

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

ANNEXES

882
N8848
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**Volume I
(of two volumes)**

AGENDA ITEMS 3-71

**21 SEPTEMBER - 21 DECEMBER 1982
10-13 MAY AND 19 SEPTEMBER 1983**



UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1985

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 and the General Committee, 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.

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* *

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.

ANNEX FASCICLES OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NOTE. Listed below are the agenda items for which annex fascicles were issued.*

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
3.	Credentials of representatives to the thirty-seventh 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 and organization of work: (a) Report of the General Committee; (b) Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly. ^a
10.	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.
12.	Report of the Economic and Social Council. ^{a, b}
14.	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
17.	Appointments ^c to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments: (a) Appointment of five members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; (b) Appointment of six members of the Committee on Contributions; (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors; (d) Confirmation of the appointment of three members of the Investments Committee; (e) Appointment of three members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal; (f) International Civil Service Commission: (i) Appointment of five members of the Commission; (ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission; (g) Appointment of three members and three alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee; (h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; (i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization; (j) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; (k) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia; (l) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries.
18.	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.
20.	The situation in Kampuchea: report of the Secretary-General.

* For the documents concerning the other agenda items and the action taken by the General Assembly, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Check List of Documents* and *ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51* and addendum.

^a See also fascicle for items 108, 109, 8 (b) and 12.

^b See also fascicle for items 99 and 12.

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
21.	Consideration and adoption of the revised draft World Charter for Nature: report of the Secretary-General.
22.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference: report of the Secretary-General.
23.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General.
24.	Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General.
25.	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General.
26.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee.
27.	Preparation of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.
28.	Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.
29.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General.
30.	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General.
31.	Question of Palestine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; (b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine; (c) Reports of the Secretary-General.
32.	Question of Namibia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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) Reports of the Secretary-General.
33.	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Report of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i>; (b) Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against <i>Apartheid</i> in Sports; (c) Reports of the Secretary-General.
34.	The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General.
37.	Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General.
39.	Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security: report of the Secretary-General. ^c
40.	Reduction of military budgets: ^c <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission; (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
41.	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/83 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco). ^c
42.	Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament. ^c
43.	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/85: report of the Committee on Disarmament. ^c

^c See fascicle for items 39 to 57, 133, 136, 138 and 139.

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
44.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa: report of the Secretary-General. ^c
45.	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East. ^c
46.	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General. ^c
47.	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. ^c
48.	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Indian Ocean. ^c
49.	World Disarmament Conference: report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the World Disarmament Conference. ^c
50.	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: ^c
	(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
	(b) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;
	(c) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;
	(d) Nuclear weapons in all aspects: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
	(e) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;
	(f) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;
	(g) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
	(h) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session: report of the Committee on Disarmament.
51.	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 Secretary-General. ^c
52.	Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament. ^c
53.	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament. ^c
54.	Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: ^c
	(a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;
	(b) Report of the Secretary-General.
55.	General and complete disarmament: ^c
	(a) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
	(b) Prevention of an arms race in outer space and prohibition of anti-satellite systems: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
	(c) Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament;
	(d) Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
	(e) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
	(f) Strategic arms limitation talks.
56.	Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General. ^c
57.	Conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of the stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space: report of the Committee on Disarmament. ^c
58.	Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States: report of the Secretary-General. ^d

^d See fascicle for items 58, 59 and 137.

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
59.	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General. ^d
60.	Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.
61.	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.
62.	International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: ^e
	(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
	(b) Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space:
	(i) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference;
	(ii) Report of the Conference.
63.	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. ^e
64.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects.
65.	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.
66.	International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees: report of the Secretary-General.
67.	Questions relating to information:
	(a) Report of the Committee on Information;
	(b) Report of the Secretary-General;
	(c) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
68.	Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea: report of the Secretary-General.
69.	Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India.
70.	Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations.
71.	Development and international economic co-operation:
	(a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;
	(b) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;
	(c) Trade and development:
	(i) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
	(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
	(iii) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
	(d) Industrialization:
	(i) Report of the Industrial Development Board;
	(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
	(e) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
	(f) Food problems:
	(i) Report of the World Food Council;
	(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;

^e See fascicle for items 62, 63 and 131

- | <i>Agenda item</i> | <i>Title</i> |
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| | (g) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries; |
| | (h) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General; |
| | (i) Environment: |
| | (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its session of a special character and on its tenth session; |
| | (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General; |
| | (j) Human settlements: |
| | (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements; |
| | (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General; |
| | (k) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General; |
| | (l) Long-term trends in economic development: report of the Secretary-General; |
| | (m) United Nations Special Fund; |
| | (n) New and renewable sources of energy: |
| | (i) Report of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy; |
| | (ii) Report of the Secretary-General; |
| | (o) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General; |
| | (p) New international human order: moral aspects of development. |
| 72. | Operational activities for development: |
| | (a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General; |
| | (b) United Nations Development Programme: report of the Secretary-General; |
| | (c) United Nations Capital Development Fund; |
| | (d) United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration; |
| | (e) United Nations Fund for Population Activities; |
| | (f) United Nations Volunteers programme; |
| | (g) United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries; |
| | (h) United Nations Children's Fund; |
| | (i) World Food Programme; |
| | (j) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General. |
| 73. | Training and research: |
| | (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director; |
| | (b) United Nations University: report of the Council of the United Nations University. |
| 74. | Special economic and disaster relief assistance: |
| | (a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: reports of the Secretary-General; |
| | (b) Special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary-General; |
| | (c) Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region: report of the Secretary-General. |
| 75. | 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. ^f |
| 76. | Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General. ^f |

^f See fascicle for items 75, 76, 79 and 80.

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
77.	International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace: report of the Secretary-General. ^g
78.	World social situation: reports of the Secretary-General.
79.	Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: report of the Secretary-General. ^f
80.	Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination: ⁱ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 <i>Apartheid</i>: report of the Secretary-General.
81.	Policies and programmes relating to youth: report of the Secretary-General. ^g
82.	Question of the elderly and the aged: reports of the Secretary-General. ^g
83.	World Assembly on Aging. ^g
84.	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. ^h
85.	Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General. ^h
86.	Question of a convention on the rights of the child. ^h
87.	International Covenants on Human Rights: ^h <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; (c) Publicity for the work of the Human Rights Committee: report of the Secretary-General; (d) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: report of the Secretary-General.
88.	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: ^h <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Unilateral declarations by Member States against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General; (b) Draft Code of Medical Ethics: report of the Secretary-General.
89.	World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General. ^g
90.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Report of the High Commissioner; (b) Question of the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner; (c) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General.
91.	United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace: ⁱ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General; (b) Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General; (c) Draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and for the Solution of Other Vital National and International Problems: report of the Secretary-General.

^g See fascicle for items 77, 81, 82, 83 and 89.

^h See fascicle for items 84, 85, 86, 87 and 88.

ⁱ See fascicle for items 91 and 92.

- | <i>Agenda item</i> | <i>Title</i> |
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| 92. | Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General. ^a |
| 93. | International campaign against traffic in drugs: report of the Secretary-General. |
| 94. | Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. |
| 95. | New international humanitarian order: report of the Secretary-General. |
| 96. | 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. |
| 97. | Question of East Timor: |
| | (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. | 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 Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa: |
| | (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. |
| 99. | 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: ^b |
| | (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. |
| 100. | United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General. |
| 101. | Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General. |
| 102. | 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. |
| 103. | Programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983. |
| 104. | Programme planning: |
| | (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination; |
| | (b) Medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989; |
| | (c) Reports of the Secretary-General. |

- | <i>Agenda
item</i> | <i>Title</i> |
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| 105. | Financial emergency of the United Nations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations;(b) Report of the Secretary-General. |
| 106. | Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;(b) Impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations;(c) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General. |
| 107. | Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit. |
| 108. | Pattern of conferences: ^a <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences;(b) Reports of the Secretary-General. |
| 109. | Control and limitation of documentation. ^a |
| 110. | Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions. |
| 111. | Personnel questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;(b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General;(c) Other personnel questions. |
| 112. | Report of the International Civil Service Commission. |
| 113. | United Nations pension system: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;(b) Reports of the Secretary-General. |
| 114. | Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General;(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General. |
| 115. | Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General. |
| 116. | Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General. |
| 117. | Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(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: report of the Secretary-General;(b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations. |
| 118. | Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations. |
| 119. | Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fifteenth session. |
| 120. | Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General. |
| 121. | Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries. |

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
122.	Peaceful settlement of disputes between States.
123.	Review of the multilateral treaty-making process: report of the Secretary-General.
124.	United Nations Conference on Succession of States in respect of State Property, Archives and Debts: report of the Secretary-General.
125.	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-fourth session.
126.	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.
127.	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization:
	(a) Report of the Special Committee;
	(b) Updating of the <i>Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council</i> and the <i>Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs</i> : report of the Secretary-General.
128.	Draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally.
129.	Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment.
130.	Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences: report of the Secretary-General.
131.	Question of the review of the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects. ^c
132.	State of signatures and ratifications of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol I) and the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II).
133.	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: ^c
	(a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;
	(b) Implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade and consideration of initiatives and proposals of Member States;
	(c) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
	(d) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General.
134.	Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.
135.	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).
136.	Relationship between disarmament and development. ^c
137.	Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security. ^d
138.	Immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests. ^c
139.	Intensification of efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and ensure the safe development of nuclear energy. ^c
140.	Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America.
141.	Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations.
142.	Observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Simón Bolívar, the Liberator.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 3: Credentials of representatives to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly:*

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

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th and 110th meetings.

DOCUMENT A/37/543

First report of the Credentials Committee

[Original: English]
[14 October 1982]

1. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 21 September 1982, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed a Credentials Committee for its thirty-seventh session consisting of the following Member States: Bahamas, China, Dominican Republic, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Seychelles, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America.

2. The Credentials Committee held its 1st meeting on 6 October 1982.

3. Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas) was unanimously elected Chairman.

4. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General, dated 5 October 1982, on the status of credentials of representatives to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly. The memorandum indicated that as at 5 October 1982 credentials issued by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as provided for in rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, had been submitted by 90 Member States (Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland,

Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe).

5. The Legal Counsel explained to the Committee that the Secretary-General's memorandum related solely to the Member States that had submitted formal credentials in accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. The Legal Counsel indicated also that at a later stage the Secretary-General would report to the Committee on the credentials of representatives of other Member States participating in the thirty-seventh session whose formal credentials had not yet been received at the time of the Committee's 1st meeting. In addition, the Legal Counsel drew to the attention of the Committee the following communications relevant to the work of the Credentials Committee that had been circulated as documents of the General Assembly under item 3 of the provisional agenda: A/37/481 and A/37/492.

6. Statements relating to the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Nepal, the United States of America, the Dominican Republic, Nigeria, New Zealand and Seychelles. Statements in connection with the participation of the representatives of Afghanistan in the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly were made by the representatives of China, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America also made statements relating to the credentials of the representatives of Chile.

7. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that with regard to the credentials of the delegation of so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" the Soviet Union firmly believed that only the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which exercised complete authority over the whole territory of that country, could be the sole legal representative of Kampuchea in the United Nations and other international organizations and forums. After the overthrow of the Pol Pot régime, which pursued a policy of genocide against its own people, the process of national rebirth in Kampuchea was gaining strength from year to year. General elections to the National Assembly had been held on a free and democratic basis, a constitution had been adopted, and organs of State authority had been established and were operating successfully with the support of the people. The changes which had taken place in Kampuchea were irreversible, since they were the result of a choice made by the Kampuchean people themselves. Increasingly broad international recognition was being given to the peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which was aimed at the development of peaceful and good-neighbourly relations with neighbouring countries and at the strengthening of peace and security in South-East Asia and throughout the world in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Those who were acting as the representatives of so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" could not and must not have a seat in the United Nations. Their presence in the United Nations was profoundly immoral. It was contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, an insult to the memory of the 3 million victims of the Pol Pot genocide and a challenge to the reason and conscience of mankind. The unnatural situation regarding the representation of "Democratic Kampuchea" in the United Nations was so obvious that those who were supporting it had been obliged to resort to a new manoeuvre, hastily putting together a so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea". His delegation wished to emphasize that the whole farce of the creation of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" in no way altered the illegal nature of the presence in the United Nations of the representatives of the Pol Pot clique. That "Coalition" was nothing but a cover for the Pol Pot clique hated by the Kampuchean people. The Soviet Union fully supported the position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, as stated in the telegram dated 17 September 1982 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of that Republic, Hun Sen, addressed to the President of the General Assembly and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (A/37/481, annex). In that communication, the Foreign Minister, on behalf of the National Assembly, the State Council

and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and of the Kampuchean people, protested against the presence at the United Nations of the genocidal criminals and demanded that they be expelled from the Organization and that the rights in the United Nations of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the sole legal representative of the Kampuchean people, be restored. His delegation strongly maintained that only the representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea could speak in the United Nations on behalf of the Kampuchean people. The return of the seat of Kampuchea to its sole legal representative—the People's Republic of Kampuchea—was the only just decision which would conform both to the aspirations of the Kampuchean people and to the requirements of the Charter of the United Nations. For those reasons the Soviet delegation opposed the recognition of the credentials of so-called "Democratic Kampuchea".

8. The same representative reiterated his delegation's position with regard to non-recognition of the credentials of the delegation appointed by the Fascist régime in Chile.

9. The representative of China stated that since the representative of the Soviet Union had renewed his challenge to the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea, the Chinese delegation was bound to reiterate its position on that matter. Everybody knew that Democratic Kampuchea was a State Member of the United Nations and that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea was the sole legitimate government of that country. That had been affirmed at all previous sessions of the General Assembly. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, recently established under the presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, had been warmly welcomed and supported by the Kampuchean people. The credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea to the current session had been submitted in accordance with the stipulations of the United Nations and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. Those credentials were in good order and completely valid. Therefore, the Chinese delegation believed that there should be no more arguing on that matter and that the Credentials Committee should adhere to the sound decision of all previous sessions of the General Assembly by accepting the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea. The so-called "People's Republic of Kampuchea" was no more than a puppet régime installed by the Vietnamese authorities through armed aggression with the support of a super-Power. The puppet régime was propped up by the bayonets of 200,000 foreign occupation troops and could in no way represent the Kampuchean people. Recognition of that régime was tantamount to legalizing Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, which was unacceptable to the international community. The Chinese delegation called on the Credentials Committee to uphold justice and dispel obstruction by accepting the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea.

10. The same representative added that his delegation wished to reiterate that the fact that Mr. Dost of Afghanistan had been permitted to participate in the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly should by no means be interpreted as signifying China's acquiescence in the situation created in Afghanistan by foreign armed intervention.

11. The representative of Nepal stated that the position of his country on the credentials of the representatives of

Democratic Kampuchea had been explained at previous sessions of the General Assembly. The present authorities in Phnom Penh were there illegally and Nepal had not accepted their usurpation of the legitimate authority of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea as a result of the invasion by Viet Nam. Nepal believed that the credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea should be accepted.

12. The representative of the United States of America stated that his delegation had repeatedly expressed the views of the American people concerning the despotic rule of the Khmer Rouge over Kampuchea. They had been profoundly concerned over the sickening human suffering and loss of life that occurred there, particularly from 1975 to 1978. The United States delegation would continue to disassociate itself from those responsible for that tragedy. Nevertheless, his delegation supported acceptance of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea on technical grounds. In his report to the Credentials Committee, the Secretary-General had stated that those credentials were in compliance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. Therefore, in the view of the United States delegation, the Credentials Committee did not have before it any issue involving the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea. By contrast, there was no basis in law or justice for the claim raised by the régime installed in Kampuchea by means of Viet Nam's military invasion and occupation. Such a claim could be based only on the illegal use of force. Accordingly, in the absence of any superior claim, the Credentials Committee should, as in the past, recommend seating representatives of the Government whose credentials had been accepted by previous sessions of the General Assembly. The same representative added that while technical considerations for Democratic Kampuchea's credentials had not changed since 1975, it was important to note that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea had been broadened this year to include leaders widely representative of the Khmer people. The United States delegation welcomed that development as a positive step towards bringing about a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea in accordance with the Declaration on Kampuchea adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea¹ and General Assembly resolutions 34/22, 35/6 and 36/5. The leadership brought to Democratic Kampuchea by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Son Sann reflected the ambitions of all the Khmer people who wished to see their country free of outside interference. The United States delegation welcomed the participation of both Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Son Sann in the deliberations of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

13. The same representative stated further that there was no basis whatever for the statement of the Soviet Union's representative attacking the credentials of the delegation of Chile. His delegation took it that that statement meant nothing more than that the Soviet Union did not like the Government of Chile. However, he wished to lament the fact that the Soviet Union tried to use the Credentials Committee, which had a serious legal and procedural mandate, to state its political likes and dislikes. He observed that many delegations did not like one or another government of particular Member States but they did not seek to exploit that forum for purposes that were irrelevant to its tasks. The same

representative associated his delegation with the remarks made by the representative of China regarding the delegation of Afghanistan.

14. The representative of the Dominican Republic stated that the credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea were in order and fulfilled the General Assembly's requirements as they had in previous years. The credentials of Democratic Kampuchea had been accepted by the General Assembly at previous sessions and should be accepted at the current session. His delegation accepted those credentials as valid.

15. The representative of Nigeria stated that he did not wish to delve into the unpleasant history of Kampuchea. Nigeria was pleased with current developments with regard to that country, and his delegation trusted that complete normality would return to Kampuchea. There was no difficulty with regard to the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea. His delegation maintained that they were in order and should be accepted.

16. The representative of New Zealand stated that the attitude of the New Zealand Government regarding the atrocities that had taken place in Kampuchea under the Pol Pot régime had been expressed on several occasions in the General Assembly, which was the proper forum for political debate between Governments. The task of the Credentials Committee, however, was to see that the credentials submitted for representatives met the requirements of rule 27 of the General Assembly's rules of procedure. The credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea met those requirements and were therefore in order and should be accepted.

17. The representative of Seychelles stated that the Credentials Committee's mandate was to examine the credentials of delegations of States Members of the United Nations. In respect of Kampuchea there was no question of its legitimacy or membership in the United Nations. However, she stated, there was definitely a big question mark over the credentials of the delegation that purported to represent Kampuchea. The Seychelles Government maintained that the sole legal representative of Kampuchea was the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Its reasons for recognizing the People's Republic of Kampuchea had already been stated on numerous occasions at the United Nations and it was therefore not necessary to reiterate those reasons. With reference to the Coalition of Democratic Kampuchea, she said that the "Declaration of the Formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" stated under its operating principles that the sole purpose of the Coalition was to defend the Democratic Kampuchea seat in the United Nations. It was further stated there that each participating party in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was to retain its own organization, political identity and freedom of action including the right to receive and dispose of international aids specifically granted to it. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea had no right to take any decision infringing on or restricting that autonomy. Furthermore, the Declaration concluded by saying that each of the three participating parties reserved the right to its freedom of action so as to ensure its own continuity, in the event that an impasse developed which rendered the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea inoperative. In that case the current State of Democratic Kampuchea led by Mr. Kieu Samphan would have the right

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.1.20), annex I

to resume its activities as the sole legal and legitimate State of Kampuchea and as a Member State of the United Nations in order to ensure the continuity of the State of Democratic Kampuchea. What did that mean? In the event of an impasse, who would represent Kampuchea? Would the Credentials Committee, if it recognized the Coalition's credentials, have to meet again in the event of an impasse to examine Mr. Samphan's credentials, since those of the Coalition Government would no longer be valid? That was a very serious legal point for the Committee to consider, and it posed technical problems. That Coalition had not even been founded in Kampuchean territory, but abroad. How could they pretend to represent the people of Kampuchea? The result would be to prolong the sufferings and confrontations in the region and cause many technical difficulties for the Credentials Committee. It was the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and certainly not a handful of renegades and murderers, that was running the country, defending its territorial integrity, running its schools and hospitals, forming its army and issuing the legal documents of the State. Therefore it was the credentials of that Government that needed to be recognized. It was absolutely necessary to wipe out the genocidal Pol Pot clique who had behaved contrary to the Charter of the United Nations. To those who called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea—which were there at the invitation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea—she said that the world did not need a repetition of another massacre as had been recently witnessed when foreign troops had pulled out of another troubled area. Her delegation, however, wished to minimize the hostilities and to create a more favourable climate to enable the Kampuchians to solve their tragedy. She appealed to those countries that were not ready to recognize the People's Republic of Kampuchea at least not to recognize Democratic Kampuchea and to leave the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations vacant. That would show flexibility rather than a rigid position and would enable the parties concerned in the region to move closer. That approach would also enhance the prestige of the United Nations and fulfil its responsibilities to its international constituency which had been pleading with Member States to oust Pol Pot. The representative of Seychelles informed the Committee that she had brought with her several petitions, pleas, and other communications that her Mission had received from all over the world, some of which she read to the Committee. The same representative stated further that her delegation had not seen the credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea and, although the Committee had been informed that they were in good order and issued correctly, she felt that since they were a source of contention they should be carefully examined by the Committee.

18. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that his delegation considered that the remarks made by the representatives of China and of the United States concerning the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were quite out of place. Those remarks were based on a fallacious and tendentious interpretation of events in Afghanistan itself and a distorted picture of the situation around that country. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was established as a result of a national democratic revolution in April 1978

and its policy reflected the will of the Afghan people, which was determined once and for all to put an end to age-old backwardness and oppression, to reaffirm democratic rights and freedoms and to ensure social and national equality for all. It was well known that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was a sovereign non-aligned country, which was taking an active part in United Nations work and making a constructive contribution to the solution of the urgent issues on the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly concerning the strengthening of international peace and security and the achievement of disarmament. The utterances of the representatives of China and of the United States concerning the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan could be regarded only as an inadmissible attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of a State Member of the United Nations, which was a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the norms of international law and the entire practice which has evolved in the United Nations.

