978

At its 1st meeting, the Working Group considered the report of the Secretary-General on the registration and publication of treaties (A/33/258) and raised a number of questions with the Secretariat, some of which were held in abeyance pending a written reply. These questions relate to the following points:

- (a) Registration process: sequence of operations (questions from Argentina and Israel);
- (b) Publication:
  - (i) Possible savings if the agreements the publication of which has been postponed pursuant to resolution 32/144 are not translated (question from the United Kingdom);
  - (ii) Publication of agreements in the *Juridical Yearbook* (question from Israel);
  - (iii) Breakdown by category of treaties submitted for registration (question from the United States);
- (c) Strengthening of the Treaty Section (question from France).

#### A. Registration process: sequence of operations

1. The registration of a treaty or international agreement with the Secretariat pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter and to the General Assembly regulations to give effect to that Article involves the following operations:

- (a) Verification of the treaty: Is the required documentation complete? Has the treaty already been registered by another party? Have the treaties to which it refers, or which it replaces, been themselves registered?
- (b) Establishment of the registration file and preparation of the entry which will appear in the Register and in the monthly statement of treaties and international agreements registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat.
- (c) Legal decision to register (which may entail correspondence with the registering party).
- (d) Computerization of data relating to the treaty<sup>a</sup> registered and assignment of the registration number.
- (e) Verifications of computer tests.
- (f) Printing of the monthly statement.
- (g) Dispatch of registration certificates.

2. The time required to carry out the registration of an agreement or a subsequent action essentially depends, on the one hand, on the nature and complexity of the agreement or subsequent action and, on the other, on the accuracy of the documentation provided or of the complementary information required. While it will not take more than a few hours to complete all the phases of the registration process for a simple bilateral treaty, the mere preparation of the entry relating to a multilateral treaty could take several days or longer. For example, the registration by the Swiss Government of the Acts of the Universal Postal Union in 1976, which covered a total of 174 operations, took more than two weeks of work.

3. The practice is to expedite, in the course of the month following that of the registration, all the required operations, so that the publication of the monthly *Statement of Treaties and International Agreements Registered or filed and recorded*

<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 97 (I) as amended by resolutions 364 B (IV) and 482 (V). The text of the regulations as amended is reproduced at the beginning of volume 76 of the United Nations *Treaty Series*.

<sup>a</sup> Until the registration backlog has been eliminated, the primary data relating to the treaty are computerized by the Secretariat upon receipt (A/33/258, para. 23).

with the Secretariat, and the dispatch of the registration certificates, can be completed within one month from registration. Some registration months are, of course, heavier than others. (In 1977, for example, there were 297 registrations in January, 166 in February, 202 in March, 199 in April 1977, etc.)

4. The backlog of registrations indicated in paragraph 4 of document A/33/258, which should normally be eliminated by the end of 1979, is basically the result of the following:

(a) The fact that, during the past three years, before the United Nations Treaty Information System (TIS) became operational, the programming of that system and the computerization of data relating to registrations since 1946 demanded a considerable amount of additional work by the Section;

(b) The lack of adequate staff, particularly of legal staff, to deal with a greater number of registrations;

(c) A definite increase in requests for data (information and research) in proportion to the backlog in the publication of the monthly statements and the Treaty Series itself.

The causes of this backlog are different from those relating to publication. However, it will be understood that registration and publication are the two phases of a continuous and interdependent process: thus, for example, a registration backlog necessarily causes a backlog in requests for translation and thereby holds up all the publication operations (preparation of the manuscripts and printing of the volumes).

5. The fact that TIS is operational means that all the data relating to treaties registered with the Secretariat since 1946 have been stored, so that the computer can now be fully utilized for research (*ibid.*, para. 8). On the other hand, this does not mean that TIS, which considerably improves the administrative operations of registration, will make it possible, before 1980, to dispatch registration certificates within a month of registration (*ibid.*, para. 18).

#### B. Publication

(a) Possible savings if the agreements the publication of which has been postponed pursuant to resolution 32/144 are not translated<sup>b</sup>

6. Involved, essentially, are the "low priority" World Bank and conference agreements. The following is a rough estimate because, for example, certain conference agreements do not require translation.

7. Between 1 January 1973 and 9 October 1978, 1,175 Bank agreements (IBRD and IDA) and 92 conference agreements were submitted for registration, as follows:

	World Bank agreements	Conference agreements
In 1973 .....	152	14
In 1974 .....	176	12
In 1975 .....	147	20
In 1976 .....	7	15
In 1977 .....	523	18
In 1978 .....	170	13
	1,175	92

8. These 1,267 agreements involve the translation of approximately 16,000 pages. By not publishing the translation of these agreements, the estimated sum which can be saved is \$1.5 million, comprising: the cost of translation (\$6,980 for 145 pages), amounting to \$767,800; the cost of typing the final version of these translations, amounting to \$140,000; the cost of technical preparation by the publishing services, amounting to \$150,120; and the cost of printing the translations, amounting to \$440,000.

9. This estimate is based on a six-year period (1973-1979). It would appear correct to deduct a sum of \$2.5 million from

<sup>b</sup> At the second meeting of the Working Group it was pointed out that the data under this heading were purely illustrative, since to undermine the essential principle of observing the balance between the working languages of the Secretariat was out of the question.

the \$8 million indicated, representing the funds necessary for the 10-year plan to eliminate the backlog (*ibid.*, para. 20 and annex II).

(b) *Publication of treaties and international agreements in the Juridical Yearbook*

10. The annual issues of the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook* contain the texts of certain treaties relating to international law concluded during the year of reference. The aim of such publication is, on the one hand, to publicize these treaties before they have entered into force and, on the other, to alleviate the problems resulting from the considerable delay between the date of conclusion of a treaty and its registration (after entry into force) and publication in the *Treaty Series*.

11. Thus, the text of the Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage, which was adopted by UNESCO on 16 November 1972 and entered into force on 17 December 1975, was published in the 1972 *Yearbook*. This Convention, registered with the United Nations Secretariat on 9 March 1977, will certainly not be published in the *Treaty Series* for several years. Likewise, the 1973 *Yearbook* included the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from ships of 2 November 1973, which, according to information received by the Secretariat, has not yet entered into force.

12. However, most of the texts of treaties published in the *Yearbook* are those of multilateral agreements deposited with the Secretary-General. The 1969 *Yearbook* contained the text of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969, which has still not entered into force and therefore could not be registered and published in the *Treaty Series*. The same is true of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character of 14 March 1975, which does not seem due to enter into force for some time. On the other hand, the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques of 10 December 1976, the text of which was published in the 1976 *Juridical Yearbook*, entered into force on 5 October 1978 and was registered the same day. Its publication in the *Treaty Series* cannot be foreseen for several years.

13. The other texts of international agreements published in the *Juridical Yearbook* are exclusively extracts from agreements relating to the legal status of the United Nations and related intergovernmental organizations (privileges and immunities). These extracts appear under the heading "Treaty provisions".

14. Finally, it will be noted that the *Juridical Yearbook* is published in only four languages (English, French, Russian and Spanish), whereas the publications in the *Treaty Series* are made in all the authentic languages of the treaty and in the official translations required by the formal clauses (for example, in Arabic, German, Italian and Japanese for the 1973 Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from ships).

(c) *Breakdown by category of treaties submitted for registration*

15. This question is precisely the type to which the United Nations Treaty Information System (TIS) should be able to provide an immediate reply.

16. There are two remarks to be made, however, in this regard:

(a) A "statistical" research programme has not yet been designed for TIS, and to obtain this kind of information it is necessary to compress the field of research to a period not comprising more than 50 agreements of the same category;

(b) To obtain perfectly accurate information, it would be necessary for the title of every agreement to be displayed so that it could be determined that the same agreement had not been listed under several categories.

17. Such research involves two operations:

(a) Determination of the subject term to be used to cover the category researched: the computerized index will be used to this end;

(b) Composition on the terminal of the research programme utilized.

18. The following is a breakdown of treaties by category for the period 1975-1977:

	1975	1976	1977	Total
Original agreements registered or filed and recorded .....	843	827	1,122	2,792
Bilateral .....	797	757	1,073	2,627
Multilateral .....	46	77	49	172
World Bank (IBRD and IDA)	147	0	523	670
Conferences—meetings ....	20	15	18	53
Agriculture .....	42	30	94	166
Transport .....	55	24	60	139
Diplomatic relations .....	50	38	15	103
Economic matters .....	32	28	27	87
Legal matters .....	46	30	34	110
Assistance .....	226	83	120	429
Labour .....	8	4	6	18
Co-operation .....	114	71	77	262
Military matters .....	34	19	18	71
Taxation .....	38	15	11	64
Culture and education ....	45	20	41	106
Friendship .....	1	5	6	12
Trade .....	66	64	82	212
Development .....	30	11	29	70
Miscellaneous (health, customs, frontiers, environment, etc.) .....	36	377	484	897

### C. Strengthening of the Treaty Section

19. Tables A, B and C annexed to document A/33/258 provide in diagrammatic form an indication of the increase in the workload of the Treaty Section since its establishment in 1955 in the three functions for which it is principally responsible (registration, publication and depositary functions).

20. More specifically, since 1970: the number of registrations has grown from a yearly average of 1,200 to 1,800; the number of volumes of the *Treaty Series* to be published has risen from 36 to 60; and the average number of depositary formalities has grown from 350 to 550 per year.

21. Indeed, since 1970 the increase in the Section's activities is around 75 per cent if one takes into account the growth in the ancillary activities of the Section (consultations, research, technical assistance to ministries of foreign affairs, participation in international conferences or seminars relating to treaties).

22. In contrast, the staff of the Treaty Section, which numbered 14 in 1970 (including three legal officers), has remained at the same level,<sup>c</sup> except for the addition in 1972 of two temporary General Service posts, which in 1978 are still temporary.

23. Since 1970, it has been possible to meet the staff requirements of the Treaty Section, after a fashion, only by making maximum use of staff within the limits of availability created by the reduction of activities concerning publication of the *Treaty Series*, especially since 1974. In the temporary absence of translations, it was possible to assign four of the General Service staff belonging to the publishing group and to the typing group, responsible for typing translations, to strengthen the groups dealing with registration, depositary functions, computerization and secretarial work (the Treaty Section had only one secretarial post for four professional staff). Since the problem of treaty translations has now been resolved, it has become necessary for these four persons to be reassigned to their normal duties in order to prepare 45 volumes of the *Treaty Series* per year as provided for in the budget (*ibid.*, paras. 11 and 13).

<sup>c</sup> The three General Service posts transferred in 1974 from the Department of Conference Services to type the final version of revised translations, a task previously carried out by that Department, are not to be taken into consideration.

24. In addition, if resolution 32/144, the first positive results of which are described in paragraphs 9 to 14 of the report, is to be fully effective, the staff of the Treaty Section must also be brought up to strength immediately (in 1979 on the basis of temporary assistance within the limits of available resources in the Secretariat, and in 1980-1981 under the programme budget). Failing this, the publication backlog will continue to get increasingly out of hand, making it impossible to use the budget allocations for the printing of volumes. Likewise, it will not be possible to eliminate the backlog in registration and to take full advantage of the computer. Finally, it will not be possible to carry out the high-priority depositary functions, except to the detriment of the Section's other activities.

### ANNEX II

#### Note by the Secretariat, dated 21 November 1978, addressed to the Working Group

1. At its 2nd meeting, on 6 November 1978, the Working Group requested the Secretariat to provide it with proposals for the amendment of the General Assembly regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the possibility of not publishing certain categories of international agreements *in extenso* in the United Nations *Treaty Series*.

2. With the concurrence of the Chairman and in order to facilitate the discussions of the Working Group, the Secretariat has presented its proposals in the form of draft resolutions which appear as appendix I to the present note.

3. It should be emphasized that the proposals of the Secretariat are based on the consensus which seems to have emerged from the Working Group, according to which, in the absence of a precise definition of the term "published" as used in the Charter, it could be interpreted as applying to limited publication (provided that it is undertaken by the Secretariat). It would then be possible to take into account the evolution of the activities in the field of international agreements (in particular the increase in the number of non-political treaties) by using a limited publication procedure for certain categories of agreements, while respecting Article 102 of the Charter.

4. It is perhaps useful to recall in this regard that in the course of its earliest sessions the General Assembly had occasion to consider the definition of categories of treaties and other international agreements which, by reason of their technical or specialized nature, should not be considered as constituting treaties or agreements within the meaning of Article 102 of the Charter and would not be subject to the obligation of registration (or, consequently, to that of publication). It was recognized that it would be quite difficult, indeed impossible, to define such categories of agreements, and thus that endeavour did not succeed.<sup>d</sup> The question here is only one of trying to identify some categories of registered agreements which could be excepted from *in extenso* publication in the United Nations *Treaty Series*.

5. In practice, the General Assembly has, in the past, interpreted the word "published" as meaning: published *in extenso* in the *Treaty Series*. That interpretation was also accepted in the framework of Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. However, it will be noted that several important multilateral treaties registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations were not published in the League of Nations *Treaty Series* because "of the publicity they had already obtained".<sup>e</sup> Likewise, in the United Nations *Treaty Series*, the system of partial publication was used at one time

<sup>d</sup> See in particular *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*, vol. V, Article 102, paras. 18 to 31.

<sup>e</sup> See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, vol. VI, p. 188 (foot-note 1), concerning the Treaty of Trianon of 1920 (registration No. 152). The same procedure was followed in respect of the agreements corresponding to registration Nos. 34 to 39 and 74 to 80. This was noted without comment by Judge Manley Hudson: see *American Journal of International Law*, 1925, vol. 19, p. 291, note 108.

in order to avoid the complete reproduction of a long series of almost identical agreements.<sup>†</sup>

6. An effort has been made in the draft resolutions to reflect the various points of view expressed in the course of the Working Group's deliberations. The necessary supplementary observations and explanations concerning the proposals by the Secretariat are set forth below.

A. *Categories of agreements which could be excepted from in extenso publication in the United Nations Treaty Series*

7. The Secretariat has endeavoured to define such categories of agreements on the basis of the discussions which took place in the Working Group and during the previous sessions of the General Assembly. In doing so, it has naturally drawn upon its own experience. Appendix II shows for the registration year 1975 (the last year for which all monthly statements and publication tabulations are available) what results could be achieved by applying the proposed system.

8. As indicated in draft resolution A to be found in appendix I, the Secretariat has concluded that three categories of bilateral agreements (multilateral agreements would continue to be published *in extenso* in all cases) could be given limited publication: (a) assistance and co-operation agreements of limited scope concerning financial, commercial, administrative or technical matters; (b) agreements concerning the organization of conferences, seminars, meetings, etc.; and (c) agreements the publication of which has already been ensured by the United Nations itself or a specialized agency through channels other than the United Nations *Treaty Series*.

9. Categories (b) and (c) raise no problem as to which agreements are to be included. Category (b) was retained in its existing form by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/144 (publication priorities system), while category (c) corresponds to certain suggestions made in the Working Group.