19. The Chairman proposed that, taking into account the statements that had been made by the Legal Counsel and by the members of the Committee, which would be reflected in the Committee's report, the Committee should adopt the following draft resolution:

"The Credentials Committee,

"Having examined the credentials of the representatives to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly of the Member States referred to in paragraph 4 of the present report,

"Taking into account the various reservations expressed by delegations during the debate,

"Accepts the credentials of the representatives of the Member States concerned."

20. The representative of Seychelles stated that her delegation had raised a number of serious questions regarding the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea. It was entitled to some clarification before the Committee took a decision.

21. The Chairman stated that the issue then before the Committee was stated in the memorandum by the Secretary-General. Some of the questions raised by the representative of Seychelles went beyond that issue and could not be dealt with at the current stage. He had intended to discuss those questions further with her after the meeting. The General Assembly would be asked to approve only the first report of the Credentials Committee and the matters raised by the representative of Seychelles could be considered at subsequent meetings if required. The formal credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea were in the possession of the Secretariat and could be examined by anyone who wished to do so.

22. The draft resolution proposed by the Chairman (see para. 19 above) was adopted without a vote.

23. The Chairman then proposed that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution (see para. 25 below). The proposal was adopted without a vote.

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

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

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

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.

DOCUMENT A/37/543/ADD.1**Second report of the Credentials Committee**

[Original: English]
[10 December 1982]

1. The Credentials Committee held its 2nd meeting on 7 December 1982.

2. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General dated 6 December 1982 concerning the status of credentials of representatives of Member States participating in the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly. The memorandum contained information regarding the credentials of Member States not considered by the Committee at its 1st meeting, on 6 October 1982, at which time the Committee had considered and accepted formal credentials submitted in respect of the representatives of 90 Member States (see A/37/543).

3. It was indicated in the memorandum, which was based on information received up to 6 December 1982, that, as at that date and since the 1st meeting of the Committee, additional formal credentials, in the form required by rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, had been submitted by the following 51 Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay and Zaire. In addition, the appointment of the representatives of two Member States—Colombia and Solomon Islands—had been communicated to the Secretary-General by means of a cable from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs concerned. The appointment of the representatives of 13 Member States—Angola, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, France, Grenada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Samoa, Sri Lanka and Upper Volta—had been communicated to the Secretary-General by means of a letter or note verbale from the permanent representative or permanent mission concerned. The Secretary-General's memorandum further indicated that, of the 15 Member States that had not yet submitted formal credentials as provided for in rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, 12 Member States—An-

gola, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, France, Grenada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Samoa and Sri Lanka—had appointed permanent representatives who were in possession of credentials that expressly empowered them to represent their Governments without limitation as to session in all organs of the United Nations.

4. A statement relating to the memorandum by the Secretary-General was made by the Legal Counsel, representing the Secretary-General.

5. The Chairman then proposed that the Committee decide to accept the credentials of the representatives of all the Member States referred to in the Secretary-General's memorandum of 6 December, on the understanding that those Member States that had not yet submitted formal credentials for their representatives as required by rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly should communicate them to the Secretary-General as soon as possible. Accordingly, he proposed the following draft resolution for adoption by the Committee:

“*The Credentials Committee,*

“*Having examined* the credentials of the representatives to the thirty-seventh session of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 3 to 5 of the memorandum by the Secretary-General dated 6 December 1982,

“*Accepts* the credentials of all these representatives.”

The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

6. Subsequently, the Chairman proposed that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution (see para. 8 below). The proposal was approved by the Committee without a vote.

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

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

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

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.8 AND ADD.1*

Angola, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guyana, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Viet Nam: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee in document A/37/543

[Original: English]
[22 October 1982]

At the end of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 25 of document A/37/543, after the words "the Credentials Committee", add the following phrase: "", except with regard to the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea".

* Document A/37/L.8/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors

DOCUMENT A/37/L.9

Islamic Republic of Iran: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee in document A/37/543

[Original: English]
[25 October 1982]

At the end of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 25 of document A/37/543, after the words "the Credentials Committee", add the following phrase: "", except with regard to the credentials of Israel".

DOCUMENT A/37/L.11

Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden: motion

[Original: English]
[26 October 1982]

The General Assembly decides not to take any action on the amendment contained in document A/37/L.9 concerning the draft resolution contained in paragraph 25 of document A/37/543.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 21 September 1982, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed the following nine States members of the Credentials Committee: Bahamas, China, Dominican Republic, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Seychelles, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America (see decision 37/301²).

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 October 1982, the General Assembly rejected, by a recorded vote of 90 to 29, with 26 abstentions, the amendment contained in document A/37/L.8 and Add.1 concerning the draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee in its first report (A/37/543, para. 25).

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 26 October 1982, the General Assembly adopted, by a recorded vote of 74 to 9, with 32 abstentions, the motion submitted by Finland (A/37/L.11). It then adopted the draft resolution without vote. For the final text, see resolution 37/5 A.²

At its 110th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee in its second report (A/37/543/Add.1, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 37/5 B.²

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/481	Letter dated 23 September 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/492	Letter dated 28 September 1982 from the President of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the General Assembly and to the Secretary-General	
A/37/523	Letter dated 6 October 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/537	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/549	Letter dated 14 October 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/563 and Add.1	Letter dated 22 October 1982 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yemen to the President of the General Assembly	
A/37/565	Letter dated 25 October 1982 from the representative of Israel to the President of the General Assembly	
A/37/609-S/15486	Letter dated 9 November 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982</i>

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 7: Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations*

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings, 70th meeting*

DOCUMENT A/37/468

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English/French/
Russian/Spanish]
[22 September 1982]

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-sixth session of the General Assembly¹ are as follows:

- 1 The situation in the Middle East
- 2 The situation in Cyprus
- 3 The situation in the occupied Arab territories
- 4 The question of South Africa
- 5 Complaint by Angola against South Africa
- 6 Letter dated 1 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
- 7 The situation between Iran and Iraq
- 8 Complaint by Iraq
- 9 Complaint by Seychelles
- 10 Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- 11 Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council enclosing the letter dated 18 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Chad addressed to the President of the Security Council
- 12 Letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
- 13 Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

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

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7 document A/36/503*

- 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, 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 of the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations, 4 September 1959
- 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 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba
- 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 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 of 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, Tanzania, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, 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 addressed to the President of the Security Council
- 53 The situation in Namibia
- 54 Letter dated 25 January 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council
- 55 Letter dated 21 May 1968 from the Permanent Representative a.i. of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council
- 56 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
- 57 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
- 58 Complaint by Zambia
- 59 Complaint by Guinea
- 60 The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft
- 61 The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent
- 62 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
- 63 Consideration of questions relating to Africa with which the Security Council is currently seized and implementation of its relevant resolutions
- 64 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

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| <p>65. Complaint by Cuba.</p> <p>66. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran.</p> <p>67. Relationship between the United Nations and South Africa.</p> <p>68. The situation concerning Western Sahara.</p> <p>69. The situation in Timor.</p> <p>70. Letter dated 12 December 1975 from the Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council</p> <p>71. The Middle East problem including the Palestinian question</p> <p>72. The situation in the Comoros.</p> <p>73. Communications from France and Somalia concerning the incident of 4 February 1976.</p> <p>74. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>76. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.</p> <p>77. Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the <i>apartheid</i> régime in South Africa in Soweto and other areas.</p> <p>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</p> <p>79. Complaint by Zambia against South Africa</p> <p>80. Complaint by Greece against Turkey.</p> | <p>81. Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa</p> <p>82. Complaint by Benin.</p> <p>83. Telegram dated 3 January 1979 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the Security Council.</p> <p>84. The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security. [Letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.]</p> <p>85. Letters dated 13 June 1979 and 15 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.</p> <p>86. Letter of 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council</p> <p>87. Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council</p> <p>88. Letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela</p> |
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ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 70th meeting, on 16 November 1982, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/37/468) (see decision 37/410²).

² *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 8: Adoption of the agenda and organization of work:

- (a) Report of the General Committee; *
(b) Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly **

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Document A/37/194: Cuba request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session	9
Document A/37/200: Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session	10
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* For the records of the meetings relating to subitem (a), see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, General Committee*, 1st to 6th meetings, *ibid.*, *General Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 4th, 24th, 31st, 65th, 88th and 116th meetings.

** The General Assembly considered subitem (b) in connection with agenda items 108 and 109 (see the annex fascicle for agenda items 108, 109, 8 (b) and 12).

DOCUMENT A/37/150
Provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session

[Original: English/French]
[23 July 1982]

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Iraq.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.
3. Credentials of representatives to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly:
 - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee (decision 36/301 of 15 September 1981);
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee (resolutions 36/2 A of 18 September 1981 and 36/2 B of 17 December 1981).
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (decision 36/302 of 15 September 1981).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (decision 36/303 of 15 September 1981).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (decision 36/304 of 15 September 1981).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (decision 36/436 of 17 December 1981).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work (resolution 36/117 A of 10 December 1981 and decisions 36/401 of 18 September 1981, 36/402 of 18 September, 6 October and 4 November 1981 and 36/403 of 6 and 21 October 1981):
 - (a) Report of the General Committee (decisions 36/401 to 36/403);
 - (b) Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly (resolution 36/117 A).
9. General debate.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (decision 36/437 of 17 December 1981).
11. Report of the Security Council (decision 36/438 of 17 December 1981).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (resolutions 36/40 to 36/43 of 19 November 1981, 36/67 of 30 November 1981, 36/70 of 4 December 1981, 36/117 A of 10 December 1981, 36/151 to 36/170 of 16 December 1981, 36/173, 36/174, 36/176 to 36/178 and 36/180 of 17 December 1981 and 36/227 of 18 December 1981 and decisions 36/434 and 36/435 of 16 December 1981, 36/440 of 17 December 1981 and 36/450 to 36/452 of 18 December 1981).

13. Report of the International Court of Justice (decision 36/439 of 17 December 1981).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 36/25 of 11 November 1981).
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
 - (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 36/306 of 15 October 1981);
 - (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 36/307 of 15 October 1981).
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:
 - (a) Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board (decision 36/322 of 17 December 1981);
 - (b) Election of nineteen members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (decision 36/314 of 19 November 1981);
 - (c) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council (decision 36/308 of 27 October 1981);
 - (d) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (decision 36/315 of 19 November 1981);
 - (e) Election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (decision 36/319 of 17 December 1981);
 - (f) Election of seventeen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (decision 34/308 of 9 November 1979);
 - (g) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (decision 32/314 of 8 December 1977).
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
 - (a) Appointment of five members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (decisions 36/305 A of 22 September 1981, 36/305 B of 7 October 1981 and 36/305 C of 30 November 1981);
 - (b) Appointment of six members of the Committee on Contributions (decision 36/318 of 30 November 1981);
 - (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors (decision 36/310 of 9 November 1981);
 - (d) Confirmation of the appointment of three members of the Investments Committee (decision 36/311 of 9 November 1981);
 - (e) Appointment of three members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (decision 36/312 of 9 November 1981);
 - (f) International Civil Service Commission (decisions 35/321 of 17 December 1980 and 36/324 of 18 December 1981):
 - (i) Appointment of five members of the Commission;
 - (ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission;
 - (g) Appointment of three members and three alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (decisions 34/309 of 23 November 1979 and 36/313 of 9 November 1981);
 - (h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (decision 34/323 of 20 December 1979);
 - (i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (decision 33/312 of 15 December 1978);
 - (j) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (decision 34/321 of 19 December 1979);
 - (k) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (decisions 35/323 of 15 December 1980, 36/461 of 18 December 1981 and 36/325 of 29 March 1982);
 - (l) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (decision 36/321 of 17 December 1981).
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolutions 36/46 to 36/54 of 24 November 1981, 36/62 and 36/63 of 25 November 1981, 36/68 and 36/69 of 1 December 1981 and 36/121 A to F of 10 December 1981 and decisions 36/317 of 25 November 1981, 36/406 to 36/410 of 24 November 1981 and 36/414 to 36/418 of 25 November 1981):
 - (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 (resolution 36/46 and decision 36/406).
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.
20. The situation in Kampuchea: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/5 of 21 October 1981).
21. Consideration and adoption of the revised draft World Charter for Nature: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/6 of 27 October 1981).
22. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/23 of 9 November 1981).
23. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/24 of 9 November 1981).
24. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the

- peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security; report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/27 of 13 November 1981).
25. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security; report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/34 of 18 December 1981).
 26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (resolution 36/38 of 18 November 1981).
 27. Preparation of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy; report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (resolution 36/78 of 9 December 1981).
 28. Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (resolution 36/79 of 9 December 1981).
 29. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity; report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/80 of 9 December 1981).
 30. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte; report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/105 of 10 December 1981).
 31. Question of Palestine (resolutions 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982 and ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982):
 - (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
 - (b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine (resolution 36/120 C);
 - (c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/120 E, ES-7/4 and ES-7/5).
 32. Question of Namibia (resolutions 36/121 A to F of 10 December 1981):
 - (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) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/121 B, C and D).
 33. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (resolutions 36/172 A to P of 17 December 1981 and decision 36/419 of 27 November 1981):
 - (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 (resolution 36/172 I);
 - (c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/172 D and P).
 34. The situation in the Middle East (resolutions 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981 and ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982); reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/226 A and ES-9/1).
 35. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (decision 36/404 of 3 November 1981).
 36. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (decision 36/460 of 18 December 1981).
 37. Question of Cyprus; report of the Secretary-General (decision 36/461 of 18 December 1981).¹
 38. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (decision 36/461 of 18 December 1981).¹
 39. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security; report of the Secretary-General (resolution 35/141 of 12 December 1980).
 40. Reduction of military budgets (resolutions 36/82 A and B of 9 December 1981):
 - (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 36/82 A);
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/82 B).
 41. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/83 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 36/83 of 9 December 1981).
 42. Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons; report of the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 36/84 of 9 December 1981).
 43. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/85; report of the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 36/85 of 9 December 1981).
 44. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolutions 36/86 A and B of 9 December 1981); report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/86 A).
 45. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolutions 36/87 A and B of 9 December 1981).
 46. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/88 of 9 December 1981).
 47. 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 (resolution 36/89 of 9 December 1981).

¹ The inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session was subject to any decision that the General Assembly might take at its resumed thirty-sixth session (see decision 36/461). At its 111th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1982, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its thirty-seventh session (decisions 36/463 and 36/464).

48. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (resolution 36/90 of 9 December 1981).
49. World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (resolution 36/91 of 9 December 1981).
50. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (resolutions 33/71 D of 14 December 1978 and 36/92 A to M of 9 December 1981):
 - (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 36/92 B);
 - (b) Report of the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 36/92 F);
 - (c) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 33/71 D);
 - (d) Nuclear weapons in all aspects: report of the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 36/92 E);
 - (e) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/92 H);
 - (f) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war (resolution 36/92 I);
 - (g) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 36/92 K);
 - (h) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session: report of the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 36/92 M).
51. 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 Secretary-General (resolution 36/93 of 9 December 1981).
52. Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 36/94 of 9 December 1981).
53. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 36/95 of 9 December 1981).
54. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (resolutions 36/96 A to C of 9 December 1981):
 - (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament (resolutions 36/96 A and B);
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/96 C).
55. General and complete disarmament (resolutions 36/97 A to L of 9 December 1981):
 - (a) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons, report of the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 36/97 B);
 - (b) Prevention of an arms race in outer space and prohibition of anti-satellite systems: report of the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 36/97 C);
 - (c) Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament (resolution 36/97 D);
 - (d) Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present: report of the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 36/97 E);
 - (e) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 36/97 G);
 - (f) Strategic arms limitation talks (resolution 36/97 I).
56. Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/98 of 9 December 1981).
57. Conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of the stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space: report of the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 36/99 of 9 December 1981).
58. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/101 of 9 December 1981).
59. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/102 of 9 December 1981).
60. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 36/14 of 28 October 1981).
61. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolutions 36/15 of 28 October 1981 and 36/147 A to G of 16 December 1981).
62. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (resolutions 36/35 and 36/36 of 18 November 1981):
 - (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 36/35);
 - (b) Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 36/36):
 - (i) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference.
 - (ii) Report of the Conference.
63. 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 36/35 of 18 November 1981).
64. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (resolution 36/37 of 18 November 1981).

65. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolutions 36/146 A to H of 16 December 1981 and decisions 36/431 of 16 December 1981, 36/461 of 18 December 1981 and 36/462 of 16 March 1982):²
- (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 (resolution 36/146 E and decisions 36/431, and 36/461 and 36/462);
 - (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolution 36/146 F);
 - (d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/146 A, B, C, G and H).
66. International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/148 of 16 December 1981).
67. Questions relating to information (resolutions 36/149 A and B of 16 December 1981):
- (a) Report of the Committee on Information;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/149 B);
 - (c) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 36/149 A).
68. Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/150 of 16 December 1981).
69. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (decision 36/432 of 16 December 1981).
70. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (decision 36/433 of 16 December 1981).
71. Development and international economic co-operation:
- (a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (decision 36/421 of 4 December 1981);
 - (b) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (decision 36/441 of 17 December 1981);
 - (c) Trade and development (resolutions 34/197 of 19 December 1979, 35/61 of 5 December 1980, 36/139 to 36/145 of 16 December 1981 and 36/175 of 17 December 1981 and decisions 36/429 and 36/430 of 16 December 1981):
 - (i) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 35/61);
 - (iii) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (resolutions 34/197, 36/142 and 36/143);
 - (d) Industrialization (resolutions 35/66 A of 5 December 1980 and 36/181 and 36/182 of 17 December 1981):
 - (i) Report of the Industrial Development Board;
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/182);
 - (e) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (resolutions 36/183 and 36/184 and decision 36/442 of 17 December 1981);
 - (f) Food problems (resolutions 36/185 and 36/186 and decision 36/444 of 17 December 1981):
 - (i) Report of the World Food Council;
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/186);
 - (g) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (resolution 36/44 of 19 November 1981);
 - (h) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (resolutions 34/214 of 19 December 1979 and 36/187 of 17 December 1981 and decisions 36/445 and 36/446 of 17 December 1981): report of the Secretary-General (resolution 34/214);
 - (i) Environment (resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977, 34/186 of 18 December 1979 and 36/188 to 36/192 of 17 December 1981):
 - (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its session of a special character and on its tenth session;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/188 and 36/191);
 - (j) Human settlements (resolutions 36/71, 36/72 A to C and 36/73 of 4 December 1981):
 - (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/71 and 36/73);
 - (k) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development (resolution 36/74 and decision 36/422 of 4 December 1981): report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/74);
 - (l) Long-term trends in economic development: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 34/57 of 29 November 1979 and decision 36/423 of 4 December 1981);
 - (m) United Nations Special Fund (decision 36/424 of 4 December 1981);

² The wording of this item was subject to change as a result of any decision that the General Assembly might take at its resumed thirty-sixth session (see decision 36/462). The item was not the subject of any further decision by the Assembly at the 111th plenary meeting of its thirty-sixth session, on 20 September 1982.

- (n) New and renewable sources of energy (resolution 36/193 and decision 36/447 of 17 December 1981):
- (i) Report of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (resolution 36/193, sect. II);
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/193, sect. VII);
- (o) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981).
72. Operational activities for development:
- (a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/81 of 5 December 1980 and 36/199 of 17 December 1981);
 - (b) United Nations Development Programme: report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/80 of 5 December 1980 and 36/200 of 17 December 1981);
 - (c) United Nations Capital Development Fund (resolution 36/196 of 17 December 1981);
 - (d) United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration;
 - (e) United Nations Fund for Population Activities (resolution 36/201 of 17 December 1981);
 - (f) United Nations Volunteers programme (resolution 36/198 of 17 December 1981);
 - (g) United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (resolution 36/195 of 17 December 1981);
 - (h) United Nations Children's Fund (resolutions 36/197 of 17 December 1981 and 36/244 of 28 April 1982);
 - (i) World Food Programme (resolution 36/202 of 17 December 1981);
 - (j) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.
73. Training and research:
- (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director (resolution 36/75 of 4 December 1981);
 - (b) United Nations University: report of the Council of the United Nations University (resolution 36/45 of 19 November 1981).
74. Special economic and disaster relief assistance:
- (a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/225 of 17 December 1981);
 - (b) Special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/204 to 36/223 of 17 December 1981);
 - (c) Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/203 of 17 December 1981).
75. 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 35/32 of 14 November 1980).
76. Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/8 of 28 October 1981).
77. International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace (resolutions 36/28 and 36/29 of 13 November 1981): report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/28).
78. World social situation: reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 34/152 of 17 December 1979).
79. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/9 and 36/10 of 28 October 1981).
80. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (resolutions 36/11 to 36/13 of 28 October 1981):
- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 36/12);
 - (b) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary General (resolution 36/11);
 - (c) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/13).
81. Policies and programmes relating to youth (resolutions 36/16 and 36/17 of 9 November 1981): report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/17).
82. Question of the elderly and the aged: reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/20 of 9 November 1981).
83. World Assembly on Aging (resolution 36/30 of 13 November 1981).
84. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (resolution 36/55 and decision 36/412 of 25 November 1981).
85. Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/130 B of 11 December 1980 and 36/56 A and B of 25 November 1981 and decision 36/413 of 25 November 1981).
86. Question of a convention on the rights of the child (resolution 36/57 of 25 November 1981).
87. International Covenants on Human Rights (resolutions 36/58 and 36/59 of 25 November 1981):
- (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 (resolution 36/58);

- (c) Publicity for the work of the Human Rights Committee: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/58);
- (d) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/59).
88. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolutions 33/178 of 20 December 1978 and 36/60 and 36/61 of 25 November 1981):
- (a) Unilateral declarations by Member States against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 33/178);
- (b) Draft Code of Medical Ethics: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/61).
89. World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/77 of 8 December 1981).
90. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolutions 32/68 of 8 December 1977 and 36/124 and 36/125 of 14 December 1981):
- (a) Report of the High Commissioner (resolution 36/125);
- (b) Question of the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner (resolution 32/68);
- (c) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/124).
91. United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (resolutions 35/137 of 11 December 1980 and 36/126 to 36/130 of 14 December 1981 and decision 36/428 of 14 December 1981):
- (a) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/126);
- (b) Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 35/137);
- (c) Draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and for the Solution of Other Vital National and International Problems: report of the Secretary-General (decision 36/428).
92. Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/131 of 14 December 1981).
93. International campaign against traffic in drugs: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/132 of 14 December 1981).
94. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolutions 36/133 to 36/135 of 14 December 1981).
95. New international humanitarian order: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/136 of 14 December 1981).
96. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 36/49 of 24 November 1981):
- (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.
97. Question of East Timor (resolution 36/50 of 24 November 1981):
- (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. 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 Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa (resolution 36/51 of 24 November 1981):
- (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.
99. 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 36/52 of 24 November 1981):
- (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.
100. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/53 of 24 November 1981).
101. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/54 of 24 November 1981).
102. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors (resolution 36/65 and decision 36/420 of 30 November 1981):
- (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.
103. Programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983 (resolutions 36/184 of 17 December 1981, 36/235 to 36/239, 36/240 A to C, 36/241 and 36/242 of 18 December 1981 and 36/243 of 19 March 1982).
104. Programme planning (resolutions 33/118 of 19 December 1978 and 36/228 A and B of 18 December 1981):
- (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
- (b) Medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989;
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 33/118 and 36/228 A).
105. Financial emergency of the United Nations (resolutions 36/116 A and B of 10 December 1981):
- (a) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/116 B).
106. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolutions 36/229 and 36/230 and decision 36/453 of 18 December 1981):
- (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 36/229);
- (b) Impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations (resolution 36/230);
- (c) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General (decision 36/453).
107. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (decision 36/454 of 18 December 1981).
108. Pattern of Conferences (resolutions 36/117 A to D and decision 36/427 of 10 December 1981):
- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/117 A and B).
109. Control and limitation of documentation (resolution 36/117 A of 10 December 1981).
110. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations. report of the Committee on Contributions (resolutions 36/231 A and B of 18 December 1981).
111. Personnel questions (resolutions 35/210 of 17 December 1980 and 36/232 of 18 December 1981 and decisions 36/455 to 36/458 of 18 December 1981):
- (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/232);
- (c) Other personnel questions.
112. Report of the International Civil Service Commission (resolution 36/233 and decision 36/459 of 18 December 1981).
113. United Nations pension system (resolutions 36/118 A to C and 36/119 A to C of 10 December 1981):
- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/119 B and C).
114. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (resolutions 36/66 A and B of 30 November 1981, 36/138 A and B of 16 December 1981 and 36/138 C of 19 March 1982):
- (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/66 A and B);
- (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/138 A to C).
115. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/106 of 10 December 1981).
116. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/107 of 10 December 1981).
117. 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: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 35/167 of 15 December 1980);
- (b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations.
118. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (resolution 36/31 of 13 November 1981).
119. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fifteenth session (resolution 36/32 of 13 November 1981).
120. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of

- the Secretary-General (resolution 36/33 of 13 November 1981).
121. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (resolution 36/76 of 4 December 1981).
 122. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (resolution 36/110 of 10 December 1981).
 123. Review of the multilateral treaty-making process: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/112 of 10 December 1981).
 124. United Nations Conference on Succession of States in respect of State Property, Archives and Debts: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/113 of 10 December 1981).
 125. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-fourth session (resolution 36/114 of 10 December 1981).
 126. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (resolution 36/115 of 10 December 1981).
 127. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (resolutions 36/122 and 36/123 of 11 December 1981):
 - (a) Report of the Special Committee (resolution 36/122);
 - (b) Updating of the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* and the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/123).
 128. Draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally (resolution 36/167 of 16 December 1981).
 129. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (decision 36/426 of 10 December 1981).
 130. Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences: report of the Secretary-General (decision 36/427 of 10 December 1981).
 131. Question of the review of the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects [item proposed by the Secretary-General (A/37/141)].
 132. State of signatures and ratifications of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol I) and the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II) [item proposed by Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/37/142)].
 133. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (decision S-12/24 of 10 July 1982):
 - (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;
 - (b) Implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade and consideration of initiatives and proposals of Member States;
 - (c) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (d) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General.

DOCUMENT A/37/194

Cuba: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session

[Original: Spanish]
[18 August 1982]

LETTER DATED 17 AUGUST 1982 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF CUBA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to request the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly of a supplementary item entitled "Question of Puerto Rico".

In pursuance of rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum is attached herewith.

(Signed) Isidoro MALMIERCA

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1 The question of Puerto Rico has been considered by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples since 1967, resolutions having been adopted on that item on 28 August 1972, 30 August 1973, 12 September 1978, 15 August 1979, 20 August 1980, 20 August 1981 and 4 August 1982, as well as a decision, on 7 September 1976

2 In paragraph 1 of all those resolutions, the Special Committee "recognizes" or "reaffirms" the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico

to self-determination and independence, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and its full applicability with respect to Puerto Rico

3 Furthermore, in its resolutions of 20 August 1981 and 4 August 1982, the Committee recommended "that the General Assembly should examine the question of Puerto Rico as a separate item at its thirty-seventh session in the light of that resolution" (referring to General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), cited in paragraph 1 of the above-mentioned resolutions)

4 The statements made before the Special Committee by the representatives of all the political parties of Puerto Rico, without exception, and of the most important social, professional and cultural organizations, societies and institutions, as well as by persons prominent in the political, religious, social and cultural life of the country, demonstrate unequivocally the dissatisfaction of the people of Puerto Rico with their present political status, which impedes the attainment of their legitimate aspirations

5 The historical background of the case of Puerto Rico, from the signing of the Treaty of Paris of 1898 until the present day, is well known, and copious information is contained in the records of the Special Committee, which has been considering it since 1967 There is therefore no need to dwell on such aspects in this memorandum

6 The competence of the United Nations to consider the question of Puerto Rico has thus been established, *inter alia*, by the resolutions of the

Special Committee, approved each year by the General Assembly, and the desire of the people of Puerto Rico to change their present political status has been proved by their statements before the Committee itself

7 For these reasons, the General Assembly has the right and, indeed,

the duty to consider the question of Puerto Rico and to advocate ways and means whereby the people of that Latin American nation may exercise, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV), their right to self-determination and independence

DOCUMENT A/37/200

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

[Original: English/French]

[27 August 1982]

1. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq [item proposed by Iraq (A/37/191)].
2. New international human order [item proposed by the Philippines (A/37/192)].
3. Question of the Malvinas Islands [item proposed by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (A/37/193)].
4. Question of Puerto Rico [item proposed by Cuba (A/37/194)].
5. Relationship between disarmament and development [item proposed by Sweden (A/37/195)].

DOCUMENT A/BUR/37/1

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

[Original: English/French]

[16 September 1982]

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

2. By its decision 34/401, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions aimed at rationalizing the procedures and organization of the Assembly, the text of which is reproduced as annex VI to the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.14). Many of these provisions, such as those relating to the time-limit for explanations of vote (para. 6), the right of reply (paras. 8 to 10) and the balloting procedure (para. 16), were already implemented at the thirty-fourth to thirty-sixth sessions and are therefore not referred to in the present document.

3. The General Committee may wish however to draw the General Assembly's attention to those provisions which have not yet been or have been only partly implemented; those provisions have been reproduced below under the relevant headings.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

General Committee

4. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to paragraphs 1 and 2 of its decision 34/401, which read as follows:

"1. The General Committee should, at the outset of each session, consider how the work of the session can best be rationalized.

"2. The General Committee should also meet periodically throughout the session to review the progress of work and to make recommendations to the General Assembly on the general programme of the session and on measures aimed at improving its work."

Schedule of meetings

5. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 3 of its decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

"3. Both plenary and committee meetings should begin at 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and, in order to expedite the work of the General Assembly, all meetings should begin promptly at the scheduled time."

General debate

6. Taking into consideration the number of delegations already inscribed on the list of speakers the Secretary-General suggests that the general debate should begin on Monday, 27 September and end on Friday, 15 October 1982.

7. In accordance with the established practice, the Secretary-General also suggests that the list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate should be closed on Wednesday, 29 September, at 6 p.m.

Explanations of vote

8. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 7 of its decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

"7. When the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation

should. as far as possible, explain its vote only once, i.e., either in the Committee or in plenary meeting unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee."

Closing date of the session

9. In accordance with the provisions of rule 2 of the rules of procedure and in the light of the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly that the General Assembly should meet for a period of 13 weeks (A/520/Rev.14, annex V, para. 4), the Secretary-General wishes to suggest that the closing date of the thirty-seventh session should be Tuesday, 21 December 1982.

Records of the Main Committees

10. 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 accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee (*ibid.*, para. 108 (b)), the General Committee may wish to recommend that the General Assembly should maintain for the thirty-seventh session the practice whereby the Special Political Committee may obtain, on specific request, transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings, or portions thereof. Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 10 (e) of its resolution 2538 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, which reads as follows:

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

In this connection, the General Committee may also wish to recommend to the General Assembly that the practice not to reproduce *in extenso* statements made in a Main Committee should be maintained for the thirty-seventh session.

Seating arrangements

11. 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 Qatar. 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

Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees

12. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 18 and 19 of its decision 34/401, which read as follows:

"18. Before the conclusion of a session of the General Assembly, regional groups should agree on the distribution of chairmanships among them for the following session.

"19. Candidates for the chairmanships of the Main Committees should be nominated as soon as possible."

Concluding statements

13. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 17 of its decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

"17. To save time at the end of the session, the practice of making concluding statements in the General Assembly and its Main Committees should be dispensed with except for statements by the presiding officers."

Budgetary and financial questions

14. 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 connection, the General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 12 of its decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

"12. It is imperative that Main Committees should allow 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 the Fifth Committee and that they should take this requirement into account when they adopt their programme of work."

15. The General Committee may also wish to recall paragraph 13 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

"13. Furthermore:

"(a) A mandatory deadline, not later than 1 December, should be established for the submission to the Fifth Committee of all draft resolutions with financial implications;

"(b) The Fifth Committee should, as a general practice, consider accepting without debate the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financial implications of draft resolutions up to a prescribed limit, namely, \$25,000 on any one item;

“(c) Firm deadlines should be set for the early submission of the reports of subsidiary bodies which require consideration by the Fifth Committee;

“(d) A minimum period of 48 hours should be allowed between the submission and the voting of a proposal involving expenditure in order to allow the Secretary-General to prepare and present the related statement of administrative and financial implications.”

Documentation

16. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 28 of its decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

“28. The General Assembly, including its Main Committees, should merely take note of those reports of the Secretary-General or subsidiary organs which do not require a decision by the Assembly and should neither debate nor adopt resolutions on them, unless specifically requested to do so by the Secretary-General or the organ concerned.”

17. The Secretary-General feels obliged to emphasize once again that the increase in documentation has been one of the most critical issues with which Member States and the Secretariat are confronted. In this connection, the General Committee may wish to recommend that the General Assembly should urge all Member States and subsidiary organs to exercise maximum restraint in requesting circulation of material as official documents of the Assembly.

Resolutions

18. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 32 of its decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

“32. Whenever possible, resolutions requesting the discussion of a question at a subsequent session should not call for the inclusion of a separate new item and such discussion should be held under the item under which the resolution was adopted.”

Special conferences

19. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to recommendation 6 of the Committee on Conferences, adopted by the Assembly in paragraph (b) of its decision 34/405, which reads as follows:

“The Committee, taking into account difficulties encountered in ensuring adequate preparation of meetings, including timely distribution of documentation, as well as the ability of Member States to participate fully, recommends that the General Assembly should instruct the Main Committees to review the number of special conferences of the United Nations already proposed and scheduled in their respective fields of activity prior to deciding upon the scheduling of new and additional special conferences, thus bearing in mind the relevant portions of General Assembly resolution 33/55.”

Meetings of subsidiary organs

20. In accordance with paragraph 34 of decision 34/401, no subsidiary organ of the Assembly should be permitted to meet at United Nations Headquarters during a regular session of the Assembly, unless explicitly authorized

by the Assembly. In this connection, the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to a letter dated 14 September 1982 (A/37/450) in which the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences informed the President of the General Assembly that, in view of special circumstances, the Committee had recommended that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to meet during the thirty-seventh session:

(a) *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean;

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

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

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

(a) Provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session (A/37/150);

(b) Supplementary list (A/37/200);

(c) Request for the inclusion of an additional item (A/37/241).

The items proposed for inclusion are listed in the draft agenda, which appears in paragraph 23 below.

22. In view of the large number of items on the draft agenda, the Secretary-General wishes to recall the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly that Member States should examine the agenda with a view to eliminating items which have lost their urgency or relevance, are not ripe for consideration or could be dealt with and even disposed of equally well by subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, and to referring specific items to other United Nations organs or to specialized agencies, taking into account the nature of the question (A/520/Rev.14, annex V, paras. 19 and 22). In this connection, the General Committee may wish to consider:

(a) The grouping of related items under a single heading;

(b) The staggering of more items over two or more years.

23. Subject to the recommendations of the General Committee regarding paragraph 22 above, the draft agenda of the thirty-seventh session would consist of the following items:³

[Same text as the provisional agenda in document A/37/150, with the exception of items 134 to 139.]

134. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (S.1).

135. New international human order (S.2).

136. Question of the Malvinas Islands (S.3).

137. Question of Puerto Rico (S.4).

138. Relationship between disarmament and development (S.5).

139. Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security (A.1).

³ Abbreviations used in this paragraph:
S item on the supplementary list (A/37/200).
A additional item (A/37/241)

ALLOCATION OF ITEMS

24. The allocation of items described in paragraph 37 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 items in a manner which will best enhance the effectiveness and the impact of the Assembly's work. In this connection, the General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 4 of its decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

"4. Substantive items should normally be discussed initially in a Main Committee and, therefore, items previously allocated to plenary meetings should henceforth be referred to a Main Committee unless there are compelling circumstances requiring their continued consideration in plenary meeting."

25. The following items of the draft agenda have not been considered previously as separate items by the General Assembly:

- 131. Question of the review of the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects.
- 132. State of signatures and ratifications of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol I) and the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II).
- 134. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.
- 135. New international human order.
- 136. Question of the Malvinas Islands.
- 137. Question of Puerto Rico.
- 138. Relationship between disarmament and development.
- 139. Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The sponsors of the requests for the inclusion of those items in the agenda have suggested that they should be allocated as follows:

Item 131	Special Political Committee
Item 132	Sixth Committee
Item 134	Plenary meetings
Item 135	Third Committee
Item 136	Plenary meetings
Item 137	Fourth Committee
Item 138	First Committee
Item 139	First Committee.

26. With regard to item 8 of the draft agenda (Adoption of the agenda and organization of work), the General Committee may wish to recommend that subitem (b) (Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly) should again be allocated to the Fifth Committee with the suggestion that it be considered within the framework of item 108 of the draft agenda (Pattern of conferences).

27. In connection 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 report:⁴

Chapter I	Plenary meetings
Chapter II	
(a) Substantive aspects	Second and Third Committees
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects	Fifth Committee
Chapter III	
Section A	Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Section B	
(a) Substantive aspects	Third Committee
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects	Fifth Committee
Section C	
(a) Substantive aspects	Second and Third Committees
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects	Fifth Committee
Section D	
(a) Substantive aspects	Second Committee
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects	Fifth Committee
Section E	
(a) Substantive aspects	Plenary meetings
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects	Fifth Committee
Sections F and G	
(a) Substantive aspects	Third Committee
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects	Fifth Committee
Section H	Second Committee
Section I	Third Committee
Section J	Second Committee
Section K	
(a) Substantive aspects	Third Committee
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects	Fifth Committee
Chapter IV	
Sections A to C	
(a) Substantive aspects	Second Committee
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects	Fifth Committee
Section D	Second and Third Committees
Sections E to K	
(a) Substantive aspects	Second Committee
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects	Fifth Committee
Chapter V	
Sections A to C	
(a) Substantive aspects	Third Committee
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects	Fifth Committee
Chapter VI	
Sections A and B	
(a) Substantive aspects	Second Committee
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects	Fifth Committee
Section C	Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Section D	Plenary meetings, Second and Fourth Committees

⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3

Section E	
(a) Substantive aspects	Second Committee
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects	Fifth Committee
Chapter VII	
(a) Substantive aspects	Third Committee
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects	Fifth Committee
Chapter VIII	Plenary meetings, Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Chapter IX	
Sections A and B	Plenary meetings
Section C	Plenary meetings and Fifth Committee
Section D	Second Committee
Section E	Second and Fifth Committees
Section F	Plenary meetings and Third Committee
Section G	Plenary meetings and Second Committee
Section H	Plenary meetings and Fifth Committee
Section I	Second Committee
Section J	
(a) Substantive aspects	Second Committee
(b) Administrative and budgetary aspects	Fifth Committee
Section K	Fifth Committee

28. With regard to item 18 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 Committee⁵ 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.

29. In connection with item 32 of the draft agenda (Question of Namibia), the General Committee will recall that at the 4th plenary meeting of its thirty-sixth session the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting on the understanding that hearings of organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee.

30. With regard to item 33 of the draft agenda (Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa), the Secretary-General wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to the following:

(a) At the 4th plenary meeting of its thirty-sixth 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.

(b) At its 49th meeting, on 2 April 1982, the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, in considering the programme for the International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa, decided to recommend that the General Assembly should devote a special meeting to the Year on 5 November 1982.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23

31. In connection with item 37 of the draft agenda (Question of Cyprus), the General Committee will recall that at the 4th plenary meeting of its thirty-fourth session⁶ 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 their views and that it would then resume its consideration of the item taking into account the report of the Special Political Committee.

32. With regard to item 55 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 report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1981,⁷ 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 connection with its consideration of item 55.

33. In connection with item 71 (k) of the draft agenda (Effective mobilization and integration of women in development), the Secretary-General wishes to recall that in paragraph 1 of its resolution 36/127 the General Assembly recommended, in the light of paragraphs 80 to 82 of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations,⁸ that documents concerning the integration of women in development should be made available to the Third Committee under the relevant agenda item.

34. With regard to item 104 of the draft agenda (Programme planning), the Secretary-General wishes to recall that in section I, paragraph 2, of its resolution 36/228 A the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations set forth in the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination concerning an order of priorities among programmes.⁹ In paragraph 471 of that report, the Committee recommended that each chapter of the proposed medium-term plan should be submitted to the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly before the plan as a whole was adopted by the Assembly in plenary meeting.

35. In connection with item 128 of the draft agenda (Draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally), the Secretary-General wishes to recall that in paragraph 1 of its resolution 36/167 the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session with a view to the possible allocation of the item to the Sixth Committee

36. With regard to item 130 of the draft agenda (Draft standard rules of procedure for the United Nations conferences), the Secretary-General wishes to recall that in decision 36/427 the General Assembly decided that the question of the draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations

⁶ The item was not discussed during the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions.

⁷ A.37/382

⁸ E.1981/3

⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 38, chap. VII*

conferences, which had been considered by the Fifth Committee at the thirty-sixth session, should be referred to the thirty-seventh session for consideration by the Sixth Committee.