10. Category (a) essentially covers agreements relating to specific development projects concluded by the World Bank, previously envisaged in resolution 32/144, but also other very specialized agreements. It will be noted in this regard that during the discussions in the Sixth Committee at the second session of the General Assembly (at issue was the question of what was meant by the expression "treaty or international agreement" for the purpose of registration under Article 102 of the Charter),<sup>‡</sup> the category of agreements of a financial, commercial or technical nature was considered. The determination of agreements in category (a) implies a certain discretion, but it does not appear possible to define this category any further without its practical advantages being lost. The study which was carried out concerning the agreements registered in the course of 1975 (see appendix II) has shown, however, that the Secretariat would not experience too much difficulty in terms of selection if it were given the latitude to exercise its judgement in the matter. In any case, the procedures to be outlined hereafter ought to reduce considerably, if not eliminate altogether, the risks inherent in the exercise of that choice.

B. *Procedures aimed at minimizing the drawbacks of limited publication in the United Nations Treaty Series*

11. Draft resolution A provides, in the form of an amendment to article 12 of the General Assembly regulations to

give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, for two procedures specifically designed to minimize the drawbacks of limited publication.

12. First, since the Secretariat will always have available a certified copy of the agreements registered or filed and recorded, each State or intergovernmental organization would be able to request the text of any and all agreements which it would be decided not to publish in complete form.

13. Moreover, the monthly statement of treaties and international agreements registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat would indicate the agreements which the Secretariat was considering not publishing, thus enabling the General Assembly and the States concerned to exercise their control easily and effectively.

14. Finally, it is important to emphasize that besides these two possibilities, the Secretariat would always be able to publish the complete texts of an agreement originally designated for limited publication. The format of the *Treaty Series* will make it possible to publish at any time in annex A or B the complete text of any agreement not published initially. In this manner, no decision regarding limited publication will be irreversible, and the General Assembly, as well as the Secretariat, will always have the ability to have published *in extenso* any such agreement or category of agreements originally published in limited form.

15. For each agreement not published *in extenso* the *Treaty Series* will supply, in the normal order of registration, the information currently found in the monthly statements of treaties and international agreements with references, where appropriate, to publications other than the *Treaty Series* and that information is also entered into the Treaty Information System. It does not seem possible, however, for the Secretariat to publish an analytical summary of the agreement in the *Treaty Series*, since such a task would entail the risk of publishing a subjective version that might lead to misinterpretation by third parties.

C. *Savings and other advantages which would result from the implementation of the proposals of the Secretariat*

16. On a purely financial level, the amendment of article 12 as indicated in draft resolution A would have the effect, as far as the registration year 1975 is concerned (and that year can be reasonably considered as indicative of the results to be obtained in subsequent years), of reducing the annual publication schedule from 52 volumes to 32 volumes, thus entailing an annual saving in the amount of approximately \$500,000 (compilation of manuscripts of the *Treaty Series*, translation, preparation by the Publishing Division and printing itself).

17. Moreover, the use of resources thus freed would make it possible (on condition that the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs was reinforced as contemplated in paragraph 22 of the Secretary-General's report (A/33/258)) to reduce, in less than 10 years from the introduction of the new procedure and utilizing only annual funds equivalent to those now provided for publication, the interval between registration and publication to one year (the interval currently stands at more than five years).

### Appendix I

[Not reproduced herein: this appendix contained the draft resolutions prepared by the Secretariat, which, after discussion and revision by the Working Group, became draft resolutions A and B which are contained in document A/33/466 below, para. 9.]

<sup>†</sup> See United Nations *Treaty Series*, vol. 65, p. 6.

<sup>‡</sup> See *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*, vol. V, Article 102, paras. 21 *et seq.*

## Appendix II

AGREEMENTS REGISTERED IN 1975 WHICH COULD BE GIVEN LIMITED PUBLICATION IF THE PROCEDURE CURRENTLY SET FORTH IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY REGULATIONS TO GIVE EFFECT TO ARTICLE 102 OF THE CHARTER WAS MODIFIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROPOSAL IN APPENDIX I ABOVE

(The references relate to the monthly statements of treaties and international agreements registered or filed and recorded in the Secretariat: document ST/LEG/SER.A/335-346)

Monthly statement	Agreements in category (a) (Assistance or co-operation agreements of limited scope concerning financial, commercial, administrative or technical matters)					Agreements in category (b) (conferences, seminars, etc.)	Agreements in category (c) (may be published through channels other than UNTS)
	Financial matters		Commercial matters	Administrative matters	Technical matters		
	World Bank	Others					
January .....		I-13744- 13745		A-12389		I-13749, 13751	I-13741-13742 A-5808, 9342
February .....	I-13759-13782 A-9590, 11433, 12154					I-13755, 13758	
March .....	I-13831-13873 II-731 A-10959, 10965, 12160	I-13798, 13799, 13805, 13819, 13820, 13826, 13829, 13830	I-13808 A-11064, 12198, 13356, 13363	I-13784	I-13789 A-13338	I-13788 A-1378	I-13818, 13828
April .....	I-13894-13896	I-13919	I-13907	I-13923 A-8291		I-13893	I-13874-13892 13913
May .....	I-13976-14001 A-11616 B-673	I-13940, 13941, 13955- 13957, 14034, 14057, 14062, 14063	I-13959, 13973, 14023 A-11783, 12254, 13363, 13629		I-13939, 13967, 14010, 14019, 14020, 14035, 14060 A-9358	I-13931, 13932, 14002, 14003, 14005	I-13936, 13937, 14018, 14022, 14024, 14040, 14043, 14054, 14056 A-2642, 6167
June .....		I-14091, 14093			I-14087, 14090	I-14082	I-14069
July .....		I-14106, 14117					I-14109, A-12538, 13890
August .....		I-14154, 14155, 14220, 14253	I-14239, 14246, 14249 A-9923, 11058, 12221, 12227, 12987, 13368, 13957	I-14147, 14148	I-14163, 14170, 14187- 14189, 14196, 14205, 14209, 14210 A-9772		I-14162, 14173, 14179, 14216 A-10175
September .....	I-14262-14286  II-733 A-8668	I-14259- 14261, 14293, 14307, 14314  I-14315- 14318, 14320, 14323, 14324 A-9340, 9659, 10036, 10116, 10440, 11204, 13309	I-14288, 14289, 14291, 14292, 14296, 14298, 14300, 14305	I-14306			I-14257, 14258, 14294, 14302, 14312  I-14319 A-10955

Monthly statement	Agreements in category (a) (Assistance or co-operation agreements of limited scope concerning financial, commercial, administrative or technical matters)					Agreements in category (b) (conferences, seminars, etc.)	Agreements in category (c) (may be published through channels other than UNTS)
	Financial matters		Commercial matters	Administrative matters	Technical matters		
	World Bank	Others					
October .....	I-14381-14389 II-736	I-14328, 14336- 14370, 14372, 14373, 14378, 14379, 14380				I-14325, 14327, 14329, 14332	I-14399
November .....		I-14427, 14429, 14430, 14432, 14442			I-14437	I-14404	I-14416, 14417, 14428
December .....	I-14446, 14447	I-14452- 14454, 14460, 14462, 14463, 14488- 14491, 14518, 14521, 14526, 14527, A-13323	I-14504, 14511, 14519, 14528, 14529 A-9923, 11977, 12987, 13628, 13973	I-14509		I-14448, 14493	I-14455, 14456, 14461, 14464, 14471, 14496, 14498, 14501 A-2828, 2974

9 vol.	3 vol.	1.4 vol.	0.3 vol.	0.6 vol.		
14.3 volumes					0.8 vol.	5.4 vol.
20.5 volumes						
(out of 52 volumes anticipated for the registration year 1975)						

**DOCUMENT A/33/466**

**Report of the Sixth Committee**

[Original: Arabic]  
[12 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 32/144 of 16 December 1977.

2. On the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly decided at its 4th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1978, to include the item in its agenda and, at its 5th plenary meeting, held on the same date, to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. In connexion with this item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/258) submitted on the basis of paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of General Assembly resolution 32/144.

4. At its 10th meeting, on 4 October 1978, the Sixth Committee decided, on a proposal of France, that the matter be entrusted to the same Informal Working Group that had dealt with it at the previous session.

5. In accordance with that decision, the Working Group conducted its proceedings with the following

membership: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, India, Israel, Poland, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

6. The Working Group devoted three meetings to the question, on 19 October and 6 and 30 November, under the chairmanship of Mr. Néjib Bouziri (Tunisia).

7. At the 64th meeting of the Sixth Committee, on 6 December, the Chairman of the Informal Working Group introduced its report. Part I of the report (A/C.6/33/5) contains the recommendations of the Working Group, while part II (A/C.6/33/5/Add.1 and Corr.2) provides a summary of the discussions held by the Working Group.

8. At its 67th meeting, on 8 December, the Sixth Committee adopted by consensus the draft resolutions contained in part I of the report of the Working Group (A/C.6/33/5) (see para. 9 below).

**Recommendations of the Sixth Committee**

9. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:



*Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations*

## A

*The General Assembly,*

Conscious of the obligations resulting from Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on that question (A/33/258),

Noting the considerable increase in the number of international agreements in the past ten years,

Further noting that the delays in registration and publication have at the same time increased to the point where the implementation of Article 102 of the Charter may be seriously jeopardized,

Convinced that, taking into account the means available to the United Nations, the situation cannot be remedied without reforming the publication procedure currently provided for by the General Assembly regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations<sup>2</sup> in order to adapt it to the evolution of international treaty activities, with due respect for the spirit and intent of the Charter,

Recalling that, by its resolution 32/144 of 16 December 1977, it has already approved, as a temporary measure, the establishment of a priority system for the publication of treaties and other international agreements in the United Nations Treaty Series,

Amends article 12 of the General Assembly regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations to read as follows:

*"Article 12*

"1. The Secretariat shall publish as soon as possible in a single series every treaty or international agreement which is registered or filed and recorded, in the original language or languages, followed by a translation in English and in French. The certified statements referred to in article 2 of these regulations shall be published in the same manner.

"2. The Secretariat will, however, have the option not to publish *in extenso* a bilateral treaty or international agreement belonging to one of the following categories:

"(a) Assistance and co-operation agreements of limited scope concerning financial, commercial, administrative or technical matters;

"(b) Agreements relating to the organization of conferences, seminars or meetings;

"(c) Agreements that are to be published otherwise than in the series mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article by the United Nations Secretariat or by a specialized or related agency.

"3. In deciding whether or not to publish *in extenso* a treaty or international agreement belonging to one of the categories mentioned in paragraph 2 of this article, the Secretariat shall duly take into account, *inter alia*, the practical value that might accrue from *in extenso* publication. Treaties and international agreements that the Secretariat

intends not to publish *in extenso* shall be identified as such in the monthly statements of treaties and international agreements provided for in article 13 of these regulations, it being understood that a decision not to publish *in extenso* may be reversed at any time.

"4. Any State or intergovernmental organization may obtain from the Secretary-General a copy of the text of any treaty or international agreement which it has been decided, pursuant to paragraph 2 of this article, not to publish *in extenso*. The Secretariat shall likewise make a copy of any such treaty or agreement available to private persons against payment.

"5. In respect of each treaty or international agreement registered or filed and recorded, the series referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall include at least the following information: the registration or recording number, the names of the parties, the title, the date and place of conclusion, the date and method of entry into force, the duration (where appropriate), the languages of conclusion, the name of the State or organization that has registered it or transmitted it for filing and recording, and, if appropriate, references to publications in which the complete text of the treaty or international agreement is reproduced."

## B

*The General Assembly,*

Persuaded that the new publication procedure it has introduced by amending the regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations should make it possible to rectify the current situation in the matter of the registration and publication of treaties and other international agreements,

1. Invites the Secretary-General to implement this procedure as soon as possible;

2. Also invites the Secretary-General to initiate measures, starting in 1979, to eliminate the backlog in registration and publication within the existing budgetary appropriations, taking into account paragraphs 21 and 22 of his report and the savings that will result from the implementation of the new publication procedure;

3. Takes note of the consultations initiated with certain international organizations in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/144 of 16 December 1977;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue these consultations;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to that session, if he deems it opportune, additional proposals concerning the updating of the regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations in the light of the evolution of practice and the results of computerization;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations".

<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolution 97 (I), as amended by resolutions 364 B (IV) and 482 (V).

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/33/466, para. 9). For the final texts, see resolutions 33/141 A and 33/141 B.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 119 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/206	Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries	Mimeographed
A/33/258	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 5 1980

ANNEXES

UN/DA COLLECTION THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

**Agenda item 120:\* Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages\*\***

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/385	Report of the Sixth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Sixth Committee, 44th and 46th to 53rd meetings; ibid., Sixth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; ibid., Fifth Committee, 43rd meeting; ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 63rd meeting.*

\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session (agenda item 123) and at its thirty-second session (item 119).

## DOCUMENT A/33/385

### Report of the Sixth Committee

[Original: Arabic]  
[24 November 1978]

1. The item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 32/148 of 16 December 1977.

2. On the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly decided at its 4th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1978, to include the item in its agenda and at its 5th plenary meeting, held on the same date, to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. In connexion with this item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (A/33/39 and Corr.1) as well as a report of the Secretary-General (A/33/194) containing suggestions and proposals submitted by States in response to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 32/148.

4. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 44th and 46th to 53rd meetings, between 10 and 21 November 1978. The summary records of those meetings contain the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of this item.

5. At the 46th meeting, on 13 November, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/33/L.5) sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, India,

Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela, later joined by Bolivia, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru and Suriname (for the text, see para. 8 below).

6. The Sixth Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.6/33/L.6) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

7. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 November, the Sixth Committee adopted the draft resolution by consensus.

### *Recommendation of the Sixth Committee*

8. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 31/103 of 15 December 1976 and 32/148 of 16 December 1977,

*Having considered* the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages,

*Considering* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee has been unable to complete the mandate given to it within the allocated time,

*Mindful* of the need to conclude, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international convention against the taking of hostages, taking into account the urgency of formulating effective measures to put an end to the taking of hostages,

*Bearing in mind* the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee that it should continue its work in 1979 (see A/33/39 and Corr.1, para. 57),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages;

2. *Decides* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee, as constituted, should continue, in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 31/103, to draft, at the earliest possible date, an international convention against the taking of hostages and, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to consider suggestions and proposals

from any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debate on this item at the thirty-third session of the Assembly;

3. *Invites* Governments to submit, or to bring up to date, suggestions and proposals for consideration by the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render all assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the preparation of summary records of its meetings;

5. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit its report and to make every effort to submit a draft convention against the taking of hostages to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages".