37. Subject to changes made by the General Committee in the light of the comments contained in paragraphs 25 to 36 above, the allocation of the items of the draft agenda, as based on previous practice, would be the following:¹⁰

Plenary meetings

- 1 Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Iraq (P.1)
- 2 Minute of silent prayer or meditation (P 2)
- 3 Credentials of representatives to the thirty-seventh 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 and organization of work (P 8);¹¹
 - (a) Report of the General Committee
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, III (section E), VI (section D), VIII and IX (sections A to C, F, G and H)) (P 12)¹²
- 13 Report of the International Court of Justice (P 13)
- 14 Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (P 14)¹³
- 15 Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (P 15)
 - (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
 - (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council
- 16 Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections (P 16)
 - (a) Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board,
 - (b) Election of nineteen members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,
 - (c) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council,
 - (d) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,
 - (e) Election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries,

¹⁰ Abbreviations used in the allocation of items:
P item on the provisional agenda (A/37/150).
S item on the supplementary list (A/37/200).
A additional item (A/37/241)

¹¹ For subitem (b), see "Fifth Committee", item 14, see also para 26 above

¹² The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees as follows

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| (a) Chapter IX (section G) | Second Committee |
| (b) Chapter IX (section F) | Third Committee |
| (c) Chapters III (section E) and IX (sections C and H) | Fifth Committee |
| (d) Chapter VI (section D) | Second and Fourth Committees |
| (e) Chapter VIII | Second, Third and Fifth Committees |

For further details, see para 27 above

¹³ See para 32 above

- (f) Election of seventeen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.
 - (g) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P 17)¹⁴
 - (h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women,
 - (i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,
 - (j) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,
 - (k) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia,
 - (l) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries
 18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P 18)¹⁵
 - (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
 - 19 Admission of new Members to the United Nations (P 19)
 - 20 The situation in Kampuchea: report of the Secretary-General (P 20)
 21. Consideration and adoption of the revised draft World Charter for Nature: report of the Secretary-General (P 21)
 22. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, report of the Secretary-General (P 22)
 - 23 Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General (P 23)
 - 24 Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General (P 24)
 - 25 The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General (P 25)
 - 26 Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (P 26)
 - 27 Preparation of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (P 27)
 - 28 Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (P 28)
 - 29 Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General (P 29)
 - 30 Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General (P 30)
 - 31 Question of Palestine (P 31)
 - (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,
 - (b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,
 - (c) Reports of the Secretary-General
 - 32 Question of Namibia (P 32)¹⁶
 - (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) Reports of the Secretary-General
 - 33 Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P 33)¹⁷
 - (a) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,

¹⁴ For subitems (a) to (g), see "Fifth Committee", item 16

¹⁵ See para 28 above

¹⁶ See para 29 above

¹⁷ See para 30 above

- (b) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports.
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General
- 34 The situation in the Middle East reports of the Secretary-General (P 34)
- 35 Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (P 35)
- 36 Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (P 36)
- 37 Question of Cyprus report of the Secretary-General (P 37) ¹⁸
- 38 Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (P 38) ¹⁹

First Committee

- 1 Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security report of the Secretary-General (P 39)
- 2 Reduction of military budgets (P 40).
 - (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission.
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General
- 3 Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/83 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 41)
- 4 Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons report of the Committee on Disarmament (P 42)
- 5 Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/85 report of the Committee on Disarmament (P 43)
- 6 Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa. report of the Secretary-General (P 44)
- 7 Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (P 45)
- 8 Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia report of the Secretary-General (P 46)
- 9. 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 (P 47)
- 10. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (P.48).
- 11 World Disarmament Conference report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (P 49)
- 12 Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (P 50)
 - (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission.
 - (b) Report of the Committee on Disarmament.
 - (c) Disarmament Week. report of the Secretary-General.
 - (d) Nuclear weapons in all aspects report of the Committee on Disarmament.
 - (e) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements report of the Secretary-General.
 - (f) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war.
 - (g) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon report of the Committee on Disarmament.
 - (h) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session report of the Committee on Disarmament
- 13 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 Secretary-General (P 51).
- 14 Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons report of the Committee on Disarmament (P 52)

- 15 Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons report of the Committee on Disarmament (P 53).
- 16 Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (P 54)
 - (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament.
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
- 17 General and complete disarmament (P 55).²⁰
 - (a) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons. report of the Committee on Disarmament;
 - (b) Prevention of an arms race in outer space and prohibition of anti-satellite systems. report of the Committee on Disarmament;
 - (c) Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament;
 - (d) Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present report of the Committee on Disarmament.
 - (e) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes. report of the Committee on Disarmament.
 - (f) Strategic arms limitation talks
- 18 Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General (P 56)
- 19 Conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of the stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space. report of the Committee on Disarmament (P 57).
- 20 Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States report of the Secretary-General (P 58)
- 21 Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security report of the Secretary-General (P 59).
- 22 Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (P 133)
 - (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;
 - (b) Implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade and consideration of initiatives and proposals of Member States.
 - (c) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament report of the Secretary-General.
 - (d) World Disarmament Campaign. report of the Secretary-General

Special Political Committee

- 1 Effects of atomic radiation. report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (P 60)
- 2 Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (P 61)
- 3 International co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (P 62).
 - (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.
 - (b) Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
 - (i) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference.
 - (ii) Report of the Conference
- 4 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 63)
- 5 Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (P 64)
- 6 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (P 65) ²¹
 - (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.

¹⁸ See para 31 above, see also footnote 1

¹⁹ See footnote 1

²⁰ See para 32 above

²¹ See footnote 2

- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General.
- 7 International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees: report of the Secretary-General (P.66).
- 8 Questions relating to information (P.67):
- (a) Report of the Committee on Information;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- 9 Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea: report of the Secretary-General (P.68)
10. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (P.69).
- 11 Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (P.70)

Second Committee

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters II, III (sections A, C, D, H and J), IV, VI, VIII and IX (sections D, E, G, I and J)) (P.12).²²
2. Development and international economic co-operation (P.71)
- (a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;
- (b) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.
- (c) Trade and development:
- (i) Report of the Trade and Development Board,
- (ii) Report of the Secretary-General,
- (iii) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- (d) Industrialization
- (i) Report of the Industrial Development Board,
- (ii) Report of the Secretary-General,
- (e) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
- (f) Food problems:
- (i) Report of the World Food Council,
- (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
- (g) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries;
- (h) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General.
- (i) Environment:
- (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its session of a special character and on its tenth session,
- (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
- (j) Human settlements.
- (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements,
- (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General,
- (k) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General.²³
- (l) Long-term trends in economic development: report of the Secretary-General;
- (m) United Nations Special Fund,
- (n) New and renewable sources of energy
- (i) Report of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy;
- (ii) Report of the Secretary-General,
- (o) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General.
- 3 Operational activities for development (P.72):
- (a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General,
- (b) United Nations Development Programme: report of the Secretary-General,
- (c) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
- (d) United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration,
- (e) United Nations Fund for Population Activities,
- (f) United Nations Volunteers programme;
- (g) United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries,
- (h) United Nations Children's Fund;
- (i) World Food Programme;
- (j) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.
- 4 Training and research (P.73)
- (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director;
- (b) United Nations University: report of the Council of the United Nations University
5. Special economic and disaster relief assistance (P.74)
- (a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: reports of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary-General,
- (c) Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Saharan region: report of the Secretary-General

Third Committee

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters II, III (sections A to C, F, G, I and K), IV (section D), V, VI (section C), VII, VIII and IX (section F)) (P.12)²⁴
- 2 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.75)
- 3 Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General (P.76).
- 4 International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace: report of the Secretary-General (P.77)
5. World social situation: reports of the Secretary-General (P.78)
- 6 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.79)

²² The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to plenary meetings and to the Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees as follows:

(a) Chapter IX (section G)	Plenary meetings
(b) Chapter IV (section D)	Third Committee
(c) Chapters III (section D), IV (sections A to C and E to K), VI (sections A, B and E) and IX (sections E and J)	Fifth Committee
(d) Chapter VI (section D)	Plenary meetings and Fourth Committee
(e) Chapters II, III (sections A and C) and VI (section C)	Third and Fifth Committees
(f) Chapter VIII	Plenary meetings and Third and Fifth Committees

For further details, see para. 27 above

²³ See para. 33 above

²⁴ The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to plenary meetings and to the Second and Fifth Committees as follows:

(a) Chapter IX (section F)	Plenary meetings
(b) Chapter IV (section D)	Second Committee
(c) Chapters III (sections B, F, G and K), V and VII	Fifth Committee
(d) Chapters II, III (sections A and C) and VI (section C)	Second and Fifth Committees
(e) Chapter VIII	Plenary meetings and Second and Fifth Committees

For further details, see para. 27 above

- 7 Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (P.80):
 - (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
- 8 Policies and programmes relating to youth: report of the Secretary-General (P.81).
- 9 Question of the elderly and the aged: reports of the Secretary-General (P.82)
- 10 World Assembly on Aging (P.83).
- 11 Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (P.84)
- 12 Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General (P.85)
- 13 Question of a convention on the rights of the child (P.86)
14. International Covenants on Human Rights (P.87).
 - (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.
 - (c) Publicity for the work of the Human Rights Committee: report of the Secretary-General.
 - (d) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: report of the Secretary-General
- 15 Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (P.88)
 - (a) Unilateral declarations by Member States against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General.
 - (b) Draft Code of Medical Ethics: report of the Secretary-General
- 16 World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General (P.89)
- 17 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (P.90)
 - (a) Report of the High Commissioner.
 - (b) Question of the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner;
 - (c) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General
- 18 United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (P.91)
 - (a) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General.
 - (b) Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General.
 - (c) Draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and for the Solution of Other Vital National and International Problems: report of the Secretary-General
- 19 Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General (P.92)
- 20 International campaign against traffic in drugs: report of the Secretary-General (P.93)
- 21 Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (P.94)
- 22 New international humanitarian order: report of the Secretary-General (P.95)

Fourth Committee

1. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (P.96):
 - (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 East Timor (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.
- 3 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 Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa (P.98)
 - (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
- 4 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.99)
 - (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.
- 5 Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter VI (section D)) (P.12) ²⁵
- 6 United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (P.100)
- 7 Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (P.101)
- 8 Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18) ²⁶
 - (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

Fifth Committee

- 1 Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.102)
 - (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 1982-1983 (P.103)
- 3 Programme planning (P.104) ²⁷
 - (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

²⁵ Chapter VI (section D) would be referred also to plenary meetings and to the Second Committee, for further details, see para. 27 above

²⁶ See para. 28 above

²⁷ See para. 34 above

- (b) Medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989.
(c) Reports of the Secretary-General
4. Financial emergency of the United Nations (P 105).
(a) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations.
(b) Report of the Secretary-General
5. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (P 106):
(a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
(b) Impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations.
(c) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal report of the Secretary-General
6. Joint Inspection Unit reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (P.107)
7. Pattern of conferences (P 108) ²⁸
(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences.
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General
8. Control and limitation of documentation (P.109)
9. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (P 110)
10. Personnel questions (P 111)
(a) Composition of the Secretariat report of the Secretary-General.
(b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations report of the Secretary-General.
(c) Other personnel questions
11. Report of the International Civil Service Commission (P 112)
12. United Nations pension system (P.113)
(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General
13. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (P 114)
(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force report of the Secretary-General.
(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon report of the Secretary-General
14. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work (P 8) ²⁹
(b) Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly
15. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters II, III (sections A to G and K), IV (sections A to C and E to K), V, VI (sections A to C and E), VII, VIII and IX (sections C, E, H, J and K) (P 12) ³⁰
16. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P 17) ³¹
- (a) Appointment of five members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
(b) Appointment of six members of the Committee on Contributions.
(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors.
(d) Confirmation of the appointment of three members of the Investments Committee.
(e) Appointment of three members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.
(f) International Civil Service Commission
(i) Appointment of five members of the Commission.
(ii) Designation of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Commission.
(g) Appointment of three members and three alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

Sixth Committee

1. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind report of the Secretary-General (P 115)
2. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order report of the Secretary-General (P 116)
3. Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations (P 117)
(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 report of the Secretary-General.
(b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations
4. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (P 118)
5. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fifteenth session (P 119)
6. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives report of the Secretary-General (P 120)
7. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (P 121)
8. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (P 122)
9. Review of the multilateral treaty-making process report of the Secretary-General (P 123)
10. United Nations Conference on Succession of States in respect of State Property, Archives and Debts report of the Secretary-General (P 124)
11. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-fourth session (P 125)
12. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P 126)
13. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P 127)
(a) Report of the Special Committee.
(b) Updating of the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* and the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* report of the Secretary-General
14. Draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally (P 128) ³²
15. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (P 129)
16. Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences report of the Secretary-General (P 130) ³³

²⁸ See para 26 above

²⁹ For subitem (a), see "Plenary meetings", item 8, see also para 26 above

³⁰ The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to plenary meetings and to the Second and Third Committees as follows

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Chapters III (section F) and IX (sections C and H) | Plenary Meetings |
| (b) Chapters III (section D), IV (sections A to C and E to K), VI (sections A, B and E) and IX (sections E and J) | Second Committee |
| (c) Chapters III (sections B, F, G and K), V and VII | Third Committee |
| (d) Chapters II, III (sections A and C) and VI (section C) | Second and Third Committees |
| (e) Chapter VIII | Plenary meetings and Second and Third Committees |

For further details, see para 27 above

³¹ For subitems (b) to (f), see "Plenary meetings", item 17

³² See para 35 above

³³ See para 36 above

DOCUMENT A/37/250

First report of the General Committee

[Original: English/French]
[22 September 1982]

1. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 22 September 1982, the General Committee considered the memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/37/1). A summary of the discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

General Committee

2. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (A/BUR/37/1, para. 4), the General Committee took note of paragraphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly decision 34/401.

Schedule of meetings

3. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 5), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 3 of its decision 34/401.

General debate

4. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 6 and 7), the General Committee recommends that:

(a) The general debate should begin on Monday, 27 September and end on Friday, 15 October 1982;

(b) The list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate should be closed on Wednesday, 29 September, at 6 p.m.

Explanations of vote

5. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 8), the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to paragraph 7 of its decision 34/401.

Closing date of the session

6. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 9), the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that the closing date of the thirty-seventh session should be Tuesday, 21 December 1982.

Records of the Main Committees

7. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 10), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to rule 58 of the rules of procedure which 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 connection, the General Committee also recommends to the General Assembly that the practice whereby the Special Political Committee may obtain, on specific request, transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings, or portions thereof, should be maintained for the thirty-seventh session. Furthermore, the General Committee wishes to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 10 (e) of its resolution 2538 (XXIV)

of 11 December 1969. In this connection, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that its decision not to reproduce *in extenso* statements made in a Main Committee should be maintained for the thirty-seventh session.

Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees

8. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 12), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 18 and 19 of its decision 34/401.

Concluding statements

9. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 13), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 17 of its decision 34/401.

Budgetary and financial questions

10. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 14 and 15), who referred to rule 153 of the rules of procedure, the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 12 and 13 of its decision 34/401.

Documentation

11. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 16), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 28 of its decision 34/401.

12. Furthermore, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 17), the General Committee recommends that the General Assembly should urge all Member States and subsidiary organs to exercise maximum restraint in requesting circulation of material as official documents of the Assembly.

Resolutions

13. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 18), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 32 of its decision 34/401.

Special conferences

14. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 19), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to recommendation 6 of the Committee on Conferences, adopted by the Assembly in paragraph (b) of its decision 34/405.

Meetings of subsidiary organs

15. The General Committee, in the light of recommendations submitted by the Committee on Conferences (A/37/450 and Add.1), decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the following subsidiary organs of the Assembly should be authorized to meet during the thirty-seventh session:

(a) *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean;

(b) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(c) Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine;

- (d) Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
- (e) Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
- (f) United Nations Council for Namibia.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

16. The General Committee considered the draft agenda of the thirty-seventh session submitted by the Secretary-General in his memorandum (A/BUR/37/1, para. 23). All the items contained in the draft agenda formed part of the following documents:

- (a) Provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session (A/37/150);
- (b) Supplementary list (A/37/200);
- (c) Request for the inclusion of an additional item (A/37/241).

17. The General Committee, by 13 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions, rejected an amendment aimed at deleting subitem (b) (Report of the Secretary-General) of item 54 of the draft agenda (Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons).

18. The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly the inclusion of item 135 of the draft agenda, as revised by its sponsor (New international human order: moral aspects of development), as subitem (p) of item 71 (Development and international economic co-operation).

19. The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly the inclusion of item 136 of the draft agenda in the following amended form:

- (a) In all languages except Spanish: Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
- (b) In Spanish: Cuestión de las Islas Malvinas (Falkland).

20. In connection with item 137 of the draft agenda (Question of Puerto Rico), the General Committee decided, by a roll-call vote of 11 to 7, with 8 abstentions, not to recommend the inclusion of this item. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ghana, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Against: Austria, Brazil, Canada, France, Haiti, Jamaica, Philippines, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta.

Abstaining: Cyprus, Kuwait, Mali, Nigeria, Qatar, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia.

21. The General Committee took note of the suggestions of the Secretary-General (A/BUR/37/1, para. 22) regarding:

- (a) The grouping of related items under a single heading;
- (b) The staggering of more items over two or more years.

22. Taking into account paragraphs 17 to 21 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following agenda:

[Same text as the draft agenda in paragraph 23 of document A/BUR/37/1, except for item 71 (p), which was added, and items 135 to 137, which replaced items 135 to 139.]

- 71. Development and international economic co-operation:
 - (p) New international human order: moral aspects of development.³⁴
- 135. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).³⁵
- 136. Relationship between disarmament and development.
- 137. Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.³⁶

ALLOCATION OF ITEMS

23. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 24), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 4 of its decision 34/401.

24. Taking into account the recommendations in paragraphs 16 to 22 above regarding the inclusion of items in the agenda, the General Committee approved the allocation of items contained in paragraph 37 of the Secretary-General's memorandum (A/BUR/37/1) with the following modifications:

(a) *Plenary meetings*

(i) Item 8 (Adoption of the agenda and organization of work)—The General Committee decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 26), to recommend that the General Assembly allocate subitem (b) (Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly) to the Fifth Committee with the suggestion that it be considered within the framework of item 108 (Pattern of conferences).

(ii) Item 18 (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. 28), to recommend that the General Assembly should refer to the Fourth Committee all the chapters of the report of the Special Committee⁵ relating to specific Territories so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

(iii) Item 32 (Question of Namibia)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting on the understanding that hearings from organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee.

(iv) Item 33 (Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa)

a. The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee;

b. The General Committee also decided to recommend that the General Assembly should hold a special plenary

³⁴ See para. 18 above

³⁵ See para. 19 above

³⁶ See para. 20 above

meeting, on 5 November 1982, devoted to the International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa.

(v) Item 37 (Question of Cyprus)—The General Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should defer a decision on the allocation of the item to an appropriate time in the future (see A/37/250/Add.4, below).

(vi) Item 134 (Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

(vii) Item 135 (Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas))—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

(b) *First Committee*

(i) Item 55 (General and complete disarmament)—The General Committee decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/BUR/37/1, para. 32), to recommend that the relevant paragraphs of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1981,⁷ which would be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 55.

(ii) Item 136 (Relationship between disarmament and development)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the First Committee on the understanding that the development aspects of the question would be brought to the attention of the Second Committee in connection with its consideration of item 71 (Development and international economic co-operation).

(iii) Item 137 (Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the First Committee.

(c) *Special Political Committee*

Item 131 (Question of the review of the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Special Political Committee.

(d) *Second Committee*

(i) Item 71 (k) (Effective mobilization and integration of women in development)—The General Committee decided to recommend that documents concerning the integration of women in development should be made available to the Third Committee under item 91.

(ii) Item 71 (p) (New international human order: moral aspects of development)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the subitem should be allocated to the Second Committee.

(e) *Fifth Committee*

(i) Item 104 (Programme planning)—The General Committee decided to recommend that each chapter of the proposed medium-term plan should be submitted to the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly before the plan as a whole was adopted by the Assembly in plenary meeting.

(ii) Item 107 (Joint Inspection Unit)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee with the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

(f) *Sixth Committee*

(i) Item 128 (Draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Sixth Committee.

(ii) Item 130 (Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Sixth Committee.

(iii) Item 132 (State of signatures and ratifications of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol I) and the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II))—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Sixth Committee.

25. Taking into account paragraphs 23 and 24 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following allocation of items:¹⁰

[*Same text as paragraph 37 of document A/BUR/37/1, except for the items listed below.*]

Plenary meetings

- 8 Adoption of the agenda and organization of work (P 8)³⁷
 - (a) Report of the General Committee
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (P 14)³⁸
- 18 Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P 18)³⁹
 - (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
- 32 Question of Namibia (P 32)⁴⁰
 - (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) Reports of the Secretary-General
- 33 Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P 33)⁴¹
 - (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) Reports of the Secretary-General
- 37 Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (P 38)
- 38 Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (S 1)
- 39 Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (S 3)

³⁷ For subitem (b), see "Fifth Committee", item 14 see also para. 24 (a) (i) above

³⁸ See para. 24 (b) (i) above

³⁹ See para. 24 (a) (ii) above

⁴⁰ See para. 24 (a) (iii) above

⁴¹ See para. 24 (a) (iv) above

First Committee

17. General and complete disarmament (P 55):³⁸
- (a) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
 - (b) Prevention of an arms race in outer space and prohibition of anti-satellite systems: report of the Committee on Disarmament.
 - (c) Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament.
 - (d) Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present: report of the Committee on Disarmament.
 - (e) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Committee on Disarmament.
 - (f) Strategic arms limitation talks
- 23 Relationship between disarmament and development (S 5)⁴²
- 24 Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security (A.1).

Special Political Committee

- 12 Question of the review of the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (P 131)
13. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P 33)⁴¹
- (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) Reports of the Secretary-General

Second Committee

- 2 Development and international economic co-operation (P 71)⁴²
- (a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.
 - (b) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.
 - (c) Trade and development
 - (i) Report of the Trade and Development Board.
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General.
 - (iii) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
 - (d) Industrialization
 - (i) Report of the Industrial Development Board.
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General
 - (e) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development.
 - (f) Food problems
 - (i) Report of the World Food Council.
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General.
 - (g) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries.
 - (h) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General.
 - (i) Environment
 - (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its session of a special character and on its tenth session.
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General.
 - (j) Human settlements
 - (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements.
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General.
 - (k) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General.⁴³

- (l) Long-term trends in economic development: report of the Secretary-General.
- (m) United Nations Special Fund;
- (n) New and renewable sources of energy.
 - (i) Report of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General.
- (o) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General.
- (p) New international human order: moral aspects of development (S 2)⁴⁴

Third Committee

- 18 United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (P 91)⁴⁵
- (a) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General.
 - (b) Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General.
 - (c) Draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and for the Solution of Other Vital National and International Problems: report of the Secretary-General

Fourth Committee

- 8 Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P 18)⁴⁶
- (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
- 9 Question of Namibia (P 32):⁴⁰
- (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) Reports of the Secretary-General.

Fifth Committee

- 3 Programme planning (P 104)⁴⁵
- (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.
 - (b) Medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989.
 - (c) Reports of the Secretary-General
- 6 Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (P 107)⁴⁶
- 7 Pattern of conferences (P 108)⁴⁷
- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences.
 - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General
- 14 Adoption of the agenda and organization of work (P.8)⁴⁸
- (b) Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly

Sixth Committee

- 17 State of signatures and ratifications of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol I) and the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II) (P 132).

⁴² See para 24 (b) (ii)⁴³ See para 24 (d) (i)⁴⁴ See para 24 (d) (ii)⁴⁵ See para 24 (e) (i)⁴⁶ See para 24 (e) (ii)⁴⁷ See para 24 (a) (i).⁴⁸ For subitem (a), see "Plenary meetings", item 8, see also para 24 (a) (i)

DOCUMENT A/37/250/ADD.1

Second report of the General Committee

[Original: French]
[8 October 1982]

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND
ALLOCATION OF ITEMS

1. At its 3rd meeting, on 8 October 1982, the General Committee considered a request submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/37/243) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

“Immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests”.