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 29 November 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/33/385, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 33/19.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 120 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/39 and Corr.1	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 39</i> and corrigendum
A/33/110	Letter dated 23 May 1978 from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/33/194	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/209	Letter dated 21 August 1978 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/229	Letter dated 1 September 1978 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/547	Letter dated 19 December 1978 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/557	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.6/33/L.5	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/385, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.6/33/L.6	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.6/33/L.5: note by the Secretary-General <i>Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/33/385</i>	Mimeographed
A/C.5/33/53	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/33/398	Report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100

GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY

OCT 16 1978

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ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

**Agenda item 121:\* Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations\*\***

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/418	Report of the Sixth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Sixth Committee, 50th and 52nd to 61st meetings; ibid., Sixth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; ibid., Fifth Committee, 57th meeting; ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 86th meeting.*

\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session (under agenda item 124) and at its thirty-second session (under items 37, 50 and 127).

## DOCUMENT A/33/418

## Report of the Sixth Committee

[Original: Arabic]  
[6 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 32/150 of 19 December 1977.

2. On the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly decided at its 4th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1978, to include the item in its agenda and at its 5th plenary meeting, held on the same date, to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. In connexion with this item, the Committee had before it the report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (A/33/41).

4. The Committee considered the item at its 50th and 52nd to 61st meetings, between 16 November and 1 December 1978. The summary records of these meetings contain the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

5. At the 52nd meeting, on 20 November, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/33/L.7 and Corr.1) sponsored by Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Sierra Leone, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela and Viet Nam, later joined by the Central African

Empire, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Romania and Togo (for the text, see para. 8 below).

6. The Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.6/33/L.9) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

7. At its 60th meeting, on 30 November 1978, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 79 to none, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chad, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan,



Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of New Zealand, the Ivory Coast, Nicaragua, the Niger, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, Costa Rica and the United Republic of Cameroon. The representatives of Angola, Trinidad and Tobago and Peru stated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

### *Recommendation of the Sixth Committee*

8. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 31/9 of 8 November 1976, in which it invited Member States to examine further the draft World Treaty on the Non-Use of Force in International Relations (A/33/41, annex) submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as other proposals made during the consideration of this item,

*Recalling in particular* its resolution 32/150 of 19 December 1977, whereby it established the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations,

*Having considered* the report of the Special Committee (A/33/41),

*Noting* that the Special Committee has commenced work to accomplish the tasks assigned to it,

*Taking into account* that the Special Committee has not completed the mandate entrusted to it,

*Reaffirming* the need for universal and effective application of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations and for assistance by the United Nations in this endeavour,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations;

2. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall continue its work with the goal of drafting, at the earliest possible date, a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as the Committee deems appropriate;

3. *Invites* the Governments which have not yet done so to communicate their comments or suggestions or to bring them up to date, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/9;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the necessary facilities and services, including the preparation of summary records of its meetings;

5. *Invites* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations".

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1978, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 117 to 1, with 23 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/33/418, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 33/96.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 121 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/41	Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 41</i>
A/C.6/33/L.7 and Corr.1	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/418, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.6/33/L.9	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.6/33/L.7 and Corr.1: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/33/418</i>	
A/C.5/33/66	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/33/501	Report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SEP 5 1980

ANNEXES

UN/SA COLLECTION THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

**Agenda item 122:\* Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations:\*\***

- (a) Resolution relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States;
- (b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations

## DOCUMENT A/33/485

### Report of the Sixth Committee

[Original: Arabic]  
[13 December 1978]

1. This item was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to its decision 32/439 of 16 December 1977.

2. On the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly decided at its 4th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1978, to include the item in its agenda and at its 5th plenary meeting, held on the same date, to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. At its 66th meeting, on 7 December, the Sixth Committee agreed that, because of the lack of time, consideration of the item should be deferred until the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

#### *Recommendation of the Sixth Committee*

4. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly that the item entitled "Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Sixth Committee contained in paragraph 4 of its report (A/33/485) (see decision 33/423<sup>1</sup>).

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Sixth Committee, 66th meeting; ibid., Sixth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 86th meeting.*

\*\* This question was also on the agenda of the General Assembly at the thirtieth session (agenda item 118), at the thirty-first (item 114) and at the thirty-second (item 120).



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

UN/EA COLLECTION

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

Agenda item 123:\* Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law\*\*

## DOCUMENT A/33/484

### Report of the Sixth Committee

[Original: Arabic]  
[13 December 1978]

1. This item was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to its decision 32/440 of 16 December 1977.

2. On the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly decided at its 4th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1978, to include the item in its agenda and at its 5th plenary meeting, held on the same date, to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 63rd and 64th meetings, on 5 and 6 December 1978. The summary records of these meetings contain the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

4. At its 64th meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly the inclusion in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session of an item entitled "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order".

### *Recommendation of the Sixth Committee*

5. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly that an item entitled "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Sixth Committee contained in paragraph 5 of its report (A/33/484) (see decision 33/424<sup>1</sup>).

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 63rd and 64th meetings; *ibid.*, *Sixth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 86th meeting.

\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session (under agenda item 12), at its thirty-first session (item 115) and at its thirty-second session (item 121).

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



NOV 3 - 1990

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 124:\* Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind\*\*

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/487	Report of the Sixth Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 61st to 65th and 67th meetings; *ibid.*, *Sixth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 86th meeting.

\*\* This question also appeared in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirty-second session (item 131).

### DOCUMENT A/33/487

#### Report of the Sixth Committee

[Original: Arabic]  
[14 December 1978]

1. The item entitled "Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to its decision 32/441 of 16 December 1977.

2. On the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly decided at its 4th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1978, to include the item in its agenda and at its 5th plenary meeting, held on the same date, to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 61st to 65th and 67th meetings, between 1 and 8 December 1978. The summary records of the meetings contain the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of this item.

4. At the 65th meeting, on 7 December, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/C.6/33/L.15) sponsored by Barbados, Cyprus, the German Democratic Republic, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, the Philippines, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela, later joined by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Sierra Leone, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The text of the draft resolution read as follows:

[Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 8 below, except for the second and last preambular paragraphs and the operative part which read:

"Recalling further that the General Assembly decided, by its resolutions 897 (IX) of 4 December 1954 and 1186 (XII) of 11 December 1957 to postpone the consideration of the item entitled 'Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind' until a definition of aggression had been adopted by the Assembly,

"...

"Having considered the statements made during the debate on this item,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit their comments and observations on the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind not later than 30 June 1979 and to prepare a report to be submitted to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

"2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled 'Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind'."

5. At the 67th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution, orally revised it so that the last preambular paragraph and the operative part of the draft resolution would read as follows:

[For the text, see para. 8 below.]

6. At the same meeting, the representative of France proposed an oral amendment to the draft resolution whereby the second preambular paragraph would be replaced by the following:

"Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 897 (IX) and 898 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 1186 (XII) and 1187 (XII) of 11 December 1957 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974,"

7. At the 67th meeting, the oral amendment proposed by the representative of France was rejected by a vote of 41 to 25, with 32 abstentions. The draft resolution, as orally revised by the representative of Mexico, was adopted by 79 votes to none, with 23 abstentions. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Jamaica, Israel and Canada.

**Recommendation of the Sixth Committee**

8. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling that the International Law Commission submitted a draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind in 1954,<sup>1</sup>

Recalling further that the General Assembly decided, by its resolutions 897 (IX) of 4 December 1954 and 1186 (XII) of 11 December 1957, to postpone the consideration of the item entitled "Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind" until a definition of aggression had been adopted by the Assembly,

Bearing in mind that on 14 December 1974 the General Assembly adopted resolution 3314 (XXIX) entitled "Definition of Aggression",

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 9, para. 54.*

Having considered the statements made during the debates on this item,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations to submit their comments and observations on the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind, including comments on the procedure to be adopted, not later than 31 December 1979 and to prepare a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to circulate to Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations reports prepared for and by the International Law Commission, the summary records of the relevant debates in the General Assembly and all other relevant official documentation on the item;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind" and to accord it priority and the fullest possible consideration.

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### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1978, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 116 to none, with 23 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/33/487, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 33/97.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*

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### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents relating to agenda item 124 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/32/247	Barbados, Fiji, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines and Syrian Arab Republic: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 131</i>
A/C.6/33/L.15	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/33/487, paras. 4, 5 and 8

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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ANNEXES

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THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

## Official Records

UN/ISA COLLECTION NEW YORK, 1978/1979

**Agenda item 125: \* Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General**

**Assembly at its tenth special session:**

**(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;**

**(b) Reports of the Secretary-General**

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/461	Report of the First Committee .....	1
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	13
	Check list of documents .....	13

\*For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, First Committee, 4th to 12th, 14th to 19th and 51st to 53rd meetings, and ibid., First Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; ibid., Fifth Committee, 59th meeting and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 84th meeting.*

## DOCUMENT A/33/461

## Report of the First Committee

[Original: English]  
[12 December 1978]

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission; (b) Reports of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with paragraph 115 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2), adopted on 30 June 1978.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider separately items 125 and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 35 to 49. The general debate on item 125 took place at the 4th to 19th meetings, from 16 to 27 October.

4. In connexion with item 125, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) A report of the Disarmament Commission (A/33/42);
- (b) A report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 108 of General Assembly resolution S-10/2 (A/33/305);
- (c) A report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 98 of General Assembly resolution S-10/2 (A/33/312 and Add. 1);
- (d) A note by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 94 of General Assembly resolution S-10/2 (A/33/317);
- (e) A letter dated 2 October 1978 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué issued at the Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at the United Nations on 2 October 1978 (A/33/279).

## II. PROPOSALS

5. On 18 October, Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yemen submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.1), subsequently also sponsored by Burundi, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea and Pakistan, which was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 12th meeting, on 23 October. (For the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution A.)

6. On 20 October, Algeria, Argentina, Cyprus, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.2), subsequently also sponsored by Angola, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burundi, Colombia, the Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Guinea, Jordan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay and Zaire, which was introduced by the representative of India at the 18th meeting, on 27 October. The text read as follows:

[Same text as draft resolution B in paragraph 33 below, with the exception of operative paragraph 2 which read as follows:

"2. Requests all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session proposals concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons, avoidance of nuclear war and related matters in order that the question of an international convention or some other agreement on the subject may be discussed at the thirty-fourth session."]

7. On 20 October, Cyprus, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.3), which was introduced by

the representative of India at the 18th meeting and which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Gravely concerned* that continued testing of nuclear weapons exacerbates the arms race, poses a serious danger to the environment and constitutes a grave hazard to the health of present and future generations of mankind,

*"Reiterating* its conviction that the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing in all environments would be a major step towards controlling the development and proliferation of nuclear weapons,

*"Recalling* the determination of the parties to the Treaty banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, expressed in that Treaty, to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

*"Recalling* its resolutions on the question of nuclear-weapon testing adopted each year since 1958 by very large majorities and, in particular, resolution 32/78 of 12 December 1977,

*"Reaffirming* that a comprehensive test ban is a matter of the highest priority,

*"Recalling* the various views expressed by non-nuclear-weapon States during the tenth special session of the General Assembly that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, the world community would be encouraged if all the nuclear-weapon States refrained from testing nuclear weapons,

*"Regretting* that the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament has not been able to commence negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty owing to the non-submission of the joint draft treaty expected from the three nuclear-weapon States involved,

*"Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, to refrain from conducting any further testing of nuclear weapons".

On 1 November, Japan submitted amendments (A/C.1/33/L.8) to the draft resolution, which read as follows:

*"In the operative paragraph, for 'all nuclear-weapon States' read 'all States, in particular all the nuclear-weapon States, and for 'nuclear weapons' read 'nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices'."*

On 17 November, Sweden submitted amendments (A/C.1/33/L.33) to the draft resolution which read as follows:

*"The first preambular paragraph should read:*

*"'Gravely concerned* that continued testing of nuclear weapons exacerbates the arms race and constitutes a serious hazard to the environment and the health of present and future generations of mankind;"

*"The second preambular paragraph should read:*

*"'Reiterating* its conviction that the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing in all environments would be a major step towards controlling the development of nuclear weapons and an important contribution to the prevention of nuclear-weapon proliferation.'"

On 22 November, Liberia submitted amendments (A/C.1/33/L.36) to the draft resolution which read as follows:

*"In the fifth preambular paragraph, delete the words 'the highest' and after the word 'priority' add the words 'second only to the complete abolition of all nuclear weapons'."*

On 24 November, Australia, Barbados, Bolivia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.3/Rev.1),

which was subsequently also sponsored by Liberia, Togo and Tunisia. (For the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution C.)

8. On 20 October, Afghanistan, the German Democratic Republic, India, Mongolia, Nigeria and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.4), which was introduced by the representative of Mongolia at the 12th meeting. The text read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"... [the preamble is the same as the preamble of draft resolution D in paragraph 33 below],*

*"1. Invites* the Governments of all States to carry out, through mass media and organization of symposiums, meetings, scientific conferences and other national and international forums, extensive measures to expose the danger of the arms race, propagate the need for its cessation and popularize the urgent tasks in the field of disarmament and in particular of the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

*"2. Requests* the Secretary-General to submit for the consideration of the Disarmament Commission a model programme which may assist States, governmental and non-governmental organizations in developing their local programmes for Disarmament Week;

*"3. Invites* governmental and non-governmental organizations to undertake annual activities to mark Disarmament Week;

*"4. Further invites* Governments to inform the Secretary-General, not later than 30 April of each subsequent year, of the measures taken by them to mark Disarmament Week;

*"5. Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth and subsequent sessions on the information obtained by him in accordance with operative paragraph 4 above."

Later, the sponsors joined by Bolivia, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Mauritius, the United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay and Zambia submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.4/Rev.1) which was also subsequently sponsored by Mozambique and the Syrian Arab Republic. (For the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution D.)

9. On 25 October, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.5), subsequently also sponsored by Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay and Zambia, which was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 33rd meeting, on 9 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

*[Same text as draft resolution E in paragraph 33 below, with the exception of operative paragraph 3 which did not appear in the text.]*

10. On 1 November, Argentina, Cuba, Iran, Mexico, Sweden, Venezuela and Zaire submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.9), subsequently also sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Colombia, the Congo, Jordan and Peru, which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 36th meeting, on 13 November. (For the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution F.)

11. On 1 November, Argentina, Denmark, Ecuador, Mexico, Nigeria, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.10), which was introduced by the representative of Venezuela at the 30th meeting, on 7 November. The text reads as follows:

[Same text as draft resolution G in paragraph 33 below, with the exception of operative paragraphs 2 and 5 which read as follows:

"2. Requests Member States to report to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, on their activities in this field;

" . . .

"5. Further requests the United Nations Centre for Disarmament, in conducting the relevant consultations, to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate procedures to ensure liaison between the non-governmental organizations concerned and the United Nations;"]

Subsequently a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.10/Rev.1) was submitted by the sponsors, who were joined by Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Singapore, Swaziland, the United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay and also later by the Philippines. (For the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution G.)