In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly:

- (a) That the item should be included in the agenda;
- (b) That it should be allocated to the First Committee.

2. At the same meeting, the General Committee considered a second request submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/37/242) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

“Intensification of efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and ensure the safe development of nuclear energy”.

In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly:

- (a) That the item should be included in the agenda;
- (b) That it should be allocated to the First Committee.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

3. Also at its 3rd meeting, the General Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the letter dated 1 October 1982 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly (A/37/450/Add.2), decided to recommend that the General Assembly should authorize the following subsidiary organs to hold meetings during the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly:

- (a) Committee of Governmental Experts to Evaluate the Present Structure of the Secretariat in the Administrative, Finance and Personnel Areas;
- (b) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;
- (c) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

DOCUMENT A/37/250/ADD.2

Third report of the General Committee

[Original: French]
[11 November 1982]

1. At its 4th meeting, on 11 November 1982, the General Committee considered a request submitted by Argentina, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (A/37/244) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

“Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America”.

In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly:

- (a) That the item should be included in the agenda;
- (b) That it should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

2. At the same meeting, the General Committee considered a request submitted by Cyprus (A/37/245) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

“Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations”.

In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly:

- (a) That the item should be included in the agenda;
- (b) That it should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

DOCUMENT A/37/250/ADD.3

Fourth report of the General Committee

[Original: French]
[1 December 1982]

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND
ALLOCATION OF ITEMS

1. At its 5th meeting, on 1 December 1982, the General Committee considered a request submitted by Argentina,

Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (A/37/

246) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

“Observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Simón Bolívar, the Liberator”.

In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly:

- (a) That the item should be included in the agenda;
- (b) That it should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

2. At the same meeting, the General Committee, in the light of a recommendation contained in the letter dated 15 November 1982 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly (A/37/450/Add.4), decided to recommend to the Assembly that the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories should be authorized to meet during the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/37/250/ADD.4

Fifth report of the General Committee

[Original: French]
[10 May 1983]

1. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, the General Assembly had decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/37/250, para. 24 (a) (v)), to defer a decision on the allocation of agenda item 37 (Question of Cyprus) to an appropriate time in the future.

2. At its 6th meeting, on 10 May 1983, the General Committee decided, by 21 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions, to recommend that the General Assembly should consider

item 37 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 their views, and that the Assembly would then resume its consideration of the item, taking into account the report of the Special Political Committee.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/37/250, paras. 2-14), adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the thirty-seventh session (see decision 37/401).⁴⁹

At its 4th, 24th, 65th, 88th and 116th plenary meetings, on 24 September, 8 October, 12 November and 2 December 1982 and 10 May 1983, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first (A/37/250, paras. 16-25), second (A/37/250/Add.1, paras. 1 and 2), third (A/37/250/Add.2, paras. 1 and 2), fourth (A/37/250/Add.3, para. 1) and fifth (A/37/250/Add.4, para. 2) reports, adopted the agenda and the allocation of agenda items for the thirty-seventh session (see decision 37/402).⁴⁹

For the final text of the agenda, see A/37/251 and Add.1 to 3; for the allocation of agenda items, see A/37/252 and Add.1 to 3.

At its 4th, 24th, 31st and 88th plenary meetings, on 24 September, 8 and 14 October and 2 December 1982, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences (see A/37/450 and Add.1 to 3) and of the General Committee (A/37/250, para. 15; A/37/250/Add.1, para. 3; and A/37/250/Add.3, para. 2), authorized certain subsidiary organs to hold meetings during the thirty-seventh session (see decision 37/403).⁴⁹

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 16 November 1982, the General Assembly adopted, by 138 votes to 1, draft resolution C, concerning agenda items 109 and 8 (b), submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/37/605, para. 36). For the final text, see resolution 37/14 C.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/50	Preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session	Replaced by A/37/50/Rev 1
A/37/50/Rev 1	<i>Idem</i>	
A/37/100	Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session	
A/37/100/Add.1	Annotated agenda of the thirty-seventh session	
A/37/141	Secretary-General request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 131
A/37/142	Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 132
A/37/191	Iraq request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 134
A/37/192	Philippines request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 71
A/37/193	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 135
A/37/195	Sweden request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 136
A/37/241	Sierra Leone request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 137
A/37/242	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 139
A/37/243	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 138
A/37/244	Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session	
A/37/245	Cyprus request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 141
A/37/246	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session	
A/37/251 and Add.1-3	Agenda of the thirty-seventh session	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings</i> , vol. I, p. v
A/37/252 and Add.1-3	Allocation of agenda items for the thirty-seventh session	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51</i> , sect. 1
A/37/450 and Add.1 and 2	Letters dated 14 and 22 September and 1 October 1982 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	
A/37/450/Add.3 and 4	Letters dated 12 October and 15 November 1982 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	
A/37/605	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda items 108, 109, 8 (b) and 12

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

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

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Document A/37/L.39: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Malta, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uganda, Yugoslavia and Zambia draft resolution	1
Document A/37/L.39/Rev.1: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Malta, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia and Zambia revised draft resolution	2
Document A/37/L.39/Rev.2: Algérie, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bénin, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia and Zambia revised draft resolution	2
Action taken by the General Assembly	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item	3

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 91st meeting

DOCUMENT A/37/L.39

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Malta, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uganda, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[24 November 1982]

The General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed by the continuing deterioration of international relations, the frequent recourse to the threat or use of force, the further escalation of the arms race, particularly in its nuclear dimension, the aggravation of global economic problems and the continued stalemate in the resolution of various fundamental international crises and their exacerbation,

Gravely concerned at the crisis in many multilateral negotiations and in co-operation especially within the United Nations,

Noting with concern that the United Nations system of collective security has not been used effectively,

Gravely concerned at the frequent disregard shown for the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations,

Convinced that there is an urgent and imperative need for strict respect for the provisions of the Charter and for strengthening the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security and in solving international problems in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations¹

and the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes,²

Bearing in mind the views expressed by Member States during the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/37/1);

2. *Solemnly reaffirms* that genuine and stable peace and security in the world can be achieved by strict adherence to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to international law and that all States should fulfil in good faith their obligations assumed in accordance therewith;

3. *Emphasizes* the imperative need to strengthen the role and effectiveness of the United Nations as indispensable for the maintenance of international peace and security, for the settlement of international disputes and crises by peaceful means, for the strengthening of international co-operation on the basis of equality and for the promotion of economic and social development;

4. *Calls upon* all organs of the United Nations to discharge fully and effectively their responsibilities in accordance with the Charter and upon all Member States to contribute actively to that end;

¹ General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV)

² General Assembly resolution 37/10, annex

5. *Requests* the Security Council to carry out the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and to give due consideration to the report of the Secretary-General;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General in discharging his responsibilities under the Charter to continue his efforts towards strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil the effective and decisive role as envisaged for it in the Charter;

7. *Urges* that efforts to this end continue, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly as well as those which Member States may wish to offer, while views of institutions and eminent persons may also be taken into consideration as appropriate;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.39/REV.1

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Malta, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia and Zambia: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]

[1 December 1982]

The General Assembly,

[Same text as document A/37/L.39 above, with the exception of operative paragraph 3.]

3. *Emphasizes* the imperative need to strengthen the role and effectiveness of the United Nations as indispensable for the maintenance of international peace and security, for the settlement of international disputes and crises by peaceful means, for the strengthening of international co-operation on the basis of sovereign equality and for the promotion of economic and social development and of human rights;

DOCUMENT A/37/L.39/REV.2

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia and Zambia: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]

[3 December 1982]

The General Assembly,

[Same text as document A/37/L.39/Rev.1 above, with the exception of the first preambular paragraph.]

Deeply disturbed by the continuing deterioration of international relations, the frequent recourse to the threat or use of force, the further escalation of the arms race, particularly in its nuclear dimension, the aggravation of global economic problems, widespread, mass and flagrant violations of human rights, all hindrances to the process of decolonization and the continued stalemate in the resolution of various fundamental international crises and their exacerbation,

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 3 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/37/L.39/Rev.2. For the final text, see resolution 37/67.³

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1</i>
A/37/586-S/15472	Letter dated 25 October 1982 from the representative of Fiji to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Third Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting, held at Suva, Fiji, from 14 to 18 October 1982	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982</i>

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

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

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Document A/37/L.24 and Add.1: Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Liberia, Malta, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zaire: draft resolution	2
Documents A/37/679 and Add.1: Report of the Second Committee	2
Document A/37/745: Report of the Third Committee	14
Document A/37/783: Report of the Fifth Committee	37
Document A/37/L.60: Algeria, Bolivia, Cuba, Mexico and Yugoslavia: amendment to draft resolution XVI submitted by the Third Committee in document A/37/745	38
Document A/37/L.61: Algeria, France, Greece, Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia: amendment to draft resolution XVIII submitted by the Third Committee in document A/37/745	38
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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Second Committee*, 3rd to 12th, 26th, 27th, 32nd, 33rd, 36th, 40th to 42nd, 46th and 47th meetings; *ibid.*, *Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Third Committee*, 3rd, 15th, 57th, 58th and 61st to 75th meetings; *ibid.*, *Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 42nd, 61st, 69th, 71st and 76th meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 69th, 109th, 110th and 114th meetings.

** For the questions dealt with in the report and considered under other agenda items, see the annex fascicle for agenda items 99 and 12, the annex fascicles for agenda items 103 and 104, and the annex fascicle for agenda items 108, 109, 8 (b) and 12; see also the annex fascicles for the following agenda items: item 71, item 72, item 73, item 74, items 75, 76, 79 and 80, items 77, 81 to 83 and 89, item 78, items 84 to 88, item 90, items 91 and 92, item 93 and item 94. For the questions dealt with in the preceding report, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12.

NOTE

Allocation of the chapters (I-IX) of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1982 (A/37/3 (parts I-III))

PLENARY MEETINGS:

Chapters I, III (section E), VI (section D), VIII and IX (sections A to C, F, G and H) (section E of chapter III and sections C and H of chapter IX were also referred to the Fifth Committee, section D of chapter VI was also referred to the Second and Fourth Committees; chapter VIII was also referred to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees; section F of chapter IX was also referred to the the Third Committee; section G of chapter IX was also referred to the Second Committee).

SECOND COMMITTEE:

Chapters II, III (sections A, C, D, H and J), IV, VI, VIII and IX (sections D, E, G, I and J) (chapter II, sections A and C of chapter III and section C of chapter VI were also referred to the Third and Fifth Committees; section D of chapter III, sections A to C and E to K of chapter IV, sections A, B and E of chapter VI and sections E and J of chapter IX were also referred to the Fifth Committee; section D of chapter IV was also referred to the Third Committee; section D of chapter VI was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Fourth Committee; chapter VIII was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Third and Fifth Committees; section G of chapter IX was also referred to plenary meetings).

THIRD COMMITTEE:

Chapters II, III (sections A to C, F, G, I and K), IV (section D), V, VI (section C), VII, VIII and IX (section F) (chapter II, sections A and C of chapter III and section C of chapter VI were also referred to the Second and Fifth Committees; sections B, F, G and K of chapter III and chapters V and VII were also referred to the Fifth Committee; section D of chapter IV was also referred to the Second Committee; chapter VIII was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second and Fifth Committees; section F of chapter IX was also referred to plenary meetings).

FOURTH COMMITTEE:

Chapter VI (section D) (section D of chapter VI was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second Committee).

FIFTH COMMITTEE:

Chapters II, III (sections A to G and K), IV (sections A to C and E to K), V, VI (sections A to C and E), VII, VIII and IX (sections C, E, H, J and K) (chapter II, sections A and C of chapter III and section C of chapter VI were also referred to the Second and Third Committees; sections B, F, G and K of chapter III and chapters V and VII were also referred to the Third Committee; section D of chapter III, sections A to C and E to K of chapter IV, sections A, B and E of chapter VI and sections E and J of chapter IX were also referred to the Second Committee; section E of chapter III and sections C and H of chapter IX were also referred to plenary meetings; chapter VIII was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second and Third Committees).

DOCUMENTS A/37/679 AND ADD.1

Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Liberia, Malta, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zaire: draft resolution

[Original: Spanish]
[11 November 1982]

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/67 of 30 November 1981, in which it invited the Economic and Social Council to consider the possibility of declaring an International Year of Peace at the first practicable opportunity, taking into account the urgency and special nature of such an observance,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/15 of 4 May 1982, in which the Council recommended to the General Assembly that, at its thirty-seventh session, it should establish 1986 as the International Year of Peace,

Recalling that the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations proclaims that the peoples of the United Nations are determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and for this end to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security,

Considering that the promotion of peace is the basic objective of the United Nations,

Recognizing that peace continues to be a goal instead of an achievement, in spite of the resolute efforts of the United Nations,

* Document A/37/L.24/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

Taking into account the need to devote a specific time to concentrate the efforts of the United Nations and its Member States to promote the ideals of peace and give evidence of their commitment to peace in all viable ways,

Taking note of the recommendation by the Economic and Social Council that the International Year of Peace could be linked to the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and be proclaimed on 24 October 1985,

Taking into account the guidelines for international years and anniversaries adopted by the General Assembly in its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980,

1. *Accepts* the proposal made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1982/15 and declares 1986 to be the International Year of Peace, which will be solemnly proclaimed on 24 October 1985;

2. *Invites* all States, all organizations within the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations to exert all possible efforts for the preparation and observance of the International Year of Peace, and to respond generously with contributions to attain the objectives of the Year;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in accordance with proposals made by Member States and in consultation with interested organizations and academic institutions, a draft programme and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

DOCUMENTS A/37/679 AND ADD.1

Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/37/679

PART I OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[2 December 1982]

1. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-seventh session, as item 12, the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" and to allocate to the Second Committee, for consideration and report, chapters

II, III (sects. A, C, D, H and J), IV, VI, VIII and IX (sects. D, E, G, I and J) of the Council's report for 1982 (A/37/3 (parts I-III)).

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/212 of 19 December 1979, the questions dealt with in the chapters and sections of chapters allocated to the Second Committee were considered in relation to the relevant questions dealt with in items 71, 72, 73 and 74, which were also allocated to the Committee by the Assembly. In the context of item 12, the Committee considered the following questions:

(a) Assistance to the Palestinian people;

(b) Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories;

(c) Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation;

(d) Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

(e) World Communications Year;

(f) Expansion of the conference facilities of the Economic Commission for Africa at Addis Ababa;

(g) Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(h) Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s;

(i) Convening of an International Conference on Population in 1984;

(j) Identification of the least developed among the developing countries;

(k) Demographic data collection and analysis;

(l) Protection against harmful or potentially harmful products;

(m) Medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989.

3. The present part of the report deals mainly with the proposals submitted with regard to questions (a), (b), (c), (j) and (m), enumerated in paragraph 2 above, during the consideration of item 12 by the Second Committee at its 3rd to 12th, 26th and 27th, 32nd and 33rd, 36th and 40th to 42nd meetings, on 28 and 30 September, 1, 5 and 12 to 15 October, and 1, 2, 11, 12, 15, 18 and 19 November 1982. An account of the discussions of the Committee is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/37/SR.3-12, 26 and 27, 32 and 33, 36 and 40-42). Part II of the report (A/37/679/Add.1) deals with the proposals submitted with regard to questions (d), (e), (g), (h), (k) and (l).

4. At the 4th, 5th and 6th meetings, on 30 September and on 1 and 5 October 1982, statements were made by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Under-Secretary-General for Technical Co-operation for Development and the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs (see A/C.2/37/SR.4-6).

5. At its 32nd meeting, on 11 November 1982, the Second Committee heard a statement by the President of the Economic and Social Council (see A/C.2/37/SR.32).

6. For its consideration of item 12, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1982 and its first regular session of 1982 (A/37/3 (part I)), its second regular session of 1982 (A/37/3 (part II)) and its resumed second regular session of 1982 (A/37/3 (part III));

(b) Introduction and chapters 5, 10 to 20, 22 to 24 and annex to the draft medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (future A/37/6 and Corr.1-3);

(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-second session (A/37/38);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/37/214 and Add.1);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the World Communications Year (A/37/232);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (A/37/290);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/37/296);

(h) Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);

(i) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa on an established basis (A/37/520);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s (A/37/526);

(k) Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982 (A/37/540-S/15454);

(l) Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 and the Ministerial Declaration on the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries, adopted on 8 October 1982 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77 (A/37/544);

(m) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people in Lebanon (A/37/571);

(n) Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the resolutions adopted by the 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference held at Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982 (A/37/578);

(o) Letter dated 25 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Third Regional Meeting, held at Suva from 14 to 18 October 1982 (A/37/586-S/15472);

(p) Report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories (A/37/600);

(q) Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its eighteenth session (E/1982/15 and Corr.1 and 2);

(r) Letter dated 12 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting material concerning the economic relations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with developing countries (A/C.2/37/4);

(s) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of a draft resolution entitled "Activities of the Economic Commission for Africa: demographic data collection and analysis" (A/C.2/37/L.2);

(t) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of a draft resolution entitled "Protection against harmful or potentially harmful products" (A/C.2/37/L.3);

(u) Letter dated 5 October 1982 from the President of the General Assembly addressed to the Chairman of the Second Committee, transmitting a letter from the Chairman of the Fifth Committee regarding agenda item 104, entitled "Programme planning" (A/C.2/37/L.12).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft decision A/C.2/37/L.16

7. At its 26th meeting, on 1 November 1982, the Second Committee considered a draft decision (A/C.2/37/L.16) entitled "Proposed medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989", submitted by Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on the question.

8. At the same meeting, before the Committee took action on the draft decision, statements were made by the representative of Denmark (on behalf of States Members of the United Nations which are also members of the European Community), who also suggested an amendment to the draft decision, and the representatives of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), Canada, Japan and Jamaica.

9. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman accepted the suggestion made by the representative of Denmark and revised the draft decision by replacing the words "the views expressed by the members of the Committee" by the words "the views and reservations expressed by some members of the Committee".

10. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision, as orally revised, for transmission to the Fifth Committee. The adopted text read as follows:

"The Second Committee, having considered the relevant sections of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 submitted to it, and bearing in mind Economic and Social Council decision 1982/173 of 29 July 1982, decides to recommend to the Fifth Committee the adoption of those sections, incorporating the revisions thereto recommended by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-second session (A/37/38, chap. VIII), as well as the revisions proposed by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982 (A/37/3 (part II), chap. VI, sect. C), taking into account the views expressed at that session (see E/1982/SR.50) and the views and reservations expressed by some members of the Committee (see A/C.2/37/SR.26)."

11. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of Brazil made a statement.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.11 and L.27

12. At the 26th meeting, on 1 November 1982, the representative of Benin introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.11) entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation" on behalf of Belgium, Benin, Burundi, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Congo,

Djibouti, France, Gabon, Haiti, the Ivory Coast, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Zaire.

13. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 33/18 of 10 November 1978, in which it granted observer status to the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation,

"*Also recalling* its resolution 36/174 of 17 December 1981, in which it recognized the need to strengthen co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (A/37/290);

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, to specify in detail the areas of co-operation envisaged in his report and consider the modalities of this co-operation, on the basis of proposals by the Agency;

"3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on this subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council."

14. At its 41st meeting, on 19 November, the Committee considered a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.27) submitted by Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.11.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.27 (see para. 27 below, draft resolution I). In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.27, draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.11 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.17

16. At the 27th meeting, on 2 November 1982, the Second Committee considered a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.17) entitled "Identification of the least developed among the developing countries", submitted by Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on the question.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.17 (see para. 27 below, draft resolution II).

18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Bangladesh made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.39

19. At the 36th meeting, on 15 November 1982, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.39) entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people", on behalf of Algeria, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, the Congo, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Oman, Senegal, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

20. At the 41st meeting, on 19 November, statements were made before the vote on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.39 by the representatives of the German Democratic Republic, China, the United States of America, Israel, India, Chile, the United Arab Emirates, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Cuba, Guinea and Morocco.

21. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.39 (see para. 27 below, draft resolution III) by a recorded vote of 126 to 2, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:¹

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, 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, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Burma, Malawi.

22. At the 42nd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Lebanon, Japan, Denmark (on behalf of States Members of the United Nations which are members of the European Community), Norway, Benin and Cyprus.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.44

23. At the 36th meeting, on 15 November 1982, the representative of Senegal introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.44) entitled "Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories", on behalf of Morocco and Senegal. Subsequently, the Congo, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

24. At the 41st meeting, on 19 November, statements were made before the vote on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.44, by the representatives of the German Democratic Re-

public, China, the United States of America, India, the United Arab Emirates, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Cuba, Guinea, Morocco (on behalf of the group of Arab States), Chile, Israel and Tunisia.

25. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.44 (see para. 27 below, draft resolution IV) by a recorded vote of 113 to 2, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:²

In favour: Arghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

26. At the 42nd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Portugal, Greece, Turkey and Cyprus.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

27. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to IV below:

Draft resolution I

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/18 of 10 November 1978, in which it granted observer status to the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 36/174 of 17 December 1981, in which it recognized the need to strengthen co-operation

¹ At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Cyprus stated that, had he been present, he would have voted in favour of the draft resolution

² At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Cyprus stated that, had he been present, he would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (A/37/290);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, to specify in detail the areas of co-operation envisaged in his report and consider the modalities of this co-operation, taking duly into account the proposals of the Secretary-General of the Agency;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council.

Draft resolution II

IDENTIFICATION OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED AMONG THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2768 (XXVI) of 18 November 1971, 3487 (XXX) of 12 December 1975 and 32/92 and 32/99 of 13 December 1977 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/34 of 8 May 1981, establishing the current list of the least developed countries,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/204, 36/209 and 36/216 of 17 December 1981 and Economic and Social Council decision 1982/106 of 4 February 1982 and resolution 1982/41 of 27 July 1982,

Decides to include Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone and Togo in the list of the least developed countries, in accordance with the recommendation made by the Committee for Development Planning at its eighteenth session (see E/1982/15 and Corr.2, para. 103).

Draft resolution III

ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 512 (1982) of 19 June 1982,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/48 of 27 July 1982,

Expressing its deep alarm at the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which claimed the lives of a very large number of civilian Palestinians.

Horrified by the Sabra and Shatila massacre,

Noting with deep concern the dire need of the Palestinian victims of the Israeli invasion for urgent humanitarian assistance,

Noting also the need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

1. *Condemns* Israel for its invasion of Lebanon, which inflicted severe damage on civilian Palestinians, including heavy losses of human lives, intolerable sufferings and massive material destruction;

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/48;

3. *Calls upon* Governments and relevant United Nations bodies to provide humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon;

4. *Requests* the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies and organs of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts, in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people;

5. *Also requests* that United Nations assistance to the Palestinians in the Arab host countries should be rendered in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and with the consent of the concerned Arab host Government;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV

PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN AND OTHER ARAB TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3175 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3516 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/186 of 21 December 1976, 32/161 of 19 December 1977, 34/136 of 14 December 1979, 35/110 of 5 December 1980 and 36/173 of 17 December 1981 on permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, particularly their provisions supporting resolutely the efforts of the developing countries and the peoples of territories under colonial and racial domination and foreign occupation in their struggle to regain effective control over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities,

Bearing in mind the relevant principles of international law and the provisions of the international conventions and regulations, in particular Convention IV of the Hague of 1907³ and the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949,⁴ concerning the obligations and responsibilities of the occupying Power,

Bearing in mind also the pertinent provisions of its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Regretting that the report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, requested in General Assembly resolution 36/173, was not submitted,

1. *Condemns* Israel for its exploitation of the national resources of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;

2. *Emphasizes* the right of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples whose territories are under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities;

³ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press), 1915, p. 100

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287

3. *Reaffirms* that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories are illegal and calls upon Israel to desist immediately from such measures;

4. *Further reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation to the restitution of, and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion and loss of and damages to, their natural, human and all other resources, wealth and economic activities, and calls upon Israel to meet their just claims;

5. *Calls upon* all States to support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in the exercise of their above-mentioned rights;

6. *Calls upon* all States, international organizations, specialized agencies, business corporations and all other institutions not to recognize, or co-operate with or assist in any manner in, any measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the national resources of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories or to effect any changes in the demographic composition, the character and form of use of their natural resources or the institutional structure of those territories;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, the two reports requested in Assembly resolution 36/173.

DOCUMENT A/37/679/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[15 December 1982]

1. As stated in part I of the report (A/37/679, para. 3), the Second Committee considered item 12 at its 3rd to 12th, 26th and 27th, 32nd and 33rd, 36th and 40th to 42nd meetings. The Committee continued its consideration of the item at its 46th meeting and concluded its consideration at its 47th meeting, on 2 and 8 December 1982, an account of which is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/37/SR.46 and 47). The present part of the report is concerned with the proposals submitted with regard to questions (d), (e), (g), (h), (k) and (l), enumerated in part I of the report (A/37/679, para. 2).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolutions contained in documents A/C.2/37/L.2 and A/C.2/37/L.102

2. The Second Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/37/L.2), containing the text of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/65 B of 30 July 1982, entitled "Activities of the Economic Commission for Africa: demographic data collection and analysis". In that resolution, the Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly for consideration the following text:

"The General Assembly

"1. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to take the necessary measures to alleviate the current reduction in resources for the regional population programme;

"2. Decides to allocate the necessary infrastructure posts to the Economic Commission for Africa to enable it to meet its increased responsibilities in the field of population."

3. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft transmitted by the Economic and Social Council was circulated in document A/C.2/37/L.30.

4. At its 46th meeting, on 2 December, the Committee considered a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.102) entitled "Population activities in the regional commissions", submitted by Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations on the draft transmitted by the Economic and Social Council.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.102 (see para. 30 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.3 and A/C.2/37/L.65 and Rev.1

6. The Second Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/37/L.3), containing the text of a draft resolution entitled "Protection against harmful or potentially harmful products" transmitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session for consideration pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 1982/180 of 30 July 1982. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering the profound, widespread and often irreparable damage that continues to be caused by some manufactured products, in particular foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, pesticides, clothing and synthetic packaging, to the people of the developing countries,

"Considering that many of these products continue to be exported to developing countries despite the fact that, owing to their harmfulness or potential harmfulness, their consumption, use and/or sale have been prohibited in the producing country,

"Considering that many developing countries lack the necessary expertise to keep up with developments in this field,

"Cognizant of the fact that almost all these products are manufactured and exported by corporations that have their main seat of business in a limited number of industrialized countries;

"In pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/62 of 23 July 1981,

"1. Urges all countries that have prohibited the consumption, use, and/or sale of harmful or potentially harmful products to ensure that these are not produced or exported by corporations or individuals that have their main seat of business in their territory, or are otherwise liable to their jurisdiction;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the provision of the necessary assistance by the United Nations to strengthen the national capacities of developing countries in protecting themselves from the consumption and use of harmful or potentially harmful products;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and regularly update a consolidated list of products whose

consumption, use and/or sale have been prohibited by national Governments or challenged by authoritative institutions, and to make the list available to Governments.”

7. At the 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Venezuela, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guyana, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, the Sudan, Tunisia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.65) entitled “Protection against banned, severely restricted and non-approved products”, which read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“*Aware that the production and export of banned and severely restricted products, including foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, pesticides, consumer products and industrial chemicals and wastes, endanger public health and the environment,*

“*Aware also that the production and export of non-approved products normally subject to government approval in the producer country often endanger public health and the environment,*

“*Considering that many of these products continue to be exported to other countries, especially to developing countries, despite the fact that their consumption, use and/or sale have been either banned, severely restricted or not approved in the producer country,*

“*Considering that many developing countries lack the necessary information and expertise to keep up with developments in this field,*

“*Considering the need for countries that have banned the domestic consumption, use and/or sale of such products to cease the manufacture of these products for export to other countries,*

“*Considering the need for countries that have severely restricted or not approved the consumption, use and/or sale of such products to provide the necessary information and assistance to permit the importing countries to adequately control and regulate their consumption, use and/or sale,*

“*Cognizant of the fact that almost all of these products are presently manufactured and exported from a limited number of countries,*

“*Taking into account that the primary responsibility for consumer protection rests with each State,*

“*Recalling its resolution 36/166 of 16 December 1981 and acting in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/62 of 23 July 1981,*

“1. *Agrees that all countries that have banned, severely restricted or not approved the domestic consumption, use and/or sale of products which endanger public health and the environment should ensure that these products are neither produced nor exported by corporations or individuals subject to their jurisdiction;*

“2. *Agrees further that exceptionally, these products should only be produced and exported at the request of the importing country;*

“3. *Requests, to this end, all countries that have banned, severely restricted or not approved the consumption, use and/or sale of such products to subject their export to export licenses, to be granted only with the previous written consent of the importing country;*

“4. *Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the provision of the necessary information and assistance by the United Nations in order to strengthen the national capacities of developing countries to protect themselves from the consumption, use and/or sale of banned, severely restricted or non-approved products;*

“5. *Requests the Secretary-General, based upon the work already being done, to prepare and regularly update a consolidated list of products whose consumption, use and/or sale have been banned, severely restricted or not approved by Governments, and to make this list available as early as possible, and in any case, not later than December 1983;*

“6. *Agrees that the consolidated list referred to in paragraph 5 should be easy to read and understandable and contain both generic and brand-names in an alphabetical order, as well as the names of the manufacturers and reference to the grounds and decisions taken by Governments that have led to the banning or severe restriction of such products;*

“7. *Requests Governments and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide all the information and assistance necessary for the prompt and effective fulfilment of the task entrusted to the Secretary-General.”*

8. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.65 was circulated in document A/C.2/37/L.99.

9. At the 47th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Venezuela, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.65/Rev.1) entitled “Protection against products harmful to health and the environment”.

10. The representative of the United States of America proposed an amendment to delete, in operative paragraph 4 of the revised draft resolution, the words “to the maximum extent possible” before “within existing resources”. The representative of Venezuela made a statement.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.65/Rev.1 and on the amendment thereto as follows:

(a) The amendment was rejected by 111 votes to 8, with 10 abstentions;

(b) The revised draft resolution (see para. 30 below, draft resolution II) was adopted by a recorded vote of 132 to 1, with no abstentions. The voting was as follows:⁵

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt,

⁵ The delegation of Guinea subsequently indicated that, had it been present at the time of the voting, it would have voted in favour of the revised draft resolution

Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria also on behalf 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), the United States of America, Guinea and Venezuela.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.19

13. At the 33rd meeting, on 12 November 1982, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.19) entitled "Financing of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa on an established basis".

14. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.2/37/L.66.

15. At the 47th meeting, on 8 December, statements were made before the vote by the representatives of Bangladesh (on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77) and the United States of America.

16. At the same meeting the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.19 (see para. 30 below, draft resolution III) by a recorded vote of 98 to 14, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:⁶

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Le-

sotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

17. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the Netherlands, Japan, Canada, France and Guinea.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.20

18. At the 33rd meeting, on 12 November 1982, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.20) entitled "Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s".

19. At the 47th meeting, on 8 December, the Chairman informed the Committee that, in informal consultations held under the chairmanship of Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, it had been agreed to revise the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the word "Re-affirming" was replaced by the words "Fully aware";

(b) In operative paragraph 3, the word "concrete" before "measures" was deleted;

(c) In operative paragraph 4, the word "rising" was replaced by the word "sustained" after "substantial and".

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see para. 30 below, draft resolution IV).

21. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), Guinea and Bulgaria (the latter also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.21

22. At the 33rd meeting, on 12 November 1982, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a

⁶ The representative of the Netherlands stated that his delegation had abstained but that the voting machine had not recorded it. The delegation of Guinea subsequently indicated that, had it been present at the time of the voting, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.21) entitled "Transport and Communications Decade in Africa".

23. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.2/37/L.31.

24. At the 47th meeting, on 8 December, the Chairman informed the Committee that, in informal consultations held under the chairmanship of Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, it had been agreed to insert, in operative paragraph 11, the words "using, *inter alia*, extrabudgetary funds and existing resources to the maximum extent possible" after the words "financing and other resources".

25. Further, the Chairman stated that the last sentence of paragraph 3 of document A/C.2/37/L.31 should be revised to read as follows:

"A special report (A/C.5/37/13) requesting an appropriation in the amount of \$542,400 for that purpose was submitted to the Fifth Committee. On the basis of that report, and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/37/7/Add.7), the Fifth Committee, at its 30th meeting, on 10 November 1982, recommended an additional appropriation of \$483,100 under section 13 (Economic Commission for Africa) of the programme budget for 1982-1983" (see A/C.2/37/SR.47).

26. The representative of the United States of America proposed an amendment to the orally revised draft resolution, to delete the words "*inter alia*" and "to the maximum extent possible". The representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the sponsors, made a statement.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.21, as orally revised, and the amendment thereto, as follows:

(a) The amendment was rejected by 110 votes to 8, with 11 abstentions;

(b) The revised draft resolution (see para. 30, draft resolution V) was adopted by a recorded vote of 130 to 1 with no abstentions. The voting was as follows:⁷

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar,

Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

28. After the adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, statements were made by the representatives of Zimbabwe, Guinea, Gabon, the United States of America and Bulgaria (the latter also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Draft decision

29. At the 47th meeting, on 8 December 1982, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Second Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on World Communications Year (A/37/232) (see para. 31 below).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

30. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to V below:

Draft resolution I

POPULATION ACTIVITIES IN THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note* of decision 80/44 of 27 June 1980 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on agency support costs⁸ and of section I, paragraph 3, of decision 82/20 of 18 June 1982 (E/1982/16/Rev.1, annex I), in which the Council endorsed the guidelines for the approval of new and continuing intercountry projects that, *inter alia*, called for the discontinuation by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities of infrastructural support to its project-executing agencies, including the regional commissions (see DP/1982/29 and Add.1);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions, to consider the inclusion in the draft programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 of proposals on modalities for the continuation of activities in the field of population at the regional level.

Draft resolution II

PROTECTION AGAINST PRODUCTS HARMFUL TO HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The General Assembly.

Aware of the damage to health and the environment that the continued production and export of products that have

⁷ The delegation of Guinea subsequently indicated that, had it been present at the time of the voting, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution, as orally revised.

⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No 12* (E/1980/42/Rev.1), chap XI

been banned and/or permanently withdrawn on grounds of human health and safety from domestic markets is causing in the importing countries.

Aware that some products, although they present a certain usefulness in specific cases and/or under certain conditions, have been severely restricted in their consumption and/or sale owing to their toxic effects on health and the environment.

Aware of the harm to health being caused in importing countries by the export of pharmaceutical products ultimately intended also for consumption and/or sale in the home market of the exporting country, but which have not yet been approved there.

Considering that many developing countries lack the necessary information and expertise to keep up with developments in this field,

Considering the need for countries that have been exporting the above-mentioned products to make available the necessary information and assistance to enable the importing countries to adequately protect themselves,

Cognizant of the fact that almost all of these products are at present manufactured and exported from a limited number of countries,

Taking into account that the primary responsibility for consumer protection rests with each State,

Recalling its resolution 36/166 of 16 December 1981 and the report on transnational corporations in the pharmaceutical industry of the developing countries,⁹ and acting in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/62 of 23 July 1981,

Bearing in mind in this context the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Environment Programme, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations,

1. *Agrees* that products that have been banned from domestic consumption and/or sale because they have been judged to endanger health and the environment should be sold abroad by companies, corporations or individuals only when a request for such products is received from an importing country or when the consumption of such products is officially permitted in the importing country;

2. *Agrees* that all countries that have severely restricted or have not approved the domestic consumption and/or sale of specific products, in particular pharmaceuticals and pesticides, should make available full information on these products with a view to safeguarding the health and environment of the importing country, including clear labeling in a language acceptable to the importing country;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the provision of the necessary information and assistance by the United Nations system in order to strengthen the national capacities of developing countries to protect themselves from the consumption and/or sale of banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or, in the case of pharmaceuticals, non-approved products;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, based upon the work already being done within the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Environment Programme, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to the maximum extent possible within existing resources, to prepare and regularly update a consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale have been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or, in the case of pharmaceuticals, not approved by Governments, and to make this list available as early as possible and, in any case, not later than December 1983;

5. *Agrees* that the consolidated list referred to in paragraph 4 above should be easy to read and understand and should contain both generic/chemical and brand names in an alphabetical order, as well as the names of all manufacturers and a short reference to the grounds and decisions taken by Governments that have led to the banning, withdrawal or severe restriction of such products;

6. *Decides*, on the basis of the above-agreed criteria, to keep under review the format of the consolidated list with a view to its possible improvement;

7. *Requests* Governments and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide all the information and assistance necessary for the prompt and effective fulfilment of the task entrusted to the Secretary-General.

Draft resolution III

FINANCING OF THE MULTINATIONAL PROGRAMMING AND OPERATIONAL CENTRES OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA ON AN ESTABLISHED BASIS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 33/202 of 29 January 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, in particular the designation therein of the regional commissions as, *inter alia*, the main general economic and social development centres within the United Nations system for their respective regions, having responsibility for the promotion of subregional and regional co-operation,

Bearing in mind resolution 311 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,¹⁰ by which the Conference established the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres to foster sectoral and subregional integration,

Recognizing the prominent role given to subregional and regional economic integration in the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa¹¹ as a means towards achieving the establishment of an African economic community by the year 2000,

Recognizing also that the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres constitute an integral part of the Economic Commission for Africa, through which the Commission effectively carries out aspects of its mandate, as set

⁹ E/C.10/85

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 7, vol. I (E/5941), Part III*

¹¹ A/S-11/14, annex I

forth in its terms of reference,¹² and that they serve as the principal mechanism of the Commission for fostering economic and technical co-operation at the subregional level in Africa.

Recalling also its resolutions 35/64 of 5 December 1980 and 36/180 of 17 December 1981 on special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s.

Recalling further its resolution 36/178 of 17 December 1981, in which it invited the Secretary-General to submit a report on the financing of Multinational Programming and Operational Centres on an established basis and Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/62 of 30 July 1982 on the same subject.

Taking into account the views, expressed by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa in its resolution 450 (XVII) of 30 April 1982 (see E/1982/21, chap. V), on the need to correct the present situation regarding the inadequacy of the human and financial resources available to the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres for regular budget and operational activities, as a result of which their very existence is threatened.

Bearing in mind the action already taken by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to improve the resource situation of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa on an established basis (E/1982/70 and Corr.1), prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/178, and having examined, in particular, paragraphs 47 to 49 of that report.

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa on an established basis;

2. *Welcomes* the decision adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its twenty-ninth session, in which the Council requested the Administrator of the Programme to continue to provide financial support to the five Multinational Programming and Operational Centres during the whole of the third programming cycle, 1982-1986 (see E/1982/16/Rev.1, annex I, decision 82/4 A, sect. IV).

3. *Renews its call* upon other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to give their fullest financial and other support to the activities of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to further explore ways and means of ensuring substantial increases in contributions from extrabudgetary sources, including bilateral donors.

5. *Takes note* of the financial support being given to the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres by States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Africa through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development and through facilities of the host Government, and urges them, where possible, to increase such contributions;

6. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in paragraphs 47 to 49 of the report of the Secretary-General, which call for the provision of the financial resources required from the regular budget, among other sources, for funding the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres on an established basis in order to bring about their immediate and effective implementation.

Draft resolution IV

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA IN THE 1980S

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 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

Recalling also its resolutions 35/64 of 5 December 1980 and 36/180 of 17 December 1981 concerning the adoption of a wide range of special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s.

Recalling further its resolutions 35/66 B of 5 December 1980 and 36/182, section II, of 17 December 1981 on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 36/177 of 17 December 1981 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and 36/186 of 17 December 1981 on the situation of food and agriculture in Africa.

Deeply concerned at the continuing low level of economic activities in Africa and the devastating effects of the current world economic crisis on the particularly vulnerable economies of the countries in the region that has the largest number of the least developed countries.

Fully aware that the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa¹¹ provides a framework of priority actions for achieving the rapid over-all economic and social development of Africa, as reiterated in the Declaration of Tripoli adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on 30 April 1982 (E/1982/21, chap. IV).

Recognizing the primary responsibility of the African countries for their development and the importance of the mobilization of their national resources for their socio-economic development.

Convinced of the need for increased and sustained external resources in order to achieve the aims and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa.

Recalling also the interim report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session concerning special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s,¹³ which indicated the contributions planned by organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations for the implementation of the Lagos

¹² E/CN.14/111/Rev.8

¹³ A/36/513

Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa.

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on possible contributions by non-governmental organizations to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa (E/1982/80).

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General indicating the actions proposed by non-governmental organizations for promoting the realization of the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa;

2. *Expresses regret*, however, that no comprehensive report on the progress made in the implementation of its resolution 36/180 has been made available for the present session, as requested in the aforementioned resolution;

3. *Renews its call* upon the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to examine measures to increase the resources for the execution of the programmes for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to apply the special measures in a comprehensive and co-ordinated manner;

4. *Urges* donor countries to provide substantial and sustained levels of resources for promoting the accelerated development of African countries and the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, and to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development;

5. *Invites* all international financial institutions, particularly the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Agency and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to continue to consider actively increasing substantially their development assistance to Africa during the Decade;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to allocate the necessary resources to the Economic Commission for Africa, taking into account its role as the main economic and social development centre within the United Nations system for the African region, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 33/202 of 29 January 1979;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983, a full report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/160 of 19 December 1977, 33/197 of 29 January 1979 and 34/15 of 9 November 1979 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and, in particular, its resolutions 35/108 of 5 December 1980 and 36/177 of 17 December 1981, by which it approved the organization of consultative technical meetings for the various African subregions,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1979/61 of 3 August 1979, 1980/46 of 23 July 1980 and 1981/

67 of 24 July 1981 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and Council resolution 1982/54 of 29 July 1982, in which the Council requested the organization of a fifth consultative technical meeting for the countries of North Africa, East Africa and the islands of the Indian Ocean.