12. On 2 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.11).

The text read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted at its tenth special session,

"Having in mind the contribution of the tenth special session towards highlighting the gravity of the problems facing the international community in the field of disarmament and identifying the steps conducive to their solution,

"Convinced of the need to broaden and deepen the degree of agreement reached and to preserve the momentum initiated at the tenth special session,

"Conscious of the widely expressed interest of Member States in an urgent implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session, which found expression in the course of the consideration of this item at the thirty-third session,

"Determined to encourage the taking of urgent measures in order to secure the implementation of the recommendations and decisions endorsed by the Member States in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and aimed at halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and to proceed to disarmament,

"A

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

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

"Expressing the deep concern and disappointment of the international community over the fact that the ongoing negotiations have not yet been successfully concluded and that urgent negotiations among the nuclear-weapon States have not yet been initiated,

"1. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States involved in the negotiations on the conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests to submit to the Committee on Disarmament a draft treaty, at the beginning of

its first session, with a view to initiating multilateral negotiations and concluding the said treaty;

"2. Calls upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to speed up their negotiations on the second series of the strategic arms limitation talks and to transmit the text of their agreement to the General Assembly, and to proceed promptly to further strategic arms limitation negotiations leading to a significant reduction of, and qualitative limitation of nuclear weapons;

"3. Urges the nuclear-weapon States to proceed to consultations regarding an early initiation of negotiations on the halting of the nuclear arms race and on a progressive and balanced reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery within agreed time-frames, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination;

"4. Requests the nuclear-weapon States to inform the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, of the results of their consultations and eventual negotiations.

"B

"Recalling with satisfaction the decision adopted at its Tenth Special Session on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

"Recalling also with satisfaction its decision on the re-establishment of the Disarmament Commission as a deliberative body of the General Assembly with the function of considering, in addition to the specific tasks deriving from the decisions and recommendations adopted at the tenth special session of the Assembly, various problems in the field of disarmament and to make recommendations thereon,

"1. Invites the Disarmament Commission, taking into account General Assembly resolution 33/ . . . , to consider on a regular basis the reports and other documents of the Committee on Disarmament submitted by the Secretary-General through the General Assembly;

"2. Recommends the inclusion in the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Disarmament Commission apart from the elaboration of elements of a comprehensive programme on disarmament as a priority item, the following questions related to disarmament:

"(i) Consideration of various aspects of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, in order to expedite negotiations aimed at the effective elimination of the danger of nuclear war;

"(ii) Harmonization of views on concrete steps to be undertaken by States regarding a gradual, agreed reduction of military expenditures and reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

"C

"Bearing in mind the decision adopted at the tenth special session to fix, during its thirty-third session, the date of the second special session devoted to disarmament,

"Desiring to contribute to the furthering and broadening of positive processes initiated through the laying down of the foundations of an international disarmament strategy at its tenth special session,

"1. Decides to convene a second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1981/1982 at United Nations Headquarters in New York;

"2. Decides also to set up, at its thirty-fourth/thirty-fifth session, a preparatory committee for the second spe-



cial session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

“D

“*Welcoming* the establishment of the Committee on Disarmament, in accordance with the agreement reached at the tenth special session of the General Assembly,

“*Bearing in mind* that the Committee on Disarmament will meet in Geneva not later than January 1979,

“1. *Invites* the Committee on Disarmament to be guided, when determining its priorities and programme of work, by the priorities established in paragraph 45 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

“2. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to initiate on a priority basis, at its first session in January 1979, negotiations concerning:

“(i) A treaty on the complete prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests;

“(ii) A treaty or convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

“3. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to submit reports to the General Assembly annually or more frequently as appropriate, and provide its formal and other relevant documents to the Member States on a regular basis;

“4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled: ‘Consideration of the report of the Committee on Disarmament’.”

On 24 November, the sponsors joined by the Bahamas, Barbados, Burundi, Jordan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco and Qatar submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.11/Rev.1) which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia, on the same day, at the 50th meeting. (For the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution H.) Subsequently Tunisia joined the sponsors.

13. On 3 November, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Sweden, Turkey, the Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.12), which was revised (A/C.1/33/L.12/Rev.1) by its sponsors and subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, the Central African Empire, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Liberia, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, the United Republic of Cameroon and Uruguay. (For the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution I.) The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 46th meeting, on 21 November. On 24 November, Pakistan submitted amendments (A/C.1/33/L.44) to the revised draft resolution, by which an operative paragraph 2 was added to read as follows:

“2. *Requests* the group of governmental experts to include in their report to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly recommendations on the various possible modalities to channel resources from arms expenditures to the economic and social development of the developing countries.”

14. On 3 November, Argentina, Belgium, France, Greece, Portugal, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.13). It was subsequently revised (A/C.1/33/L.13/Rev.1) and the sponsors were joined by Austria, Egypt, Ghana, Haiti, India and Italy. (For the text, see para 33 below, draft resolution J.) The revised text was introduced by the representative of France at the 46th meeting, and subsequently also sponsored by Bang-

ladesh, Bolivia, the Central African Empire, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Indonesia, Liberia, Mauritius, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka and Togo. A statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was submitted by the Secretary-General on 27 November (A/C.1/33/L.47).

15. On 3 November, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.14), which was subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, the Central African Empire, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Haiti, India, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Sri Lanka, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Zambia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 46th meeting. (For the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution K.)

16. On 8 November, Cuba, Cyprus, Romania, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uruguay and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.16). The text read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“*Recalling* its decision at the tenth special session to request the Secretary-General to transmit to the appropriate deliberative, negotiating and studying organs dealing with the questions of disarmament the proposals and suggestions listed in paragraph 125 of the Final Document,

“*Commending* the active participation of Member States in the consideration of the agenda items of its tenth special session and the proposals and suggestions which they submitted,

“*Noting* the valuable contribution such proposals and suggestions have made to the work of the special session and its eventual outcome,

“*Considering* that further and more thorough study of the proposals and suggestions than was possible at the special session is essential,

“1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the deliberative and negotiating as well as the studying organs dealing with the question of disarmament all information and comments made by Member States on the proposals and suggestions listed in paragraph 125 of the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly, except those covered by separate resolutions;

“2. *Further requests* the Disarmament Commission and the Committee on Disarmament to report on the proposals and suggestions to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.”

A revised draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.16/Rev.1) was submitted by the sponsors, who were joined by Costa Rica, Liberia and Senegal. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Bolivia, France and Mauritius also became sponsors of the revised draft resolution. It was introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka at the 43rd meeting, on 17 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

[*Same text as draft resolution L in paragraph 33 below, with the exception of operative paragraph 1 which read as follows:*

“1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the deliberative and negotiating as well as the studying organs dealing with the question of disarmament all the proposals and suggestions listed in paragraph 125 of the Final Document, together with information and comments made by Member States on those proposals and suggestions, except those covered by separate resolutions.”]

17. On 8 November, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Fed-

eral Republic of, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Senegal, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.17) which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Gravely concerned that vast human and material resources are spent on armaments,*

*"Reaffirming the need to allocate greater resources to economic and social progress, particularly having in mind the needs of the developing countries,*

*"Firmly believing that a curtailment of expenditures on armaments in keeping with the objectives of the disarmament decade would facilitate the availability of greater resources for economic and social development, particularly to the developing countries,*

*"Recalling its previous resolutions on the aforementioned matters and the specific studies carried out at its request,*

*"Noting the declaration made by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, on this matter,*

*"Noting with satisfaction that the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraphs 94 and 95 of the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts appointed by him, has initiated an expert study on the relationship between disarmament and development,*

*"Re-emphasizing that a principal aim of the study should be to produce results that could effectively guide the formulation of practical measures,"*

*[The operative paragraphs are the same as the operative paragraphs of draft resolution M in paragraph 33 below.]*

A revised draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.17/Rev.1) was submitted by the sponsors, who were joined by Botswana, France, Jamaica, Peru and Zambia (for the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution M). It was subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Barbados, Mauritius and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 48th meeting, on 22 November.

18. On 14 November, Liberia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.20) which was introduced by its representative at the 39th meeting, on 15 November, and which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*". . . [The first and fifth to ninth preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs 1 and 3 are the same as in draft resolution N in paragraph 33 below],*

*" . . .*

*"Noting the enormous expansion of concepts of disarmament as developed in the special session and in the Political Committee and in other organs and Committees of the thirty-third regular session of the General Assembly,*

*"Noting, in particular, the many new concepts developed under the radical changes in science and technology with respect to the growth of entirely new generations of weaponry, and their impact on changing strategies with their proliferation of military and defence alliances,*

*"Noting also the changing concepts of disarmament in light of its relation to the economies of nations, especially its interdependence with the global dimensions of development,*

*" . . .*

*"2. Recommends the creation of a group of eminent persons, to be drawn from the fields of political science, of United Nations disarmament issues and of public informa-*

*tion and public relations, who shall be entrusted with the formulation of such a philosophy or doctrine or Declaration, in light of the objectives enunciated in the Declaration and Programme of Action of the special session devoted to disarmament and related ideas;"*

This draft resolution was subsequently revised (A/C.1/33/L.20/Rev.1) and read as follows:

*[Same text as draft resolution N in paragraph 33 below, with the exception of operative paragraph 2 which read as follows:*

*"2. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance, if necessary, of qualified experts, including the Advisory Board, to study ways and means whereby the objectives in paragraph 1 above can be accomplished and report to the thirty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly;"*.]

### III. VOTING

19. At its 51st meeting, on 27 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.1 by a recorded vote of 68 to 24, with 33 abstentions (see para. 33 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against:* Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Argentina, Barbados, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Greece, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

20. At the same meeting, before the First Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.2, India announced a drafting change to operative paragraph 2; the paragraph read in part as follows:

*"Requests all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States, to submit to the Secretary-General, before the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, proposals concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons . . ."*

the rest of the paragraph remaining unchanged. Thereupon, the draft resolution, as revised, was adopted by a recorded vote of 84 to 16, with 18 abstentions (*ibid.*, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Dominican

Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

21. At its 52nd meeting on, 27 November, the First Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.3/Rev.1. The amendments contained in documents A/C.1/33/L.8, L.33 and L.36 were not pressed to the vote. The draft resolution was then adopted by a recorded vote of 89 to 2, with 9 abstentions (*ibid.*, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:<sup>1</sup>

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* China, France.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

22. At the same meeting, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.4/Rev.1 by consensus (*ibid.*, draft resolution D).

23. At the same meeting, before the First Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.5, Morocco orally proposed a revision to the draft resolution which was accepted by the sponsors and which consisted of adding an additional operative paragraph 3 which read as follows:

<sup>1</sup>Subsequently the delegations of Angola, Burundi, Democratic Yemen, Guinea, Honduras, Mauritius, Qatar, Paraguay, Togo and Venezuela indicated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

"Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly a report on the implementation of the fellowships programme."

Thereupon, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted by consensus (*ibid.*, draft resolution E).

24. At the same meeting, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.9 by consensus (*ibid.*, draft resolution F).

25. At the same meeting, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.10/Rev.1 by consensus (*ibid.*, draft resolution G).

26. At the same meeting, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.11/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 120 to none, with 10 abstentions (*ibid.*, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:<sup>2</sup>

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, 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, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, United States of America.

27. At the same meeting, the First Committee took up draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.12/Rev.1. Pakistan did not press to the vote its amendments in A/C.1/33/L.44. The draft resolution was then adopted by consensus (*ibid.*, draft resolution I).

28. At its 53rd meeting, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.13/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 107 to none, with 18 abstentions (*ibid.*, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:<sup>3</sup>

*In favour:* Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania,

<sup>2</sup>The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland subsequently indicated that it had intended to abstain.

<sup>3</sup>The delegation of Luxembourg subsequently indicated that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour.

Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

29. At its 52nd meeting, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.14 by consensus (*ibid.*, draft resolution K).

30. At its 53rd meeting, before the First Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.16/Rev.1, Nigeria proposed, and the sponsors accepted, an oral amendment to the draft resolution, to add to its operative paragraph 1, after the words "information and comments made by Member States", the words "during the thirty-third session of the General Assembly". Mexico further orally proposed that in operative paragraph 1, after the words "paragraph 125 of the Final Document" the words "together with all the official records of the tenth special session of the General Assembly" be added. The revised operative paragraph 1 would read as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the deliberative and negotiating as well as studying organs dealing with the question of disarmament all the proposals and suggestions listed in paragraph 125 of the Final Document, together with all the official records of the tenth special session of the General Assembly as well as information and comments made by Member States at the thirty-third session of the Assembly on those proposals and suggestions, except those covered by separate resolutions;"

The representative of Mexico also requested a separate vote on the retention of the words "as well as studying" in operative paragraph 1, and on its oral amendment. With regard to the words "as well as studying", their retention was decided upon by a recorded vote of 76 to 17, with 28 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Australia, Belgium, Canada, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Denmark, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela. With regard to the words "together with all the official records of the tenth special session of the General Assembly", their insertion was decided upon by a recorded vote of 103 to 9, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Australia, France, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Uruguay.

*Abstaining:* Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Fiji, Iran, Malta, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, United States of America.

Thereupon, the revised draft resolution, as orally amended, was adopted by consensus (*ibid.*, draft resolution L).

31. At its 53rd meeting, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.17/Rev.1 by consensus (*ibid.*, draft resolution M).

32. Also at its 53rd meeting, before the First Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.20/Rev.1, Liberia orally revised the draft resolution by deleting from operative paragraph 2, after the words "with the assistance", the words "if necessary" and "qualified experts, including". Thus, the paragraph, as orally revised, read as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, to study ways and means whereby the objectives in paragraph 1 above can be accomplished and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;"

Thereupon, the revised draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted by consensus (*ibid.*, draft resolution N).

#### *Recommendations of the First Committee*

33. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

*Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session*

#### A

MILITARY AND NUCLEAR COLLABORATION WITH ISRAEL

*The General Assembly,*

*Gravely concerned* over the continued and rapid Israeli military build-up,

*Alarmed* by the increasing evidence regarding Israeli attempts to acquire nuclear weapons,

*Expressing* its alarm over the use by Israel of cluster bombs against refugee camps and civilian targets in southern Lebanon,

*Recalling* its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976 and 32/82 of 12 December 1977 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

*Recognizing* that the continued escalation of Israeli armament constitutes a threat to international peace and security and underlies Israel's persistent defiance of General Assembly resolutions and its policy of expansion, occupation and denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people,

*Further recalling* its repeated condemnations of the intensification of military collaboration between Israel and South Africa and its resolution 32/105 F of 14 December 1977, entitled "Military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa",

1. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate fully in effective international action, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to avert this grave menace to international peace and security;

2. *Requests* the Security Council, in particular, to call upon all States, under Chapter VII of the Charter and irrespective of any existing contracts;

(a) To refrain from any supply of arms, ammunition, military equipment or vehicles, or spare parts therefor, to Israel, without any exception;

(b) To ensure that such supplies do not reach Israel through other parties;

(c) To end all transfer of nuclear equipment or fissionable material or technology to Israel;

3. *Further requests* the Security Council to establish machinery for supervising the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 2 above;

4. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to take all appropriate actions to promote the purposes of the present resolution.