Recalling also resolution 341 (XIV) adopted on 27 March 1979 by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,¹⁴ in which the Conference urged member States to give high priority to the development of transport and communications,

Noting resolution CM/Res.889 (XXXVII) on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 June 1981,¹⁵

Referring to resolution 422 (XVI) adopted on 10 April 1981 by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,¹⁶ in which the Conference, *inter alia*, requested the Executive Secretary of the Commission to continue to monitor the progress in the implementation of the programme for the first phase (1980-1983) of the Decade, to update the programme, to organize four consultative technical meetings and to undertake the preparation of the plan of action for the second phase (1984-1988) of the Decade,

Referring also to resolution (XVII) adopted on 30 April 1982 by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa (see E/1982/21, chap. V), in which the Conference requested the Executive Secretary to monitor the follow-up to the first four consultative technical meetings and recommended that a fifth meeting should be organized for the countries of North Africa, East Africa and the islands of the Indian Ocean,

Considering that sustained efforts should be made to mobilize additional resources in order to ensure the implementation of the programme for the Decade,

Conscious of the role which the Economic Commission for Africa plays as the lead agency in the implementation of the Decade,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/37/296);

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that a measure of progress has been made concerning the implementation of the first phase (1980-1983) of the Decade, including the encouraging results of the four consultative technical meetings, held at Lomé from 8 to 11 June 1981, Ouagadougou from 20 to 23 January 1982, Yaoundé from 15 to 17 March 1982 and Abidjan from 3 to 5 May 1982;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution made by certain countries and financial institutions towards the implementation of the programme for the Decade;

4. *Appeals* to donor countries, financing organs and various financial institutions to increase their financial support to the programme for the Decade in view of the fact that the total volume of the resources thus far mobilized is

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 15* (E/1979/50), part II, sect. D

¹⁵ See A.36.534, annex I

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 14* (E/1981/54), chap. IV

well below the amount required to finance the whole of the programme for the first phase:

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to organize, during the second half of 1983, a fifth consultative technical meeting on roads, maritime transport and ports for the countries of North America, East Africa and the islands of the Indian Ocean;

6. *Appeals once again* to donor countries and financing institutions to participate fully and positively in the fifth consultative technical meeting;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to maintain good co-ordination between the financing sources and the African countries in order to monitor the follow-up to the four consultative technical meetings by closely assisting the countries in their contacts with donors and in formulating and presenting their requests for financing;

8. *Notes* the measures taken by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa with regard to the preparation of the plan of action for the second phase (1984-1988) of the Decade and requests him to submit a report on its preparation, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

9. *Further notes* the establishment of the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee, comprising the Organization of African Unity, the African Development Bank, the African Postal and Telecommunications Union, the Economic Commission for Africa, the International Telecommunication Union, the Pan-African Telecommunications Union, the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with a view to harmonizing and co-ordinating studies for the prompt implementation of the project on a regional satellite communication system for Africa;

10. *Reiterates its request* to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to continue to intensify his efforts with a view to assisting the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee in the study on the regional satellite communication system for Africa, and to give assistance to African States in the full implementation of the programme for the first phase of the Decade;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Economic Commission for Africa, as the lead agency for the implementation of the Decade, with the financial and other resources using, *inter alia*, extrabudgetary funds and existing resources to the maximum extent possible, to enable it to hold the fifth consultative technical meeting, scheduled to be held in 1983, and to complete the preparation of the plan of action for the second phase of the Decade;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to continue to submit progress reports on the implementation of the programme for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

* * *

31. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

WORLD COMMUNICATIONS YEAR

The General Assembly decides to take note of the note of the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (A/37/232), prepared in accordance with Assembly resolution 36/40 of 19 November 1981.

DOCUMENT A/37/745

Report of the Third Committee

[Original: English]
[14 December 1982]

1. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-seventh session, as item 12, the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" and to allocate to the Third Committee, for consideration and report, chapters II, III (sects. A to C, F, G, I and K), IV (sect. D), V, VI (sect. C), VII, VII and IX (sect. F) of the report of the Council for the year 1982 (A/36/3).

2. At its 43rd meeting, on 16 November 1982, the Third Committee decided to consider under agenda item 90 (on the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) those parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council pertaining to specific cases of assistance to refugees, on the understanding that any draft resolutions submitted thereon would be dealt with when the Committee considered item 12.

3. Those parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council relating to agenda items 76 (on the implementation of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination), 87 (on the International Covenants on Human Rights), 90, and 91 (on the United Nations Decade for Women) were considered separately by the Third Committee under those items.

4. The Committee considered item 12 jointly with item 93 and its 57th, 62nd to 66th and 68th to 72nd meetings, and separately at its 58th, 61st, 67th, 73rd and 74th meetings, on 29 and 30 November and from 2 to 10 December 1982. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C 3/37/SR.57, 58 and 61-74).

5. At its 3rd meeting, on 30 September, in the context of the organization of its work, the Committee decided that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/160, the open-

ended Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families would meet during the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee also decided, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/165, to establish an open-ended working group on the elaboration of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live.

7. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1982 (see para.1 above);

(b) Question of human rights relating to the case of Mr. Ziad Abu Eain: report of the Secretary-General (A/36/855);

(c) Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror: report of the Secretary-General (A/37/188 and Corr.1 and Add.1);

(d) Human rights and mass exoduses: note by the Secretary-General (A/37/310);

(e) Combating the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others: report of the Secretary-General (A/37/412);

(f) Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights: report of the Secretary-General (A/37/422);

(g) Violations of human rights in southern Africa: note by the Secretary-General (A/37/452);

(h) Social aspects of the development activities of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (A/37/500);

(i) The right to education: note by the Secretary-General (A/37/521) transmitting, as an annex, a report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

(j) International co-operation in drug abuse control: report of the Secretary-General (A/37/556);

(k) Protection of human rights in Chile: note by the Secretary-General (A/37/564) transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Chile;

(l) Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador: note by the Secretary-General (A/37/611) transmitting, as an annex, the interim report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights;

(m) United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture: report of the Secretary-General (A/37/618);

(n) Report of the open-ended Working Group, established at the thirty-sixth session, on the elaboration of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live (A/C.3/36/11);

(o) Report of the open-ended Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families on its inter-sessional meetings held from 10 to 21 May 1982 (A/C.3/37/1);

(p) Letter dated 26 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/37/5);

(q) Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the Special Rapporteur on human rights and mass exoduses (A/C.3/37/9);

(r) Letter dated 3 December 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Third Committee (A/C.3/37/10).

(s) Letter dated 16 April 1982 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/37/201);

(t) Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);

(u) Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982 (A/37/540-S/15454);

(v) Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Niger to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions and of the final communiqué of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982 (A/37/567-S/15466);

(w) Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982 (A/37/578).

8. In connection with the relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council pertaining to specific cases of assistance to refugees, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of refugees in the Sudan (A/37/178);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Somalia (A/37/419);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti (A/37/420);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa (A/37/495 and Corr.1);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in the Sudan (A/37/519).

9. At the 15th meeting, on 19 October, the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs made an introductory statement. At the 57th meeting, on 29 November, the Director of the Centre for Human Rights, the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs made introductory statements. At the 62nd meeting, on 3 December, the representative of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator made a statement pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/161 on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia.

10. At the 57th meeting, on 29 November, the Special Rapporteur on human rights and mass exoduses and the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in El Salvador made statements.

11. At the 63rd meeting, on 6 December, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile made a statement.

12. The Committee also had before it the report of the open-ended Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (A/C.3/37/7 and Corr.1 and 2).

13. At the 62nd meeting, on 3 December, the Committee had before it the report of the open-ended Working Group on the elaboration of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live (A/C.3/37/8).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.5

14. On 21 September 1982, a draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1982/13 of 3 May 1982, on strategy and policies for drug control (A/C.3/37/L.5), had been distributed.

15. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was submitted in document A/C.3/37/L.6.

16. At the 61st meeting, on 2 December, the representative of the United States of America introduced an amendment (A/C.3/37/L.63) to the draft resolution by which the following words would be added at the end of operative paragraph 1:

“... to the extent possible in order of priority and within existing United Nations resources”

which he orally revised to read:

“... within available United Nations resources and to the extent possible in order of priority”

The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs made a statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution if it were to be thus amended

17. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the draft resolution and the amendment thereto as follows:

(a) The amendment contained in document A/C.3/37/L.63, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote;

(b) Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.5, as amended, was adopted without a vote (see para. 79 below, draft resolution I)

Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.48

18. At the 58th meeting, on 30 November 1982, the representative of Morocco introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.48) entitled “Question of the international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live”, sponsored by Ghana, Greece, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan and Spain, subsequently joined by Cyprus. The draft resolution read as follows:

“The General Assembly,

“*Bearing in mind* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1790 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 and 1871 (LVI) of 17 May 1974 concerning the question of the international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live,

“*Recalling* Commission on Human Rights resolutions 8 (XXIX) of 21 March 1973,¹⁷ 11 (XXX) of 6 March 1974,¹⁸ 16 (XXXV) of 14 March 1979,¹⁹ and 19 (XXXVI) of 29 February 1980,²⁰ on the same subject,

“*Recalling also* resolution 9 (XXXI) of 13 September 1978 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,²¹

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1980/29 of 2 May 1980, decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the text of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live, prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Baroness Elles, and amended by the Sub-Commission,²² together with the comments on the text received from Member States²³ in response to Council decision 1979/36 of 10 May 1979 and recommended that the Assembly should consider the adoption of a declaration on the subject.

“*Recalling also* its resolutions 35/199 of 15 December 1980 and 36/165 of 16 December 1981, in which it decided to establish an open-ended working group for the purpose of concluding the elaboration of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live,

“*Having considered* the report of the Working Group (A/C.3/37/8),

“1. *Takes note* of the report of the Working Group and of the fact that, although the Working Group has done useful work, it has not had sufficient time to conclude its task;

“2. *Decides* to establish, at its thirty-eighth session, an open-ended working group for the purpose of concluding the elaboration of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live;

“3. *Expresses the hope* that a draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live will be adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session”

19. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was submitted in document A/C.3/37/L.65.

20. At the 61st meeting, on 2 December, the representative of the United States of America orally proposed an amendment to the draft resolution, by which the following

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6*, chap. XX, sect. A

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, *Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5*, chap. XIX, sect. A

¹⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 6*, chap. XXIV, sect. A

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 1980, *Supplement No. 3*, chap. XXVI, sect. A

²¹ E/CN.4/1296, chap. XVII, sect. A

²² E/CN.4/1336

²³ E/CN.4/1354 and Add.1-6

operative paragraph would be inserted after operative paragraph 1:

“2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments, competent organs of the United Nations system and international organizations concerned the reports of the open-ended working groups established at the thirty-fifth,²⁴ thirty-sixth²⁵ and thirty-seventh sessions (A/C.3/37/8) and to invite them to bring up to date the comments they submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1979/36 or to submit new comments on the basis of the above-mentioned reports;”.

21. At the same meeting, the representative of Morocco, speaking as Chairman of the Working Group, accepted, on behalf of the sponsors, the amendment proposed by the United States of America, which she modified by adding, at the end of the paragraph, the words “by 30 June 1983”. She revised the draft resolution accordingly and renumbered the subsequent paragraphs.

22. At the same meeting, the representative of Sweden orally proposed an amendment to the new operative paragraph 3 (former paragraph 2) by which the word “establish” would be replaced by the word “consider”, the word “in” would be inserted before the word “open-ended”, and the words “for the purpose of concluding the elaboration of” would be deleted. Following an exchange of views in which the representatives of Morocco, the Netherlands, the United States of America, Sierra Leone, Mexico, Ethiopia and Ireland took part, the representative of Sweden revised the amendment so that operative paragraph 3 would read as follows:

“3. *Decides* to continue, at its thirty-eighth session, in an open-ended working group, the elaboration of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live with a view to concluding this task;”.

23. Also at the same meeting, the Committee took action on draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.48, as orally revised, and the amendment thereto as follows:

(a) The amendment proposed by Sweden was rejected by 41 votes to 9, with 61 abstentions;

(b) The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (see para. 79 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.52 and Corr.1

24. At the 58th meeting, on 30 November 1982, the representative of Algeria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.52 and Corr.1) entitled “Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers”, sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Finland, India, Italy, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey and Yugoslavia, as well as Cape Verde, subsequently joined by Bangladesh, Ecuador, Greece, Mali, the Philippines and Spain.

25. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was submitted in document A/C.3/37/L.66.

26. At the 61st meeting, on 2 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 79 below, draft resolution III) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.47

27. At the 64th meeting, on 6 December 1982, the representative of Sri Lanka introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.47) entitled “Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights”, sponsored by Australia, Bangladesh, India, Ireland, Kenya, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka, as well as Bhutan, Cyprus and Morocco.

28. At the 72nd meeting, on 9 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 79 below, draft resolution IV) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.72

29. At the 64th meeting, on 6 December 1982, the representative of Belgium introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.72) entitled “Regional arrangements for the protection of human rights”, sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Ghana, Italy, the Netherlands, Senegal and Togo, as well as Mali, subsequently joined by Cyprus and Guinea. The draft resolution read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“[*Same text as draft resolution V in paragraph 79 below, with the exception of operative paragraph 2.]*”

“2. *Commends* the Organization of African Unity for promoting respect for the guarantees and norms contained in the African Charter of Human and People’s Rights and encourages the Organization of African Unity to continue efforts to obtain its early entry into force;”.

30. At the 72nd meeting, on 9 December, the representative of Belgium, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution by replacing operative paragraph 2 by a new text.

31. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 79 below, draft resolution V).

Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.50

32. At the 64th meeting, on 6 December 1982, the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.50) entitled “Situation of refugees in the Sudan”, sponsored by Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Djibouti, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Zaire and Zambia, subsequently joined by Canada, Cyprus, Kenya, Romania, Singapore, Spain and Thailand.

33. At the 72nd meeting, on 9 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 79 below, draft resolution VI) without a vote.

Draft resolutions A/C.3/37/L.54 and Rev.1

34. On 26 November 1982, a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.54) entitled “Assistance to refugees in Somalia” was distributed, sponsored by Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Italy, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates,

²⁴ A/C.3/35/14 and Corr.1

²⁵ A/C.3/36/11

Yemen, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The draft resolution read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“[*Same text as draft resolution VII in paragraph 79 below, with the exception of the fifth and seventh preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7.*]

“*Considering* the fact that none of the refugees in Somalia have so far been able to return to their homeland,

“*Aware* of the consequences of the social and economic burden placed on the Government and people of Somalia as a result of the continued influx of refugees and the consequent impact on the national development and the infrastructure of the country,

“4. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum material, financial and technical assistance to the Government of Somalia in its efforts to provide all necessary assistance to the refugees until such time as they are able to return to their homeland in safety and dignity;

“5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to dispatch a mission to Somalia early in 1983 to make a comprehensive review of the overall needs of the refugees, including those aspects relating to their settlement and rehabilitation;

“6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to submit the report of the proposed review mission on the refugee situation in Somalia to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983;

“7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.”

35. At the 64th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of the sponsors, joined by Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Solomon Islands and Thailand, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.54/Rev.1). At the same meeting, the representative of Ethiopia orally proposed amendments to the revised draft resolution whereby the fifth and seventh preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs 5 and 6 would be deleted and, in operative paragraph 4, the words “until such time as they are able to return to their homeland in safety and dignity” would also be deleted. The amendments were subsequently issued in document A/C.3/37/L.81.

36. At the 72nd meeting, on 9 December, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution by replacing the fifth preambular paragraph by a new text; by replacing, in the seventh preambular paragraph, the word “influx” by the word “presence”; and by deleting, in operative paragraph 4, the words “until such time as they are able to return to their homeland in safety and dignity”.

37. The amendments to revised draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.54/Rev.1 contained in document A/C.3/37/L.81 were consequently withdrawn. Canada and Sierra Leone became sponsors of the revised draft resolution.

38. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 79 below, draft resolution VII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.55

39. At the 64th meeting, on 6 December 1982, the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.55) entitled “Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia”, sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by Cape Verde, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Sierra Leone. The draft resolution read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“[*Same text as draft resolution VIII in paragraph 79 below, with the exception of the fifth preambular paragraph and operative paragraphs 3 and 4.*]

“*Recognizing* the growing number of voluntary returnees in Ethiopia,

“3. *Appeals once again* to the Governments of Member States and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to contribute generously to assist the Government of Ethiopia in its efforts to provide relief and rehabilitation for the large number of displaced persons and voluntary returnees;

“4. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to intensify his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of growing numbers of voluntary returnees, as well as for displaced persons;”.

40. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia introduced amendments (A/C.3/37/L.67) to the draft resolution, by which:

(a) The fifth preambular paragraph would be deleted;

(b) In operative paragraph 1, the words “and voluntary returnees” would be deleted;

(c) In operative paragraph 3, the words “the large number of” would be deleted;

(d) In operative paragraph 4, the words “of growing numbers” would be deleted and the words “of concern to his Office” would be added at the end of the paragraph.

41. At the 72nd meeting, on 9 December, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the fifth preambular paragraph and in operative paragraph 4, the word “growing” was deleted;

(b) In operative paragraph 3, the words “the large number of” and the words “and voluntary returnees” were deleted.

42. The amendments contained in document A/C.3/37/L.67 were consequently withdrawn.

43. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.55, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 79 below, draft resolution VIII).

*Draft resolutions A/C.3/37/L.57 and
Rev.1 and 2*

44. On 26 November 1982, a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.57) entitled "Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti" was distributed, sponsored by Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Chad, China, the Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, France, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"[Same text as draft resolution IX in paragraph 79 below, with the exception of operative paragraphs 3 and 6.]

"3. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to take measures for the application of durable, adequate and appropriate solutions for the refugees in Djibouti and to maintain close contact with Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and benevolent organizations concerned to mobilize the necessary assistance to the Government of Djibouti to enable it to cope effectively with the refugee situation aggravated by the debilitating effects of the drought;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General, acting in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to send an inter-agency mission to Djibouti to accelerate the application of adequate, appropriate and durable solutions for the refugees and displaced persons and to evaluate and mobilize the resources necessary to enable those solutions to be put into effect, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution."

At its 58th meeting, on 30 November, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.3/37/L.57/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, by which:

(a) In operative paragraph 3, the phrase "to take measures for the application of durable, adequate and appropriate solutions for the refugees" was replaced by the words "to organize adequate programmes of assistance to the refugees";

(b) Operative paragraph 6 was replaced by the following text:

"6. Requests the Secretary-General, acting in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to send an inter-agency mission to Djibouti to evaluate the needs and the magnitude of the aid required to finance the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the prog-

ress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution."

At the 64th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.57/Rev.2). Subsequently, the sponsors were joined by the Central African Republic and the Upper Volta.

45. At the 72nd meeting, on 9 December, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (see para. 79 below, draft resolution IX) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.62

46. At the 64th meeting, on 6 December 1982, the representative of Lesotho introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.62) entitled "Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa", sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Djibouti, Egypt, Lesotho, Liberia, Somalia, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia, as well as Kenya and Togo, subsequently joined by Benin, Ethiopia, Trinidad and Tobago and Uganda.

47. At the 72nd meeting, on 9 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 79 below, draft resolution X) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.64

48. At the 64th meeting, on 6 December 1982, the representative of Romania introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.64) entitled "The right to education", sponsored by Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, as well as Gabon, Yemen and Zaire, subsequently joined by Bolivia, Cyprus and Oman.

49. At the 72nd meeting, on 9 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 79 below, draft resolution XI) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.69

50. At the 64th meeting, on 6 December 1982, the representative of the German Democratic Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.69) entitled "Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror", sponsored by Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"[Same text as draft resolution XII in paragraph 79 below, with the exception of the third, seventh, ninth and eleventh preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs 7 and 8.]

“*Reaffirming* the purposes and principles laid down in the Charter, which are aimed at maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and achieving international co-operation,

“*Recalling also* the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,²⁶ the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination²⁷ and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²⁸

“*Convinced* that the implementation of its resolutions on the suppression of nazism and fascism as well as affiliation to, and strict observance of the provisions of, the relevant international instruments would contribute towards counteracting their restoration or spread,

“*Noting again with deep concern* that the proponents of Fascist ideologies have, in a number of countries, intensified their activities and are increasingly co-ordinating them on an international scale, and that there still exist Fascist practices which jeopardize international peace and security as well as the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

“7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat pays due attention to the dissemination of information exposing the practices of the proponents of Fascist ideologies;

“8. *Reiterates its request* to the Commission on Human Rights to consider this question as a matter of high priority at its thirty-ninth session under the title ‘Measures to be taken against all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences’;”

51. At the 72nd meeting, on 9 December, the representative of the German Democratic Republic, on behalf of the sponsors, following suggestions made by some representatives, orally revised the draft resolution as follows.

(a) In the third preambular paragraph, the words “in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all” were added at the end of the paragraph;

(b) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the words “and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief” were added at the end of the paragraph;

(c) The ninth preambular paragraph was deleted;

(d) In the eleventh preambular paragraph, the words “and that there still exist Fascist practices which jeopardize international peace and security as well as the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms” were deleted;

(e) Operative paragraph 7 was replaced by the following text:

“7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat pays attention to the dissemination of information exposing the

practices of the proponents of ideologies and practices described in paragraph 1 above”;

(f) In operative paragraph 8, the words “as a matter of high priority” were deleted.

Taking into account a proposal by the representative of Belgium, the representative of the German Democratic Republic then orally revised operative paragraph 7 further by deleting the words “practices of the proponents of”.

52. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 79 below, draft resolution XII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.70

53. At the 64th meeting, on 6 December 1982, the representative of France introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.70) entitled “Question of involuntary or enforced disappearances”, sponsored by Costa Rica, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Senegal and Sweden, subsequently joined by Austria and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

54. At the 72nd meeting, on 9 December, the representative of France, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution by replacing, in the fourth preambular paragraph, the words “who have the right to know the fate of their relatives” by “who should know the fate of their relatives”.

55. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 79 below, draft resolution XIII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.58 and Rev.1

56. At the 64th meeting, on 6 December 1982, the representative of Cyprus introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.58) entitled “Missing persons in Cyprus” sponsored by Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Greece, Nicaragua and Panama, as well as the Bahamas, Ecuador, Grenada, Malta, the Syrian Arab Republic, Sierra Leone and Seychelles. The draft resolution read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the question of missing persons in Cyprus,

“*Reaffirming* the basic need of families to be informed, without further delay, about the fate of their missing relatives,

“*Regretting* the fact that the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus, the establishment of which was announced on 22 April 1981,²⁹ has failed to overcome procedural difficulties and has achieved no progress towards the commencement of its investigative work,

“*Emphasizing* the need for a speedy resolution of this humanitarian problem,

“1. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to consider, as a matter of priority, the question of missing persons in Cyprus at its thirty-ninth session and to establish effective machinery for the investigation of the cases of missing persons in Cyprus;

“2. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to facilitate such investigation in a spirit of co-operation and good will in

²⁶ Resolution 2542 (XXIV)

²⁷ Resolution 1904 (XVIII)

²⁸ Resolution 1514 (XV)

²⁹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1981*, document S/14490, para. 46

order to ensure the tracing of and accounting for the missing persons in Cyprus without any further delay;

“3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report to the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly.”