## B

### NON-USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

*The General Assembly,*

*Alarmed* by the threat to the survival of mankind and to the life-sustaining system posed by nuclear weapons and by their use inherent in concepts of deterrence,

*Convinced* that nuclear disarmament is essential for the prevention of nuclear war and for the strengthening of international peace and security,

*Recalling* the statement contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly that "all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed and which would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons",<sup>4</sup>

1. *Declares* that:

(a) The use of nuclear weapons will be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity;

(b) The use of nuclear weapons should therefore be prohibited, pending nuclear disarmament;

2. *Requests* all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States, to submit to the Secretary-General, before the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, proposals concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons, avoidance of nuclear war and

related matters, in order that the question of an international convention or some other agreement on the subject may be discussed at that session.

## C

### URGENT NEED FOR CESSATION OF FURTHER TESTING OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

*The General Assembly,*

*Gravely concerned* that continued testing of nuclear weapons exacerbates the arms race and constitutes a serious hazard to the environment and the health of present and future generations of mankind,

*Reiterating* its conviction that the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing in all environments would be a major step towards controlling the development of nuclear weapons and an important contribution to the prevention of nuclear-weapon proliferation,

*Recalling* the determination of the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water,<sup>5</sup> expressed in that Treaty, to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

*Recalling* its resolutions on the question of nuclear-weapon testing adopted each year since 1958 by very large majorities and, in particular, resolution 32/78 of 12 December 1977,

*Reaffirming* that a comprehensive test ban is a matter of the highest priority,

*Recalling* the various views expressed by non-nuclear-weapon States during the tenth special session of the General Assembly that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, the world community would be encouraged if all the nuclear-weapon States refrained from testing nuclear weapons,

*Regretting* that the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament has not been able to commence negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty owing to the non-submission of the joint draft treaty expected from the three nuclear-weapon States involved,

*Calls upon* all States, in particular all the nuclear-weapon States, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, to refrain from conducting any testing of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices.

## D

### DISARMAMENT WEEK

*The General Assembly,*

*Gravely concerned* over the continued arms race,

*Emphasizing* the urgent need for and the importance of wide and continued mobilization of world public opinion in support of halting and reversing the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race in all its aspects,

*Recalling* that, in paragraph 102 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it proclaimed the week starting on 24 October, the day of the founding of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament,

*Desirous* of promoting broad measures on the mobilization of world public opinion in the celebration of such a week in order to create an international atmosphere conducive to the implementation of further practical measures with regard to the cessation of the arms race and disarmament,

1. *Invites* all States to carry out, through the dissemination of information and organization of symposiums, meetings, conferences and other national and international forums, effective measures to expose the danger of the arms race,

<sup>4</sup>Resolution S-10/2, para. 58.

<sup>5</sup>United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.



propagate the need for its cessation and increase public understanding of the urgent tasks in the field of disarmament and in particular of the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a model programme which may assist States that so desire in developing their local programmes for Disarmament Week;

3. *Invites* governmental as well as non-governmental organizations to undertake annual activities to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week and invites Governments to inform the Secretary-General of such activities not later than 30 April of each subsequent year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth and subsequent sessions on the information obtained by him in accordance with paragraph 3 above.

## E

### UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF FELLOWSHIPS ON DISARMAMENT

#### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its decision at the tenth special session to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the guidelines for the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament (A/33/305),

1. *Approves* the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make adequate arrangements in order that the programme of fellowships on disarmament may be commenced during the first half of 1979;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the fellowships programme.

## F

### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

#### *The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* its resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978 and the Final Document embodied therein, with a view to examining the present status of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted at its tenth special session, the first which the United Nations has devoted entirely to disarmament,

*Reaffirming* the alarm expressed in that resolution regarding the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race, and recalling the devastation inflicted by all wars,

*Convinced* that the provisions of the Final Document constitute a consistent and articulated whole which provides a solid basis to set in motion an international disarmament strategy that makes it possible at the same time:

(a) To carry out what is the most acute and urgent task of the present day, namely, the removal of the threat of a world war, which would inevitably be a nuclear war,

(b) To channel the negotiations among States towards the final goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, on the understanding that such negotiations shall be conducted concurrently with negotiations on partial measures of disarmament,

(c) To strengthen international peace and security and to promote the economic and social advancement of all peoples, thus facilitating the achievement of the new international economic order,

*Noting* that the recommendations and decisions adopted at its tenth special session regarding the multilateral disarmament

machinery, both negotiating as well as deliberative, have already resulted, or will do so soon, in a considerable revitalization of that machinery,

*Noting also* that various measures have been or are about to be adopted which will turn into reality several recommendations and decisions regarding studies, information, teaching and training on disarmament included in the Final Document,

*Having concluded* that the situation is quite different with regard to the numerous other recommendations and decisions contained in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document,

*Recalling* the consensus that, in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, which has maximum priority, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility,

*Bearing in mind* that, in adopting the Final Document, Member States solemnly proclaimed in the Declaration set forth in Section II thereof that they would respect the objectives and principles stated in it and would make every effort faithfully to carry out the Programme of Action,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the measures adopted, or about to be adopted, to revitalize the multilateral disarmament machinery available to the United Nations, in particular the fact that the Disarmament Commission has just held its first session on organizational matters and that the Committee on Disarmament is already properly constituted in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document embodied in General Assembly resolution S-10/2;

2. *Expresses the hope* that all nuclear-weapon States will participate in the Committee on Disarmament, and is confident that the Committee will include in its rules of procedure provisions to ensure that it may function effectively as a multilateral negotiating disarmament body;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that progress has been, or is being, made in the adoption of measures aimed at promoting studies, information, teaching and training on disarmament;

4. *Regrets*, however, that with regard to the Programme of Action it has not yet been possible to achieve any of the priority agreements mentioned therein, in particular the agreement for a comprehensive test ban and the agreement pursued in the second series of the strategic arms limitation talks;

5. *Urgently calls upon* all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to make every effort to proceed along the road of binding and effective international agreements in the field of disarmament, in accordance with what was approved at the tenth special session, in order to translate into practical terms the measures called for in the Programme of Action;

6. *Invites* all States to communicate, as appropriate, to the Secretary-General all those measures adopted outside the aegis of the United Nations regarding the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session, whether unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit periodically the above information, together with any reports he may prepare on similar measures taken within the framework of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, to the General Assembly and the Disarmament Commission.

## G

### DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON THE ARMS RACE AND DISARMAMENT

#### *The General Assembly,*

*Aware* of the grave dangers inherent in the arms race,

*Convinced* that it is essential that both the Governments and the peoples of the world should be better informed of the



dangers of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and of the efforts made to contain it,

*Recalling* that, in paragraph 99 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it recognized that, in order to mobilize world public opinion in favour of disarmament, concrete measures must be taken to increase the dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament,

1. *Urges* Member States, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as non-governmental organizations and the research institutes concerned, to promote education and information programmes relating to the arms race and disarmament;

2. *Requests* Member States to report to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, on their activities in the field of dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament;

3. *Welcomes* the initiative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in planning to hold a world congress on disarmament education and, in that connexion, invites the Director-General of that organization to report to the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, on the preparations for that event;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Centre for Disarmament, in preparing the *United Nations Yearbook on Disarmament* and the disarmament periodical, to take account of the recommendations of the General Assembly regarding the form and content of such publications;

5. *Further requests* the United Nations Centre for Disarmament to increase contacts with non-governmental organizations and research institutions, in accordance with paragraph 123 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and requests the Secretary-General, after appropriate consultations, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on other ways of encouraging the role of such organizations and institutions in the field of disarmament;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in any studies on arms limitation and disarmament prepared under the auspices of the United Nations a summary of those studies, drafted in easily understood language, to facilitate their dissemination among the general public;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of co-ordinating the public information activities relating to disarmament of all specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

## H

### DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS AND MACHINERY

#### *The General Assembly,*

*Having reviewed* the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted at its tenth special session,

*Having in mind* the contribution of its tenth special session towards highlighting the gravity of the problems facing the international community in the field of disarmament and identifying the steps conducive to their solution,

*Convinced* of the need to broaden and deepen the degree of agreement reached and to preserve the momentum initiated at its tenth special session,

*Conscious* of the widely expressed interest of Member States in an urgent implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session, which found expression in the course of the consideration of this item at the thirty-third session,

*Determined* to encourage the taking of urgent measures in order to secure the implementation of the recommendations and decisions endorsed by Member States in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly

and aimed at halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and to proceed to disarmament,

## I

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

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

*Expressing* the deep concern and disappointment of the international community over the fact that the ongoing negotiations have not yet been successfully concluded and that urgent negotiations among the nuclear-weapon States have not yet been initiated,

1. *Calls upon* the nuclear-weapon States involved in the negotiations on the conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests to submit to the Committee on Disarmament a draft treaty at the beginning of its 1979 session;

2. *Calls upon* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to speed up their negotiations on the second series of the strategic arms limitation talks and to transmit the text of their agreement to the General Assembly in accordance with resolution 33/ . . . ;

3. *Urges* all nuclear-weapon States to proceed, in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, to consultations regarding an early initiation of urgent negotiations on the halting of the nuclear arms race and on a progressive and balanced reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery within a comprehensive phased programme with agreed time-frames, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination;

4. *Requests* the nuclear-weapon States to inform the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, of the results of their consultations and eventual negotiations;

## II

*Recalling with satisfaction* the decision adopted at its tenth special session on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

*Recalling also with satisfaction* its decision to establish the Disarmament Commission as a deliberative body of the General Assembly with the function of considering, in addition to the specific tasks deriving from the decisions and recommendations adopted at the tenth special session of the Assembly, various problems in the field of disarmament and to make recommendations thereon,

1. *Invites* the Disarmament Commission, taking into account General Assembly resolution 33/ . . . , to consider on a regular basis the reports and other documents of the Committee on Disarmament submitted by the Secretary-General through the General Assembly;

2. *Recommends* the inclusion in the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Disarmament Commission, apart from the consideration of elements of a comprehensive programme on disarmament as a priority item, the following questions related to disarmament:

(a) Consideration of various aspects of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, in order to expedite negotiations aimed at the effective elimination of the danger of nuclear war;

(b) Harmonization of views on concrete steps to be undertaken by States regarding a gradual, agreed reduction of military budgets and reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social develop-

ment, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries, noting the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

### III

*Bearing in mind* the decision adopted at its tenth special session to fix, during its thirty-third session, the date of the second special session devoted to disarmament,

*Desiring* to contribute to the furthering and broadening of positive processes initiated through the laying down of the foundations of an international disarmament strategy at its tenth special session,

1. *Decides* to convene a second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1982 at United Nations Headquarters in New York;

2. *Decides also* to set up, at its thirty-fifth session, a preparatory committee for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

### IV

*Welcoming* the agreement reached at its tenth special session on the constitution of the Committee on Disarmament,

*Bearing in mind* that the Committee on Disarmament will meet at Geneva in January 1979,

1. *Invites* the Committee on Disarmament to take into account, when determining its priorities and programme of work, the priorities established in paragraph 45 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to undertake on a priority basis, at its first session in January 1979, negotiations concerning:

(a) A treaty on the complete prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests;

(b) A treaty or convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to submit reports to the General Assembly annually or more frequently, as appropriate, and provide its formal and other relevant documents to Member States on a regular basis;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Consideration of the report of the Committee on Disarmament".

### I

#### DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Aware* of the disproportion existing between the resources allocated to expenditure on armaments and those devoted to development assistance,

*Convinced* of the need to take concrete measures reflecting the desire of Member States to encourage the allocation to development assistance of the resources released by reductions in expenditure on armaments,

*Recalling* the concerns expressed in that regard by it at its tenth special session, in particular concerning the harmful economic and social consequences of pursuing the arms race,

*Noting* that a study on the relationship between disarmament and development has been initiated by the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 94 and 95 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, contained in resolution S-10/2,

*Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, for its consideration, the proposal

to establish an international disarmament fund for development which was submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session.<sup>6</sup>

### J

#### MONITORING OF DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS AND STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Aware* of the essential role to be played by appropriate international monitoring measures, satisfactory to all interested parties, in establishing and implementing disarmament agreements, and in strengthening international security and confidence,

*Considering* the progress made in the field of earth observation satellite technology,

*Convinced* of the important contribution which such technology can make to the solution of monitoring problems, taking into account, in particular, the need to provide for international measures which are non-discriminatory and do not constitute interference in the internal affairs of States,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to obtain, not later than 31 March 1979, the views of Member States on the proposal to establish an international satellite monitoring agency, as explained in a memorandum dated 30 May 1978 submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session;<sup>7</sup>

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, as from 1 May 1979, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, a study on the technical, legal and financial implications of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the replies received from Governments and the preliminary conclusions of the group of Governmental Experts on the Question of the Establishment of an International Satellite Monitoring Agency.

### K

#### PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH AND STUDIES ON DISARMAMENT

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Convinced* that negotiations on disarmament and the continuing effort to ensure greater security must be based on objective in-depth technical studies,

*Convinced also* that sustained research and study activity by the United Nations in the field of disarmament would promote informed participation by all States in disarmament efforts,

*Considering* that, in addition to the work being done in this field by the United Nations Centre for Disarmament, with a view to gathering basic data on disarmament problems and, in particular, facilitating the negotiations currently in progress, it is advisable to undertake more forward-looking research, within the framework of the United Nations,

*Noting* that various proposals that studies of this type should be carried out have been put forward at the tenth special session and the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, thus reflecting the need of the international community to be provided with more diversified and complete information on problems relating to disarmament,

*Aware* of the importance of ensuring that such studies should be conducted in accordance with the criteria of scientific independence,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General

<sup>6</sup>See A/S-10/AC.1/28.

<sup>7</sup>A/S-10/AC.1/7.

Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on possible ways of establishing, operating and financing an international institute for disarmament research,<sup>8</sup> under the auspices of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek in this regard, *inter alia*, the advice of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, established in implementation of paragraph 124 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in view of the competence to be assigned to that body in respect of a programme of studies on disarmament.

## L

### PARAGRAPH 125 OF THE FINAL DOCUMENT OF THE TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

#### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its decision, contained in paragraph 125 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, to request the Secretary-General to transmit to the appropriate deliberative and negotiating organs dealing with the question of disarmament all the official records of the special session devoted to disarmament, in accordance with the recommendations which the General Assembly may adopt at its thirty-third session,

*Commending* the active participation of Member States in the consideration of the agenda items of its tenth special session and the proposals and suggestions which they submitted,

*Noting* the valuable contribution such proposals and suggestions have made to the work of the special session and its eventual outcome,

*Considering* that further and more thorough study of the proposals and suggestions listed in paragraph 125 of the Final Document than was possible at the special session is essential,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the deliberative and negotiating as well as the studying organs dealing with the question of disarmament all the proposals and suggestions listed in paragraph 125 of the Final Document, together with all the official records of the tenth special session of the General Assembly, as well as information and comments made by Member States at the thirty-third session of the Assembly on those proposals and suggestions, except those covered by separate resolutions;

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission and the Committee on Disarmament to report on the state of the consideration of those proposals and suggestions to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

## M

### STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

#### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the provisions contained in paragraphs 94 and 95 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, about the relationship between disarmament and development,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraphs 94 and 95 of the Final Document, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts appointed by him, has initiated a study on the relationship between disarmament and development,

*Re-emphasizing* that one of the principal aims of the study should be to produce results that could effectively guide the formulation of practical measures,

1. *Takes note* of the organizational report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (A/33/317, annex);

2. *Appeals* to all Governments seriously to consider giving, as a supplement to the financial resources allocated for the study in the regular budget of the United Nations, voluntary contributions to the Disarmament Project Fund or to finance, on a voluntary basis, and in domestic currency, where appropriate, national research projects, in order to ensure the total resources necessary to carry out the study;

3. *Appeals* to Governments to make available data and information relevant to a meaningful completion of the study;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Interim report of the Secretary-General with respect to the study on the relationship between disarmament and development".

## N

### NEW PHILOSOPHY ON DISARMAMENT

#### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* that, as stated in the Programme of Action adopted at its tenth special session, an essential condition for halting the arms race and an indispensable step towards the goal of disarmament is the mobilization of world public opinion in support of this effort,

*Noting* the enormous expansion of concepts of disarmament as developed at the tenth special session and in the First Committee at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly,

*Noting*, in particular, the many new concepts developed as a result of advances in science and technology with respect to the growth of entirely new generations of weaponry, and their impact on changing strategies with their proliferation of military and defence alliances,

*Noting also* the changing concepts of disarmament in the light of its relation to the economies of nations, especially its effect on the global dimensions of development,

*Aware* of the growing realization that the old balance-of-power approach to security is being radically altered by the rapid qualitative changes in the ever-increasing complexity and proliferation of "surprise" and "secret" weapons,

*Taking into account* the pervading conviction that, in the light of the increasing uncontrollability of the new weapons, the old concept of armed national security to which the peoples of the world are conditioned has become obsolete,

*Observing with interest* the tendency to brand the arms race in terms of moral and ethical strictures,

*Convinced* that the world is in fact witnessing a revolution in its mode of thinking as regards the historic legacy of armed national security and giving way to new concepts in a manner that will require the full partnership of peoples,

*Confronted* by an explosion of new ideas, new theories, new proposals and new strategies, in the effort to cope with short- and long-term plans submitted by statesmen and Governments in an intolerable fragmentation, which need to be formulated, as a fused and organized departure from past outmoded premises, into a new philosophy on disarmament.

1. *Considers* it necessary that all the new ideas, new proposals, new thinking and new strategies set forth in the broad range of general debates preceding and following the adoption of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session be formulated into a single comprehensive and co-ordinated system, into a new philosophy on disarmament, in a message that can effectively reach the minds of men in a mobilization of world public opinion in support of the United Nations goal for the halting of the present arms race and eventually for

<sup>8</sup> See A/S-10/AC.1/8.

complete and general disarmament centred on a new order of national and international security;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, to study ways and means whereby the objectives in paragraph 1 above can

be accomplished and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

3. *Expresses the hope* that the Advisory Board may be able to report results, as appropriate, in time for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the 84th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/33/461, para. 33). Draft resolutions D, E, F, G, I, K, L, M and N were adopted without a vote. Draft resolution A was adopted by 72 votes to 30, with 37 abstentions, draft resolution B by 103 votes to 18, with 18 abstentions, draft resolution C by 130 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions, draft resolution H by 129 to none, with 13 abstentions, and draft resolution J by 121 votes to none, with 18 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 33/71 A to N.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 125 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/42	Report of the Disarmament Commission	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 42</i>
A/33/279-S/12875	Letter dated 2 October 1978, from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Communiqué issued at the Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries on 2 October 1978	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1978</i> , document S/12875
A/33/305	Guidelines for the United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament: report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/33/312 and Add. 1 A/33/317	United Nations studies on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General Report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development on the organization of its work	Ditto Ditto
A/33/508	Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution J submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/461: report of the Fifth Committee	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 100
A/C.1/33/L.1	Draft resolution	See A/33/461, para. 5
A/C.1/33/L.2	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 6
A/C.1/33/L.3	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 7
A/C.1/33/L.3/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.1/33/L.4	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 8
A/C.1/33/L.4/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.1/33/L.5	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 9
A/C.1/33/L.8	Amendments to document A/C.1/33/L.3	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 7
A/C.1/33/L.9	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 10
A/C.1/33/L.10	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 11
A/C.1/33/L.10/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.1/33/L.11	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 12
A/C.1/33/L.11/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.1/33/L.12	Draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.1/33/L.12/Rev.1
A/C.1/33/L.12/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	See A/33/461, para. 13
A/C.1/33/L.13	Draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.1/33/L.13/Rev.1
A/C.1/33/L.13/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	See A/33/461, para. 14
A/C.1/33/L.14	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 15
A/C.1/33/L.16	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 16
A/C.1/33/L.16/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.1/33/L.17	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 17
A/C.1/33/L.17/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.1/33/L.20	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 18
A/C.1/33/L.20/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.1/33/L.33	Amendments to document A/C.1/33/L.3	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 7
A/C.1/33/L.36	Amendments to document A/C.1/33/L.3	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.1/33/L.44	Amendment to document A/C.1/33/L.12/Rev.1	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 13
A/C.1/33/L.47	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/33/L.13/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.5/33/78	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/33/461: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OCT 16 1978

UN/SA COLLECT



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

**Agenda item 126:\* Establishment of an agency or a department of the United Nations for undertaking, co-ordinating and disseminating the results of research into unidentified flying objects and related phenomena\*\***

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/141	Grenada: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session .....	1
A/33/512	Report of the Special Political Committee .....	2
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		3
Check list of documents .....		3

\* For the discussion of the item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Special Political Committee*, 35th, 36th and 47th meetings, and *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 87th meeting.

\*\* This question was previously discussed by the General Assembly at the thirty-second session (agenda item 123).

## DOCUMENT A/33/141

### Grenada: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session

[Original: English]  
[12 July 1978]

LETTER DATED 7 JULY 1978 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GRENADA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to the conversations between you and Sir Eric M. Gairy, Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs of Grenada, on 15 June 1978, and acting upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with rule 13 (e) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the Government of Grenada requests the inclusion in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of an item entitled "Establishment of an agency or a department of the United Nations for undertaking, co-ordinating and disseminating the results of research into unidentified flying objects and related phenomena".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure, an explanatory memorandum is attached. My Government would be grateful if you would circulate to Member States and the interested specialized agencies this request for the inclusion of the item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session. My Government would also request you, in the light of General Assembly decision 32/424 of 13 December 1977 on this question, to urge them to transmit to you any information on the subject which they may wish to submit, in accordance with your note of 13 March 1978, so that at the appropriate time it

may serve as documentation for the discussion of the item at the thirty-third session.

(Signed) Francis M. REDHEAD  
Deputy Permanent Representative of Grenada  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX

### Explanatory memorandum

1. An item entitled "Establishment of an agency or a department of the United Nations for undertaking, co-ordinating and disseminating the results of research into unidentified flying objects and related phenomena" was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly at the request, dated 14 July 1977,<sup>a</sup> of the Prime Minister of Grenada, Sir Eric M. Gairy. An accompanying explanatory memorandum stated that by requesting to have the matter placed on the Assembly's agenda, Grenada was seeking to bring about open discussions on the very important subject of unidentified flying objects, a matter of great significance at this time for all mankind. A draft resolution on this question and an appendix, containing a resolution adopted by the First International Congress on the Unidentified Flying Object Phenomenon, were also forwarded with the request for the inclusion of the item in the Assembly's agenda.

2. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 23 September 1977, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the agenda

<sup>a</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 123, document A/32/142.



and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for its consideration and report. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 35th, 37th and 40th meetings, on 28 and 30 November and 6 December 1977 respectively. The importance which the Government of Grenada attaches to the item was amply demonstrated by the attendance, at the meeting of the Special Political Committee on 28 November, of the Prime Minister of Grenada, Sir Eric M. Gairy, who made an introductory statement to the Committee on the item.<sup>b</sup>

3. At the 37th meeting, the representative of Grenada introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/32/L.20)<sup>c</sup> and announced that the draft resolution contained in the request for inclusion of the item in the agenda<sup>d</sup> had been withdrawn.

4. At the 40th meeting, the Chairman of the Special Political Committee announced that, as a result of consultations with representatives of the various regional groups, agreement seemed possible on the terms of the draft decision for recommendation to the General Assembly,<sup>e</sup> which had been circulated to the members of the Committee as a working paper. He stated that, with the concurrence of the Committee, he would consider the draft decision in the working paper as adopted by consensus. At that same meeting, the representative of Grenada made a statement,<sup>f</sup> in the course of which he indicated that the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/32/L.20 would not be pressed to the vote.

5. At its 101st plenary meeting, on 13 December 1977, the General Assembly, by decision 32/424, adopted the text

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-second Session, Special Political Committee*, A/SPC/32/PV.35, pp. 2 and 3.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 123, document A/32/430, para. 7.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/32/142, annex II.

<sup>e</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/32/430, para. 11.

<sup>f</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-second Session, Special Political Committee*, 40th meeting, paras. 3-8.

which had been submitted by the Special Political Committee as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly.

6. In indicating Grenada's acceptance of the text submitted by the Special Political Committee, the representative of Grenada had further clarified his Government's position as follows: as had been shown by the studies recently commissioned by some countries, many States were deeply concerned with regard to the unidentified flying object phenomenon and recognized the urgent need to bring up to date research in the field and to examine the potential repercussions of that phenomenon on security, technological progress and the well-being of individual nations. Since the small nations did not have the technological expertise or resources necessary to undertake that task, all information and data on the phenomenon must be made generally available to all Member States. For that reason, Grenada regretted that the draft resolution (A/SPC/32/L.20) had not been put to the vote so that the Secretary-General could have been invested with the authority to proceed as recommended. However, in view of the fact that many countries, especially small ones, needed more time to study the unidentified flying object phenomenon, Grenada had agreed to the text which had been adopted by consensus. Grenada was convinced that, within a year, after Member States and the specialized agencies had made available scientific and other up-to-date information on the status of research into unidentified flying objects and had familiarized themselves with the latest literature in that field, the international community would be anxious to push consideration of that important matter one step further. Speaking in the General Assembly, following adoption of the decision, the representative of Grenada had again clarified his delegation's position in similar terms.

7. In view of the foregoing considerations, the Government of Grenada requests the Secretary-General to examine this matter with a view to recommending to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session an organizational structure within the United Nations through which the objectives set out could be most effectively achieved.

## DOCUMENT A/33/512

### Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]  
[16 December 1978]

1. In a letter dated 7 July 1978 (A/33/141), the representative of Grenada requested, on behalf of his Government, the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Establishment of an agency or a department of the United Nations for undertaking, co-ordinating and disseminating the results of research into unidentified flying objects and related phenomena". An explanatory memorandum was annexed to the request.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 35th, 36th and 47th meetings on 27 November and 8 December 1978.

4. The Special Political Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/268), submitted in connexion with General Assembly decision 32/424 of 13 December 1977 on the question.

5. At its 35th meeting, the Special Political Committee heard an introductory statement by Sir Eric M. Gairy, Prime Minister and Minister for External

Affairs of Grenada, who introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/33/L.20) the text of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Mindful of its commitment to promote international co-operation in solving international problems,

"Noting the statements made by Grenada at the thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the General Assembly regarding unidentified flying objects and related phenomena which continue to baffle mankind, and Grenada's appeal to have the United Nations conduct and co-ordinate research into these baffling phenomena, and to disseminate more widely among the nations of the world information and other data gathered and available on the phenomena,

"Aware of the growing interest taken by people of the world in unidentified flying objects and related phenomena, and also interest in strange happenings in various parts of the world, and recognizing the commitment to research into these phenomena demonstrated by certain national Governments, in-

dividual scientists, researchers and educational institutions,

"1. *Recommends* that, in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies, the United Nations initiate, conduct and co-ordinate research into the nature and origin of unidentified flying objects and related phenomena;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to transmit to him by 31 May 1979 information and proposals which would facilitate the proposed study;

"3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to appoint at the earliest possible date a three-member group of experts under the aegis of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, for the purpose of defining guidelines for the proposed study;

"4. *Decides* that the Group of Experts should meet during the sessions of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to study information and proposals submitted to the Secretary-General by Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations;

"5. *Further decides* that the Group of Experts should report on its work, through the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

"6. *Decides further* to include in the provisional agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly an item entitled 'Report of the Group of Experts of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for the defining of guidelines for the study of unidentified flying objects and related phenomena'."

6. At the 47th meeting, the Chairman announced that, as a result of consultations, agreement had been reached on the terms of a draft decision which might be adopted by consensus (for the text, see para. 9 below).

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Grenada made a statement and indicated that draft resolution A/SPC/33/L.20 would not be pressed to the vote.

8. The draft decision was then adopted by consensus.

### *Recommendation of the Special Political Committee*

9. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AGENCY OR A DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR UNDERTAKING, CO-ORDINATING AND DISSEMINATING THE RESULTS OF RESEARCH INTO UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS AND RELATED PHENOMENA

1. The General Assembly has taken note of the statements made,<sup>1</sup> and draft resolutions submitted by Grenada at the thirty-second<sup>2</sup> and thirty-third sessions (A/SPC/33/L.20; see para. 5 above) of the General Assembly regarding unidentified flying objects and related phenomena.

2. The General Assembly invites interested Member States to take appropriate steps to co-ordinate on a national level scientific research and investigation into extraterrestrial life, including unidentified flying objects, and to inform the Secretary-General of the observations, research and evaluation of such activities.

3. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to transmit the statements of the delegation of Grenada and the relevant documentation to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, so that it may consider them at its session in 1979.

4. The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space will permit Grenada, upon its request, to present its views to the Committee at its session in 1979. The Committee's deliberation will be included in its report which will be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Special Political Committee, 35th meeting, paras. 2-20 (see also A/SPC/32/PV.35, pp. 2 and 3); 37th meeting, paras. 44 and 45 and 40th meeting, paras. 3-8; and ibid., Thirty-third Session, Special Political Committee, 47th meeting, paras. 2-6 (see also A/SPC/33/PV.35 and 36).*

<sup>2</sup> A/SPC/32/L.20 (for the text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 123, document A/32/430, para. 7).*

### **ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/33/512, para. 9). For the final text, see decision 33/426.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*

### **CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

NOTE. This check list contains the documents pertaining to agenda item 126 that are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/268	Report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/SPC/33/L.20	Draft resolution	For the sponsor and the text, see A/33/512, para. 5



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



OCT 16 1980

ANNEXES

SA COLLECTION THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

**Agenda item 127:\* Review and co-ordination of human rights programmes of organizations in the United Nations system and co-operation with other international programmes in the field of human rights**

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/191 and Add.1	Ecuador, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United States of America: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the thirty-third session .....	1
A/33/476	Report of the Third Committee .....	2
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		3

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee*, 53rd to 59th, 63rd, 68th and 69th meetings; *ibid.*, *Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting.

## DOCUMENTS A/33/191 AND ADD.1\*

**Ecuador, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United States of America: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the thirty-third session**

[Original: English]  
[21 August 1978]

LETTER DATED 18 AUGUST 1978 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to request, under rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-third session of a supplementary item entitled "Review and co-ordination of human rights programmes of organizations in the United Nations system and co-operation with other international programmes in the field of human rights".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure, an explanatory memorandum is attached.

(Signed) Vasco FUTSCHER PEREIRA  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of Portugal  
to the United Nations

Jaime de PINIÉS  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of Spain  
to the United Nations

Bo K. A. HEINEBÄCK  
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Sweden  
to the United Nations

Melissa WELLS  
Acting Permanent Representative  
of the United States of America  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX

### Explanatory memorandum

1. As was summarized in paragraphs 94 to 97 of the report prepared by the Secretary-General<sup>1</sup> pursuant to decision 4 (XXXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> there has been frequent discussion in various United Nations agencies of the growing need for greater consultation among the international institutions concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights. The enlarging vision of human rights contained in General Assembly resolution 32/130 placed upon the General Assembly an implicit task to ensure that the efforts of the various agencies and institutions of the United Nations are co-ordinated. For this reason, a process is needed whereby the General Assembly can review annually the work of these various international institutions and agencies and compare and analyse their efforts in order to render more effective the promotion and protection of human rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights.

2. The proposed agenda item is intended to supplement and prepare the way for further development of the concepts of resolution 32/130, and especially to supplement the report of the Commission on Human Rights, called for in that same resolution, on an over-all analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

3. It is hoped that this review will perhaps reveal more clearly some areas that may be neglected, and areas in which there may be some duplication, and thus promote greater efficiency and comprehensiveness, as well as give the General Assembly each year a greater sense of world problems and trends.

4. The co-sponsors wish also to note that this goal can be further promoted by consolidating under this agenda item all of the relevant reports already on the agenda.

<sup>1</sup> E/CN.4/1273 and Add.1-4.

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, chap. XXI, sect. B.*

\* The purpose of document A/33/191/Add.1, dated 24 August 1978, was to add Ecuador to the list of signatories of the letter.

## DOCUMENT A/33/476

## Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]  
[12 December 1978]

1. The inclusion of the item entitled "Review and co-ordination of human rights programmes of organizations in the United Nations system and co-operation with other international programmes in the field of human rights" in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly was proposed by Ecuador, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America (A/33/191 and Add.1).

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

3. The Committee considered this item at its 53rd to 59th, 63rd, 68th and 69th meetings, between 21 November and 6 December 1978. The views expressed by the representatives of Member States and of the specialized agencies on this item are contained in the summary records of those meetings.

4. At the 53rd meeting, on 21 November, the Director of the Division of Human Rights introduced the item.

5. At the 63rd meeting, on 30 November, the representative of the United States introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/33/L.45) entitled "Review and co-ordination of human rights programmes of organizations in the United Nations system and co-operation with other international programmes in the field of human rights", sponsored by Ecuador, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America, the text of which read:

[Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 11 below, except for the first preambular paragraph and operative paragraphs 1 and 2 which read:

"Conscious of its responsibilities under Article 13 of the Charter to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"...

"1. Requests the Commission on Human Rights in the context of the over-all analysis it has undertaken in response to General Assembly resolution 32/130 to consult with specialized agencies and other organs and bodies of the United Nations system, which are, according to their mandates, concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and with other regional intergovernmental bodies particularly concerned with human rights on the various human rights activities and programmes, and the existing modes of co-ordination, co-operation and communication among them;

"2. Further requests the Commission on Human Rights to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council and within the report of the aforementioned over-all analysis

"(a) a study of the existing modes of co-ordination, co-operation and communication in the field of human rights within the United Nations system;

"(b) suggestions and proposals for arrangements regarding the review and improvement of co-ordination, co-operation and communication among the specialized agencies and other organs and bodies of the United Nations system in the field of human rights."]

6. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America revised the text of the draft resolution by adding to operative paragraph 1, after the words "General Assembly resolution 32/130", the words "and Commission resolution 26 (XXIV) of 8 March 1978", and after the words "fundamental freedoms, and" the words "as appropriate".

7. At the 68th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of France proposed that the first preambular paragraph should be amended from the word "promoting" onwards to reproduce part of the wording of Article 13 of the Charter. The sponsors accepted the amendment proposed by France, as revised by the representative of Ecuador, so that the whole of the text of Article 13, 1 (b) of the Charter would be reproduced.

8. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed two amendments that would add the words "related to the United Nations system" after the words "other regional intergovernmental bodies" in operative paragraph 1 and replace the text of operative paragraph 2 (b) by the following: "Suggestions and proposals which the Commission might deem appropriate to make in this respect."

9. At that meeting, the amendments proposed by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were adopted as follows:

(a) The addition to operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 43 votes to 37, with 44 abstentions;

(b) The new text of operative paragraph 2 (b) was adopted by 42 votes to 36, with 45 abstentions.

10. The Committee then adopted the draft resolution, as revised and amended, by consensus (see para. 11 below).

#### Recommendation of the Third Committee

11. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*Review and co-ordination of human rights programmes of organizations in the United Nations system and co-operation with other international programmes in the field of human rights*

*The General Assembly,*

*Conscious of its responsibilities under Article 13 of the Charter of the United Nations to initiate studies*

and make recommendations for the purpose of 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,

*Having in mind* the responsibility of the General Assembly for the discharge of the functions set forth in Chapter IX of the Charter and the particular role of the Economic and Social Council under Chapter X in co-ordinating activities in the field of human rights,

*Taking into account* the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in addition to reports of the Economic and Social Council, including those of the Commission on Human Rights, which provide a broader basis for consideration of human rights activities of the United Nations,

*Recognizing* that some of the specialized agencies, especially the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, have developed procedures and programmes for the promotion of human rights within their fields of competence, and that the work of these agencies significantly complements the work done by the United Nations human rights organs,

*Noting* the existence of other human rights organs and programmes which function under separate constitutional instruments of intergovernmental organizations and have compiled significant records of human rights actions within their areas of jurisdiction,

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 1159 (XLI) of 5 August 1966, by which formal relations between regional organizations and the Commission on Human Rights were authorized,

*Recalling* that in its resolution 32/120 of 16 December 1977 it reaffirmed that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdepen-

dent, and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of both civil and political, and economic, social and cultural rights,

*Considering* that the interdependence and indivisibility of human rights and fundamental freedoms demand renewed efforts to stimulate greater co-operation, co-ordination and communications among all the intergovernmental agencies and institutions involved in protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, in the context of the over-all analysis it has undertaken in response to General Assembly resolution 32/130 and in accordance with Commission resolution 26 (XXIV) of 8 March 1978,<sup>3</sup> to consult with specialized agencies and other organs and bodies of the United Nations system which are, according to their mandates, concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms and, as appropriate, with other regional intergovernmental bodies related to the United Nations system particularly concerned with human rights, on the various human rights activities and programmes and the existing modes of co-ordination, co-operation and communication among them;

2. *Further requests* the Commission on Human Rights to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council and within the report of the aforementioned over-all analysis:

(a) A study of the existing modes of co-ordination, co-operation and communication in the field of human rights within the United Nations system;

(b) Suggestions and proposals which the Commission might deem appropriate to make in this respect.

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 4*, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/33/476, para. 11). For the final text, see resolution 33/54.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.





# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 128:\* Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States

### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/33/241	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-third session .....	1
A/33/462	Report of the First Committee .....	3
	Action taken by the General Assembly .....	7
	Check list of documents .....	8

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, First Committee*, 20th to 28th and 57th to 61st meetings, and *ibid.*, *First Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting.

### DOCUMENT A/33/241

#### Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-third session

[Original: Russian]  
[20 September 1978]

#### Letter dated 8 September 1978 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 8 September 1978 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. A. A. Gromyko, requesting the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly.

(Signed) M. A. KHARLAMOV  
Acting Permanent Representative  
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
to the United Nations

#### LETTER DATED 8 SEPTEMBER 1978 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposes the inclusion of an item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly as an important and urgent question.

The Soviet Union understands the desire of the non-nuclear countries to be given international legal guarantees by the nuclear States that they will not use nuclear weapons against them. From the lofty rostrum at the special session of the General Assembly on disarmament, it stated that it would never use nuclear weapons against those States which re-

nounced the production and acquisition of such weapons and had no such weapons in their territory.

The Soviet Union believes that those States which renounce the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and do not allow them to be placed in their territory are making a substantial contribution to the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and thus to the easing, and ultimately the elimination, of the threat of a nuclear war, which would have devastating consequences for mankind. Such States are entitled to have the necessary guarantees that nuclear weapons will not be used against them.

It is well known that Security Council resolution 255 (1968), together with the guarantees given in it to non-nuclear countries by the three nuclear Powers, was intended to serve the purpose of safeguarding the security of non-nuclear States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. It now appears possible and advisable to take further steps to strengthen the security of a wide circle of non-nuclear States in accordance with their wishes in this respect.

These wishes of the non-nuclear States for the strengthening of guarantees of their security are all the more understandable if one takes into account the fact that there are still in the world hot-beds of dangerous tension and conflict, that no decisive stage has yet been reached in curbing the armaments race, and that stocks of weapons, including nuclear weapons, are continuing to grow steadily.

As early as 1966, the Soviet Union spoke out in favour of a treaty prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons against States which had pledged themselves to

retain their non-nuclear status and which did not have nuclear weapons in their territory. At the present time, as a result of a generally favourable evolution in the world situation, further preconditions have been established for the implementation of measures to strengthen peace and universal security, including measures to strengthen international legal guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States.

It is obvious that the adoption by the nuclear Powers of agreed guarantees in this respect might provide a more comprehensive and more effective solution to the problem of protecting the non-nuclear States from the use of nuclear weapons against them. This purpose would be served by the conclusion of an international convention to which, on the one hand, nuclear-weapon States which are prepared to give appropriate guarantees of security to non-nuclear States and, on the other, interested non-nuclear States which renounce the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and which have no such weapons in their territory would be parties.

In an endeavour to initiate practical action on this matter, the Soviet Union proposes for the consideration of the General Assembly a draft international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States.

The Soviet Union is convinced that States Members of the United Nations will give very serious consideration to the proposal of the Soviet Union on further measures to strengthen guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States. The Soviet Government also hopes that the draft international convention attached to this letter will assist in the solution of this problem.

I request you to consider this letter as an explanatory memorandum, as required under rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and to circulate it, together with the attached text of a draft international convention, as an official document of the General Assembly.

(Signed) A. A. GROMYKO  
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

#### ANNEX

##### Draft international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States

*The States Parties to this Convention,*

*Conscious of the fact that a nuclear war would have devastating consequences for all mankind,*

*Prompted by a desire to take all possible steps to reduce and ultimately to eliminate the danger of such a war,*

*Wishing to contribute to the prevention of the wider proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote the cessation of the nuclear armaments race and the adoption of effective measures directed towards nuclear disarmament,*

*Welcoming the desire of States in various regions of the world to keep their territories free from nuclear weapons,*

*Bearing in mind their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to maintain peace, to refrain from the threat or use of force and to live in peace with each other as good neighbours,*

*Having regard to Security Council resolution 255 (1968) of 19 June 1968, General Assembly resolution 2936 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972 and the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly dated 30 June 1978, including the request made*

*therein that urgent efforts be made to conclude effective agreements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons,*

*Regarding guarantees that nuclear weapons will not be used against non-nuclear States as an important means of strengthening peace and universal security and wishing to give such guarantees an international legal character,*

*Have agreed as follows:*

##### Article I

The nuclear-weapon States Parties to this Convention pledge themselves not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear States Parties to this Convention which renounce the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and which have no nuclear weapons in their territory or anywhere under their jurisdiction and control, on land, on the sea, in the air or in outer space.

##### Article II

The obligation set forth in article I of this Convention shall extend not only to the territory of non-nuclear States Parties, but also to the armed forces and installations under the jurisdiction and control of such States wherever they may be, on land, on the sea, in the air or in outer space.

##### Article III

Any State Party to this Convention which has reason to believe that the actions of any other State Party are contrary to the provisions of articles I and II of this Convention may request that consultations be held between the States Parties with a view to clarifying the actual circumstances of the matter. Such a request must include any information relating to the matter and also all possible evidence to support it.

##### Article IV

1. This Convention shall be concluded for an indefinite period of time.

2. Each Party to the Convention shall, in the exercise of its State sovereignty, be entitled to secede from the Convention if it decides that exceptional circumstances relating to the content of the Convention have placed its higher interests in jeopardy. It shall notify all the Parties to the Convention and the Security Council of its secession, giving three months' notice. Such notification must include a statement of the exceptional circumstances which it regards as having placed its higher interests in jeopardy.

##### Article V

1. Any State Party to this Convention may propose amendments to this Convention. The text of each proposed amendment must be submitted to the depositary, who shall immediately transmit it to all States Parties.

2. An amendment shall enter into force for each State Party to this Convention which accepts the amendment after the documents concerning its acceptance have been deposited with the depositary by the majority of States Parties. Subsequently, the amendment shall enter into force for each of the remaining States Parties on the date of the deposit by them of the document concerning its acceptance.

##### Article VI

1. This Convention is open for signature by all States. 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 is subject to ratification by the States which have signed it. The instruments of ratification or the documents concerning accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who is hereby designated the depositary.

3. This Convention shall enter into force following the deposit of the instruments of ratification by... States which have signed the Convention, including at least... nuclear-weapon States.

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

5. The depositary shall immediately notify all States which have signed or acceded to this Convention of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or document concerning accession, the date of the entry into force of this Convention and of any amendments thereto, and also of the receipt by him of other notifications.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary

in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

#### Article VII

This Convention, the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall duly forward certified copies of the Convention to the Governments of the States which have signed or acceded to the Convention.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, which was opened to signature on...

## DOCUMENT A/33/462

### Report of the First Committee

[Original: English]  
[11 December 1978]

1. The inclusion of the item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly was proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider separately items 125 and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 35 to 49. The general debate on item 128 took place at the 20th to 28th meetings, from 30 October to 3 November.

4. In connexion with item 128, the First Committee had before it a letter dated 16 October 1978 from the representative of Mongolia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting excerpts from the statement of Mr. Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, President of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic, at the opening of the eighty-seventh session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on 27 September 1978 at Ulan Bator (A/33/319), and a letter dated 17 November 1978 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary of the First Committee, transmitting proposals of the United States of America for strengthening the confidence of non-nuclear-weapon States in their security against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (A/C.1/33/7).

5. On 27 October, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.6). The draft resolution was introduced by its representative at the 20th meeting, on 30 October, and read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Convinced of the need to take effective political and international legal measures for the further strengthening of the security of States and prompted*

*by the desire shared by all nations to eliminate war and prevent a nuclear holocaust,*

*"Noting that the non-use of force or threat of force in international relations is one of the fundamental principles enunciated in the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirmed in a number of United Nations declarations and resolutions,*

*"Bearing also in mind Security Council resolution 255 (1968) of 19 June 1968,*

*"Noting with satisfaction the desire of States in various regions to prevent nuclear weapons from being introduced into their territories through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones and being anxious to contribute to this objective,*

*"Welcoming the determination of States in various regions of the world to keep their territories free from nuclear weapons,*

*"Mindful of the statements and observations made by various States on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear States and wishing to make them part of international law,*

*"Desiring to promote the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,*

*"1. Considers it necessary to take effective measures for the further strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear-States through the conclusion of an international convention;*

*"2. Takes note of the draft international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States annexed to this resolution as well as of the observations and proposals made during the consideration of the question;*

*"3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to proceed as early as possible to negotiating the text of such a convention and to submit a report on the progress of its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;*

*"4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all the documents relating to the discussion by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session of the item entitled 'Conclusion of an international convention on the strength-*

ening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States’;

“5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled ‘Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States’.

“ANNEX

“Draft international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States

“[For the text, see document A/33/241, above, annex.]”

On 30 November, a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.6/Rev.1) was introduced by Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Liberia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam. The text of the revised draft resolution read as follows:

“The General Assembly,

“*Convinced* of the need to take effective political and international legal measures for the strengthening of the security of States and prompted by the desire shared by all nations to eliminate war and prevent a nuclear holocaust,

“*Noting* that the non-use of force or threat of force in international relations is one of the fundamental principles enunciated in the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirmed in a number of United Nations declarations and resolutions,

“*Noting with satisfaction* the desire of States in various regions to prevent nuclear weapons from being introduced into their territories through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones and being anxious to contribute to this objective,

“*Welcoming* the determination of States in various regions of the world to keep their territories free from nuclear weapons,

“*Mindful* of the statements and observations made by various States on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear States and wishing to make them part of international law,

“*Desiring* to promote the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

“1. *Considers* it necessary to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear States through the conclusion of an international convention;

“2. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to consider to that end, at the earliest possible date, the drafts of an international convention on the subject, submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, as well as relevant proposals and suggestions concerning effective political and international legal measures to safeguard non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

“3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all the documents relating to the discussion of the General Assembly at its thirty-third session of the item entitled “Conclu-

sion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States”;

“4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled ‘Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States’.”

A further revision (A/C.1/33/L.6/Rev.2) was submitted on 1 December by the same sponsors who were later joined by Iraq. The revised draft resolution, which was introduced by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 59th meeting, on 1 December, read as follows:

[Same text as draft resolution A in paragraph 10 below, with the exception of the third preambular paragraph, which read as follows:

“*Noting with satisfaction* the desire of States in various regions to prevent nuclear weapons from being introduced into their territories through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones and being anxious to contribute to this objective,”

and of the fourth preambular paragraph which was not part of the text.]

6. On 6 November Pakistan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.15) entitled “Strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons”. The text read as follows:

“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,

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

“*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,

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

“*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,

“*Recalling* its resolution 31/189 C of 21 December 1976, which requested the nuclear-weapon

States, as a first step towards a complete ban on the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, to consider undertaking, without prejudice to their obligations arising from treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States not parties to the nuclear security arrangements of some nuclear-weapon Powers,

*"Recalling further* that the Final Document adopted at the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly while noting the declarations made by the nuclear-weapon States in this context, requested them to urgently conclude effective arrangements, as appropriate, to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons,

*"Believing* it essential to secure the implementation of the recommendations of the General Assembly,

*"Taking into consideration* the views and proposals submitted on this subject at its thirty-third session,

*"1. Requests* the Security Council to take note of the declarations made or which may be made by the nuclear-weapon States to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons and to urge that binding and uniform multilateral assurances be concluded for this purpose;

*"2. Recommends* that earliest possible consideration be given to the conclusion of an international convention or agreement to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

*"3. Takes note* of the drafts of an international convention on this subject submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see A/C.1/33/L.6) and by Pakistan (see annex below), both of which are to be annexed to this resolution, and of the comments, suggestions and proposals made on this question during the thirty-third session of the General Assembly;

*"4. Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all the documents relating to the discussion by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session of the item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States";

*"5. Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, as early as possible, to negotiate the text of a Convention or agreement on this subject and to report on progress to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

*"6. Decides* to include an item entitled 'Progress in the consideration of the Convention or agreement on Guarantees to Non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons'.

#### "ANNEX

#### "Draft International Convention on Guarantees to Non-Nuclear-Weapon States Against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons

*"The States Parties to this Convention,*

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

*"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 and prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, will assure complete security in the nuclear era,

*"Desirous* of safeguarding the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States 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,

*"Bearing in mind* the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States,

*"Also bearing in mind* that the non-nuclear-weapon States have called for legally binding and credible assurances from nuclear-weapon States that they will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against them,

*"Have agreed as follows:*

#### *"Article I*

*"The nuclear-weapon States Parties to this Convention, as a first step towards the complete ban on the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, pledge themselves 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 States.*

*"This undertaking is without prejudice to the obligations of States Parties to this Convention arising from treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones.*

#### *"Article II*

*"The nuclear-weapon States Parties to this Convention also undertake to avoid the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any contingency and to achieve nuclear disarmament, resulting in the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, in the shortest possible time.*

#### *"Article III*

*"Any State Party to this Convention which has reason to believe that there has been or is likely to be a breach of the obligations of the States Parties arising from articles I and II of this Convention may request an urgent meeting of the Security Council, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to preventing such a breach or redressing the situation arising therefrom.*

#### *"Article IV*

*"This Convention shall be concluded for an indefinite period of time. It shall lapse once nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons has been achieved.*

#### *"Article V*

*"1. Any State Party to this Convention may propose amendments to this Convention. The text of each proposed amendment must be submitted to the depositary, who shall immediately transmit it to all States Parties.*

*"2. An amendment shall enter into force for each State Party to this Convention which accepts the amendment after the documents concerning its acceptance have been deposited with the depositary by the majority of States Parties. Subsequently, the amendment shall enter into force for each of the remaining States Parties on the date of the deposit by them of the document concerning its acceptance.*

#### *"Article VI*

*"1. This Convention is open for signature by all States. 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 is subject to ratification by the States which have signed it. The instruments of ratification or the documents concerning accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who is hereby designated the depositary.

"3. This Convention shall enter into force following the deposit of the instruments of ratification by . . . States including the two leading nuclear-weapon States i.e. the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

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

"5. The depositary shall immediately notify all States Parties to this Convention of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or document concerning accession, the date of the entry into force of this Convention or of any amendments thereto, and also of the receipt by him of other notifications.

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

#### *"Article VII*

"This Convention, the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall duly forward certified copies of the Convention to the Governments of the States which have signed or acceded to the Convention.

"In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention which was opened for signature on . . ."

This draft resolution was revised on 30 November (A/C.1/33/L.15/Rev.1) and introduced at the 59th meeting. (For the text, see para. 10 below, draft resolution B.)

7. At the 60th meeting, on 1 December, India, supported by Brazil, proposed an oral amendment to the third preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.6/Rev.2, to add, after the words "establishment of nuclear-weapon-free-zones", the words "on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned". Australia orally proposed that the ninth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.15/Rev.1 be incorporated into the preambular part of draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.6/Rev.2. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.6/Rev.2, accepted those two amendments and also indicated that the ninth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.15/Rev.1 could become the fourth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.6/Rev.2.

8. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.6/Rev.2, as amended, was put to the vote:

(a) The third preambular paragraph, on which a separate vote had been requested by Jordan, was adopted by 111 votes to none, with 10 abstentions;

(b) Draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.6/Rev.2, as amended, was adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to 2, with 6 abstentions (see para. 10 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh,

Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Albania, China.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, France, Greece, Pakistan, Somalia, Turkey.

9. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.15/Rev.1 was adopted by 108 votes to none, with 12 abstentions.

#### *Recommendation of the First Committee*

10. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

*Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States*

A

*The General Assembly,*

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

*Noting* that the non-use of force or threat of force in international relations is one of the fundamental principles enunciated in the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirmed in a number of United Nations declarations and resolutions,

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

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

*Welcoming* the determinations of States in various regions of the world to keep their territories free from nuclear weapons,

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

*Desiring* to promote the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>1</sup>

1. *Considers* it necessary to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States through appropriate international arrangements;

2. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to consider to that end, at the earliest possible date, the drafts of an international convention on the subject, submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, as well as all proposals and suggestions concerning effective political and legal measures at the international level to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all the documents relating to the discussion by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session of the item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States";

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States".

## B

*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,

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

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

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

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

*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 develop, as appropriate, effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

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

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

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

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

*Desirous* of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

*Taking into consideration* the views and proposals submitted on this subject at its thirty-third session,

1. *Urges* that urgent efforts should be made to conclude effective arrangements, as appropriate, to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, including consideration of an international convention and of alternative ways and means of achieving this objective;

2. *Takes note* of the proposals submitted and views expressed on this subject at its thirty-third session<sup>2</sup> and recommends that the Committee on Disarmament should consider them and submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

<sup>2</sup> A/C.1/33/L.6, A/C.1/33/L.15, A/C.1/33/7, A/C.1/33/PV.20-28 and 59-61.

<sup>1</sup> Resolution S-10/2.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/33/462, para. 10). Draft resolution A was adopted by 137 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions, and draft resolution B by 124 to none, with 14 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 33/72 A and B.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 128 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/33/319	Letter dated 16 October 1978 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.1/33/7	Letter dated 17 November 1978 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary of the First Committee	Ditto
A/C.1/33/L.6	Draft resolution	See A/33/462, para. 5
A/C.1/33/L.6/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.1/33/L.6/Rev.2	Revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.1/33/L.15	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 6
A/C.1/33/L.15/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i>

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



13 - 1980

COLLECTION

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1978/1979

## Agenda item 129:\* Observer status for the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation in the General Assembly

### CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
A/33/242	Belgium, Benin, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, France, Gabon, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta and Zaire: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-third session .....	1
A/33/L.8 and Add.1	Belgium, Benin, Burundi, Canada, Congo, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, France, Gabon, Greece, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta and Zaire: draft resolution .....	2
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings, 51st meeting.*

### DOCUMENT A/33/242

**Belgium, Benin, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, France, Gabon, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta and Zaire: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-third session**

[Original: French]  
[14 September 1978]

#### LETTER DATED 14 SEPTEMBER 1978 ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On behalf of the signatory countries, members of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, and by order of our respective Governments, we have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the Assembly of an item entitled "Observer status for the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation with the General Assembly".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum is attached to the present letter.

(Signed) André ERNEMANN (*Belgium*)  
Patrice HOUNGAVOU (*Benin*)  
Barthélemy MAKOBORO (*Burundi*)  
William H. BARTON (*Canada*)  
Paul Vessiot TANGA (*Central African Empire*)  
Beadengar DESSANDE (*Chad*)  
Jacques LEPRETTE (*France*)  
Jean-Baptiste ADMINA (*Gabon*)  
Alexandre VERRET (*Haiti*)  
Amoakon THEMELE (*Ivory Coast*)  
Ghassan TUENI (*Lebanon*)  
Paul PETERS (*Luxembourg*)  
Radha Krishna RAMPHUL (*Mauritius*)

Abdou GARBA (*Niger*)  
Ignace KARUHIJE (*Rwanda*)  
Taibou Amadou BA (*Senegal*)  
Akanyi-Awunyo KODJOVI (*Togo*)  
Ali HACHANI (*Tunisia*)  
Johnson Umaru NDIMBIE (*United Republic  
of Cameroon*)  
Aïssé MENSANI (*Upper Volta*)  
KABEYA wa MUKEBA (*Zaire*)

#### ANNEX

##### Explanatory memorandum

1. The development of friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equality and the achievement of international co-operation in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, educational and public health spheres are among the purposes of the United Nations.

2. The Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation has been assigned by its sponsors goals similar to the ideals embodied in the Charter of the United Nations. The Agency, as the expression of a new solidarity and an additional instrument for the rapprochement of peoples, has as its main purpose the affirmation and development among its members of multinational co-operation in sectors pertaining to education, culture, science and technology.

3. The Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation was established by a convention concluded at Niamey on

20 March 1970 and registered with the United Nations on 11 July 1978.

4. In accordance with the provisions of its charter, the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation carries out its work in co-operation with the various international and regional organizations. The Agency, whose motto is "equality, complementarity, solidarity", reflects a desire for co-operation, which is perceived as a profound aspiration of peoples, and responds to an exigent international ethic.

5. The Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation consists of:

(a) *26 member States*: Belgium, Benin, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, France, Gabon, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritius, Monaco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Zaire;

(b) *Two associate States*: Lao People's Democratic Republic, United Republic of Cameroon;

(c) *Two participating Governments*: New Brunswick, Quebec.

Membership in the Agency is not restricted but can be extended to other countries which are willing to abide by the basic documents and which may wish to participate in its activities and be associated with the mission uniting its members.

6. Created to promote co-operation, interchange and development, the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation provides a framework within which peoples and cultures from every continent, or a total of 200 million human beings, work together.

7. The Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation organizes periodic meetings of ministers and official representatives of its constituent member countries. At these meetings the Agency's work policies are set, the main outline of its programme of activities is adopted, and the measures relating to multilateral co-operation programmes are defined.

8. The Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation

is concerned with a broad range of activities, which can be divided into three main sectors:

(a) Development;

(b) Education and scientific and technical co-operation;

(c) Promotion of national cultures and languages (the Agency encourages cultural activities in the national languages of the member countries).

The many practical applications are in such areas as rural development, administration, information, science, medicine and teaching. In order to carry out the multilateral co-operation programmes in the various sectors of its activity, the Agency has a budget funded by the contributions of member countries.

9. In accordance with the spirit of its charter, the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation has already established a dense network of links with the United Nations system. It now co-operates with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Health Organization, and the Office of Technical Co-operation of the United Nations. In addition, the Agency requested and was granted special observer status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 1976.

10. Closer relations between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation will facilitate the endeavours of both organizations in the field of international co-operation. Therefore, the undersigned Governments have decided to request observer status for the Agency with the General Assembly and, to this end, the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the Assembly of an additional item entitled "Observer status for the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation with the General Assembly".

11. The States members of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation are confident that their desire to see the Agency make an even greater contribution, in the sectors with which it is concerned, to the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations will be well received by the States Members of the United Nations.

#### DOCUMENT A/33/L.8 AND ADD.1\*

**Belgium, Benin, Burundi, Canada, Congo, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, France, Gabon, Greece, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta and Zaire: draft resolution**

[Original: French]  
[8 November 1978]

*The General Assembly,*

*Noting* the desire of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation for co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency,

1. *Decides* to invite the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation 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.

\* Document A/33/L.8/Add.1 of 10 November 1978 was issued to add the Congo, Greece and Mauritania to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

#### ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 10 November 1978, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/33/L.8 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 33/18.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45.*