57. At the 67th meeting, on 7 December, the representative of Yugoslavia orally proposed amendments to the draft resolution, by which:

(a) In the third preambular paragraph, the words “*Regretting the fact*” would be replaced by the words “*Expressing concern*”;

(b) Operative paragraph 1 would be replaced by the following text:

“1. *Invites* the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of the Commission on Human Rights to follow developments and to recommend to the parties concerned ways and means of overcoming the pending procedural difficulties of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus and, in co-operation with the Committee, to facilitate the effective implementation of its investigative work on the basis of the existing relevant agreements”;

(c) In operative paragraph 2, the words “in order to ensure the tracing of and accounting for the missing persons in Cyprus without any further delay” would be deleted;

(d) Operative paragraph 3 would be replaced by the following text:

“3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices with a view to facilitating the work of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus”.

58. At the same meeting, the representative of Cyprus, on behalf of the sponsors, accepted the amendments proposed by the representative of Yugoslavia and revised the draft resolution accordingly. The revised draft resolution was subsequently issued as document A/C.3/37/L.58/Rev.1.

59. Also at the same meeting, the Committee took action on the request made by the representative of Turkey (A/C.3/37/10) that a representative of the Turkish Cypriot community, member of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus, be permitted to address the Committee on the subject of the draft resolution. At the request of the representative of Greece, a recorded vote was taken. The proposal was rejected by a vote of 59 to 34, with 28 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Ma-

lawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Barbados, Central African Republic, Chad, Ecuador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire.

60. At the 72nd meeting, on 9 December, the Committee took action on revised draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.58/Rev.1. At the request of the representative of Turkey, a recorded vote was taken. The revised draft resolution was adopted (see para. 79 below, draft resolution XIV) by a vote of 99 to 5, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Turkey.

Abstaining: Canada, Chad, Gabon, Guatemala, Israel, Nepal, Niger, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.76

61. At the 64th meeting, on 6 December 1982, the representative of Denmark introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.76) entitled “Summary or arbitrary executions”, sponsored by Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Greece and the Netherlands, as well as Portugal, subsequently joined by Cyprus, Norway and Sweden.

62. At the 72nd meeting, on 9 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 79 below, draft resolution XV) without a vote

Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.53

63. At the 70th meeting, on 9 December 1982, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution

(A/C.3/37/L.53) entitled "Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile", sponsored by Algeria, Cuba, Mexico and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Bolivia.

64. At the 72nd meeting, on 9 December, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland orally proposed the following amendments to the draft resolution:

(a) The addition, at the end of operative paragraph 12, of the phrase "with a view to taking the most appropriate steps, and report on its consideration, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session";

(b) The deletion of operative paragraph 13, which read:

"13. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Chile as long as necessary and requests the Commission to submit a new report on the situation of human rights in Chile, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session."

65. At the 73rd meeting, on 10 December, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.53 and the amendments thereto as follows:

(a) The amendments submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were adopted by a roll-call vote of 46 to 42, with 42 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Panama, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire.

(b) The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted (see para. 79 below, draft resolution XVI) by a

roll-call vote of 74 to 16, with 40 abstentions. The voting was as follows:*

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, 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 Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Malawi, Malaysia, Mali,* Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Panama, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.68

66. At its 63rd meeting, on 6 December 1982, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.68) entitled "Human rights situation in Chile", sponsored by Denmark and the Netherlands, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Conscious* of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

"*Noting* that Governments have an obligation to protect and promote human rights and to carry out responsibilities they have undertaken under various international instruments,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 31/124 of 16 December 1976, 32/118 of 16 December 1977, 33/175 of 20 December 1978, 34/179 of 17 December 1979, 35/188 of 15 December 1980 and 36/157 of 16 December 1981 on the protection of human rights in Chile and 33/173 of 20 December 1978 on disappeared persons,

"*Recalling also* Commission on Human Rights resolution 1982/25 of 10 March 1982 on violations of human rights in Chile, in which the Commission, *inter alia,*

* The delegations of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali and Zimbabwe subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

decided to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile.

“*Deploring* the fact that the Chilean authorities have consistently refused to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Commission on Human Rights,

“*Expressing* its concern that, according to the report of the Special Rapporteur (A/37/564), he is not in a position to report an improvement in the human rights situation in Chile,

“*Noting with increasing concern* that the Chilean authorities continue to ignore the repeated appeal of the international community reflected in the various resolutions of the General Assembly and other international organs,

“*Reaffirming* the right of everyone to leave and to return to his country, the right not to be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention and the right to freedom of expression and opinion,

“*Also reaffirming* the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect the rights recognized in various international human rights instruments,

“1. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur for his report on the situation of human rights in Chile, prepared in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1982/25;

“2. *Strongly urges* the Chilean authorities to respect and promote human rights in accordance with their obligations under various international instruments and, in particular, to take concrete steps as outlined in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1982/25;

“3. *Concludes*, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur, that continued vigilance with regard to the human rights situation in Chile is warranted;

“4. *Expresses its deep concern* about the lack of information on the numerous persons who have disappeared for political reasons and urges once more the Chilean authorities to investigate and clarify the fate of those persons;

“5. *Also expresses its concern* at the banishment and forced exile applied by the Chilean authorities to a great number of citizens, especially those exercising their right and responsibility to promote the effective observance and protection of human rights;

“6. *Calls upon* the Chilean authorities to respect and guarantee the human rights of persons detained or imprisoned in respect of offences which they have committed, or are suspected of having committed, by reason of their political opinions or convictions and to release such persons either as an act of clemency or by way of conditional release or otherwise;

“7. *Urges once more* the Chilean authorities to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur and to submit their comments on the findings on his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session;

“8. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session to study thoroughly the report of the Special Rapporteur with a view to taking the most appropriate steps and report on its consideration, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.”

67. At the 73rd meeting, on 10 December, the representative of the Netherlands, following the adoption of draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.53, as amended (see para. 65 above), stated, on behalf of the sponsors, that they would not insist that draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.68 be put to the vote. The draft resolution was therefore withdrawn.

Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.75

68. At the 64th meeting, on 6 December 1982, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.75) entitled “Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala”, sponsored by Austria, Canada, Ireland, and Sweden, as well as Norway, subsequently joined by Denmark and the Netherlands.

69. At the 73rd meeting, on 10 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 79 below, draft resolution XVII) by a roll-call vote of 74 to 16, with 45 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, 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, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Panama, Peru, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.77

70. At the 70th meeting, on 9 December 1982, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.77) entitled “Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador”, sponsored by France, Greece, Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia. The draft resolution read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“[*Same text as draft resolution XVIII in paragraph 79 below, with the exception of operative paragraphs 4 and 7.*]

“4. *Reaffirms* the right of the Salvadorian people freely to determine their political, economic and social future without interference from outside, and to establish a democratically elected Government, in an atmosphere free from intimidation and terror allowing full and unrestricted popular participation:

“7. *Reiterates its appeal* to the Government and other political forces in El Salvador to work together towards a comprehensive negotiated political solution in order to bring about a peaceful settlement and appropriate conditions for the establishment of a Government through free and unhampered elections, in an atmosphere free from intimidation and terror:”

71. At the 74th meeting, on 10 December, the representative of Canada introduced amendments (A/C.3/37/L.82) to the draft resolution, reading as follows:

“1. In the eighth preambular paragraph, replace the word ‘failure’ by the word ‘inability’.

“2. Replace the ninth preambular paragraph by the following text:

“‘*Observing* that since elections last March there has been no cessation of violence and little noticeable improvement in the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country.’

“3. Add a new last preambular paragraph to read as follows:

“‘*Taking note* of the recent creation of a national Commission on Human Rights in El Salvador and expressing the hope that it will be given appropriate means to effectively discharge its mandate.’

“4. Replace operative paragraph 3 by the following text:

“‘*Notes* that the situation in El Salvador, as clearly shown in the report of the Special Representative, demands the full restoration of civil peace as an essential prerequisite to respect for civil, political and human rights, and a gradual improvement of economic, social and cultural rights:’

“5. Merge operative paragraphs 4 and 7 as follows:

“‘*Reaffirms* the right of the Salvadorian people freely to determine their political, economic and social future without interference from outside and in an atmosphere free from intimidation and terror from all parties:’

“6. Replace operative paragraph 5 by the following text:

“‘*Urges* the Government of El Salvador and other political forces to avail themselves of the offers of good offices by friendly countries in order to establish a dialogue leading to a peaceful solution to that conflict in that country:’

“7. In operative paragraph 8, replace the words ‘and to allow the establishment of a democratic system’ by the words ‘thus securing a democratic system’.

“8. In operative paragraph 10, replace the words ‘*Urges* the judiciary in El Salvador to assume its obligation’ by the words ‘*Expresses concern* over the inability of the judiciary in El Salvador to assume its obligations.’”

Taking into account proposals made by the representatives of Denmark and Ireland, the representative of Canada then orally revised some of the amendments as follows:

(a) In the second amendment, the words “since elections last March” were deleted;

(b) In the third amendment, the words “and will thereby contribute to the ending of the serious massive and persistent violations of human rights observed by the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights in his report (see A/37/611, para. 96)” were added at the end of the paragraph;

(c) In the fourth amendment, operative paragraph 3 was replaced by the following text:

“*Notes* that the situation in El Salvador, as clearly shown in the report of the Special Representative, demands the full restoration of civil peace as a prerequisite for the full exercise of civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights:”

(d) In the sixth amendment, the words “avail themselves of the offers of good offices by friendly countries in order to” were deleted;

(e) The seventh amendment was withdrawn.

72. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.77 and the amendments thereto (A/C.3/37/L.82), as orally revised, as follows:

(a) The first amendment was rejected by 38 votes to 38, with 52 abstentions;

(b) The second amendment, as orally revised, was rejected by 42 votes to 29, with 46 abstentions.

(c) The third amendment, as orally revised, was rejected by 43 votes to 27, with 39 abstentions;

(d) The fourth amendment, as orally revised, was rejected by 44 votes to 35, with 37 abstentions;

(e) The fifth amendment was adopted by 43 votes to 41, with 35 abstentions;

(f) The sixth amendment was rejected by 45 votes to 36, with 36 abstentions;

(g) The eighth amendment was rejected by 44 votes to 30, with 43 abstentions;

(h) The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted (see para. 79 below, draft resolution XVIII) by a roll-call vote of 67 to 19, with 49 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Oman, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire.

Draft resolutions A/C.3/37/L.74 and Rev.1

73. At the 64th meeting, on 6 December 1982, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.74) entitled "Human rights and mass exoduses", sponsored by Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Greece, Jordan, Pakistan and Senegal, as well as Japan, subsequently joined by Germany, Federal Republic of, and Ghana. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Mindful* of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations and its mandate to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

"*Deeply disturbed* by the increasing scale and magnitude of exoduses and displacements of populations in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons in all regions of the world,

"*Conscious* that human rights violations are principal factors among the complex and multiple root causes of mass movements of population,

"*Preoccupied* by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed upon the international community as a whole, and more particularly on developing countries with limited resources of their own, by these sudden and massive movements of population,

"*Conscious* of its obligations towards the millions of victims of mass exoduses and of displacements of populations, and of its dual responsibility, under the Charter of the United Nations, to provide adequate international protection and assistance to such victims and to eliminate or mitigate the root causes of this phenomenon.

"*Recalling* its resolution 36/136 of 14 December 1981 on a new international humanitarian order,

"*Recalling also* its resolutions 35/124 of 11 December 1980 and 36/148 of 16 December 1981 on international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees, 35/196 of 15 December 1980 on mass exoduses, and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 29 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981³⁰ and 1982/32 of 11 March 1982 (see E/1982/12 and Corr.1, chap. XXVI, sect. A),

"*Recalling further* its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 4 (XXXIII) of 21 February 1977³¹ on the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights,

"*Considering* the study of the Special Rapporteur on human rights and massive exoduses,³² and the results of his subsequent consultations on the study with interested Governments, the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies and specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations,

"1. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur for his study on human rights and massive exoduses;

"2. *Takes note* of the views expressed on the study and its recommendations by interested Governments, the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies or departments concerned, specialized agencies, international organizations and non-governmental organizations;

"3. *Invites* the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees to give careful consideration to those aspects of the study falling within its mandate;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, in consultation with appropriate agencies and programmes, that within the existing mandates and resources of the United Nations system, further consideration is given and action taken, if appropriate, on recommendations 1 to 5 of the study;

"5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to pursue his examination of recommendations 6 to 9 of the study, in the light of comments submitted by Governments, and of the debate at the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, and at the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

"6. *Decides* to review the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its thirty-eighth session."

74. At the 72nd meeting, on 9 December, the representative of Canada, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the third preambular paragraph, the words "principal factors among the" were replaced by the words "among the principal factors in the";

(b) The ninth preambular paragraph and operative paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 were replaced.

The revised draft resolution was subsequently issued as document A/C.3/37/L.74/Rev.1.

75. At the 74th meeting, on 10 December, the representative of Canada, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the text of the revised draft resolution as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 5, taking into account a proposal made by the representative of Cuba at the 72nd meeting, the words "and of the Group of Governmental Experts" were inserted after the words "Commission on Human Rights";

(b) In the third and fourth preambular paragraphs, taking into account a proposal by the representative of Ethiopia,

³⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 5*, chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

³¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 6*, chap. XXI, sect. A.

³² E/CN.4/1503 Reissued as document E/CN.4/1503* for technical reasons.

the word “movements” was replaced by the words “exoduses and displacements”;

(c) In the fourth preambular paragraph, taking into account a proposal by the representative of Djibouti, the word “*Preoccupied*” was replaced by the words “*Deeply preoccupied*”.

76. Djibouti and Somalia then joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

77. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.74/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 79 below, draft resolution XIX).

78. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Romania, referring to Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/28 of 4 May 1982 and General Assembly resolution 37/48 of 3 December 1982, made a request for the confirmation of dates for the five regional meetings to be held in 1983 in connection with the International Youth Year. The Committee took note of that request.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

79. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to XIX below:

Draft resolution I

STRATEGY AND POLICIES FOR DRUG CONTROL

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/168 of 16 December 1981, by which it adopted the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and the basic five-year programme of action³³ dealt with in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (XXIX) of 11 February 1981, which the Economic and Social Council, by its decision 1981/113 of 6 May 1981, decided to transmit to the General Assembly,

Recalling also that in paragraph 3 of resolution 36/168 the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was requested to establish, within available resources, a task force to review, monitor and co-ordinate the implementation of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and the programme of action,

Recalling further its resolutions 32/124 of 16 December 1977, 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 34/177 of 17 December 1979 and 35/195 of 15 December 1980,

Noting with satisfaction the establishment on a provisional basis by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the task force requested,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/13 of 3 May 1982 and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (S-VII) of 8 February 1982,

1. *Approves* the projects recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 1 (S-VII), as set out in the report of the Commission on its seventh special session,³⁴ for implementation in 1983, within available United Nations resources and to the extent possible in order of priority;

2. *Requests* the Commission to review the reports of its task force and to report thereon, through the Economic and

Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

3. *Urges* all Member States, non-member States parties to the international drug control treaties, specialized agencies and other international organizations and private institutions concerned with the drug abuse problem to strengthen their participation in and support for activities related to the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and the programme of action;

4. *Also urges* Member States to contribute or to increase their contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in order to ensure the success of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and to give firm impetus to the world community's battle against international drug traffickers and against drug abuse;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution and related documents to all Member States, non-member States parties to the international drug control treaties and all relevant international, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Draft resolution II

QUESTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE NOT CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRY IN WHICH THEY LIVE

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolutions 1790 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 and 1871 (LVI) of 17 May 1974 concerning the question of the international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 8 (XXIX) of 21 March 1973,¹⁷ 11 (XXX) of 6 March 1974,¹⁸ 16 (XXXV) of 14 March 1979,¹⁹ and 19 (XXXVI) of 29 February 1980,²⁰ on the same subject,

Recalling also resolution 9 (XXXI) of 13 September 1978 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,²¹

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1980/29 of 2 May 1980, decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the text of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live, prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Baroness Elles, and amended by the Sub-Commission,²² together with the comments on the text received from Member States²³ in response to Council decision 1979/36 of 10 May 1979 and recommended that the Assembly should consider the adoption of a declaration on the subject,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/199 of 15 December 1980 and 36/165 of 16 December 1981, in which it decided to establish an open-ended working group for the purpose of concluding the elaboration of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live,

Having considered the report of the Working Group (A.C.3/37/8),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Working Group and of the fact that, although the Working Group has done useful work, it has not had sufficient time to conclude its task;

³³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 4, annex II.*

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 1982, Supplement No. 3, chap. III, sect. A, paras. 102 and 104, and sects. B and C.

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments, competent organs of the United Nations system and international organizations concerned the reports of the open-ended working groups established at the thirty-fifth,²⁴ thirty-sixth²⁵ and thirty-seventh sessions and to invite them to bring up to date the comments they submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1979/36 or to submit new comments on the basis of the above-mentioned reports by 30 June 1983;

3. *Decides* to establish, at its thirty-eighth session, an open-ended working group for the purpose of concluding the elaboration of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live;

4. *Expresses the hope* that a draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live will be adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Draft resolution III

MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION AND ENSURE THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS

The General Assembly,

Again reaffirming the permanent validity of the principles and standards embodied in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,³⁵ the International Covenants on Human Rights,³⁶ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination³⁷ and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,³⁸

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers and their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating that, in spite of the existence of a body of principles and standards already established, there is need to make further efforts to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling its resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, by which it decided to establish a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/198 of 15 December 1980 and 36/160 of 16 December 1981, by which it renewed the mandate of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and requested it to continue its work,

Having examined the progress made by the Working Group during its second inter-sessional meeting, held from 10 to 21 May 1982,

Having also examined the report of the Working Group during the current session of the General Assembly (see A/C.3/37/7 and Corr.1 and 2),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and expresses its satisfaction with the substantial progress that the Working Group has so far made in the accomplishment of its mandate;

2. *Decides* that, in order to enable it to complete its task as soon as possible, the Working Group shall again hold an inter-sessional meeting of two weeks' duration in New York, immediately after the first regular session of 1983 of the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the report of the Working Group so as to allow the members of the Group to continue their task during the inter-sessional meeting to be held in the spring of 1983, as well as to transmit the results obtained in that meeting in order that the General Assembly may consider them during its thirty-eighth session;

4. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to transmit the above-mentioned documents to the competent organs of the United Nations system and to international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group;

5. *Decides* that the Working Group shall meet during the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, preferably at the beginning of the session, to continue and, if possible, to complete the elaboration of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families.

Draft resolution IV

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/171 of 17 December 1979 and 35/197 of 15 December 1980 on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as its resolution 36/154 of 16 December 1981, in which it requested the Secretary-General to organize a seminar at Colombo, in 1982, to consider appropriate arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian region and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session,

Having considered the report of the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region, held at Colombo from 21 June to 2 July 1982 (A/37/422, annex).

1. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Government of Sri Lanka for acting as host to the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region, as well as for the excellent facilities provided;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Seminar, as well as of the conclusions and recommendations which it adopted by consensus (*ibid.*, chap. IV);

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Seminar to States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, to invite their

³⁵ Resolution 217 A (III)

³⁶ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex

³⁷ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex

³⁸ Resolution 34/180, annex

comments thereon and to submit the report of the Seminar, together with the comments received thereon, to the Commission on Human Rights at its fortieth session for its consideration, and to report through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session:

4. *Decides* to consider this question further at its thirty-ninth session.

Draft resolution V

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION
OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/127 of 16 December 1977, 33/167 of 20 December 1978, 34/171 of 17 December 1979, 35/197 of 15 December 1980 and 36/154 of 16 December 1981 concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Noting the regional arrangements which exist in the African, American, Arab and European regions and also the efforts which are currently under way to initiate Commonwealth activities in the area of human rights,

Welcoming recent developments in the Asian region to consideration of appropriate arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Noting that the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations exchange information and materials on the promotion and protection of human rights,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress achieved so far in the promotion and protection of human rights at the regional level, under the auspices of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional intergovernmental organizations;

2. *Commends* the Organization of African Unity for its continuing efforts to promote respect for the guarantees and norms of human rights and fundamental freedoms and notes with interest the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights³⁹ and the efforts to obtain its early entry into force;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to compile and update his reports on the status of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, and to include therein a review of the exchanges of experience and information between the United Nations and regional organs and organizations for the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as ways and means to further these exchanges, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Draft resolution VI

SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN THE SUDAN

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/181 of 15 December 1980 and 36/158 of 16 December 1981 on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolutions 1981/5 of 14 May 1981 and 1982/1 of 27 April 1982,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/178), the annex to which contains the report of the inter-agency technical follow-up mission on education and

social development/welfare services for refugees in the Sudan, as well as the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in the Sudan (A/37/519).

Taking note of the ever-increasing number of refugees arriving in the Sudan,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the Government of the Sudan in caring for the refugees and the need for adequate international assistance to enable it to continue its efforts to provide assistance to the refugees,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance which has been rendered to the Sudan by Member States and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations in support of refugee programmes,

1. *Endorses* the report of the inter-agency technical follow-up mission to the Sudan and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and voluntary agencies for their efforts to assist the refugees in the Sudan;

3. *Appreciates* the measures which the Government of the Sudan is taking in order to provide shelter, food and other services to the refugees;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the implementation of the recommendations of the various inter-agency missions;

5. *Appeals* to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to provide the Government of the Sudan with the necessary resources for the implementation of the development assistance projects envisaged in the report of the inter-agency mission (A/37/178, sect. III) and to strengthen its social and economic infrastructure so that essential services and facilities for refugees can be strengthened and expanded;

6. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to co-ordinate with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements,

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the inter-agency technical follow-up missions as well as on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VII

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN SOMALIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/180 of 15 December 1980 and 36/153 of 16 December 1981 on the question of assistance to refugees in Somalia,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1981/31 of 6 May 1981 and 1982/4 of 27 April 1982,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/419) and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (see A/37/12, chap. II, sect. B.14) on the situation of the refugees in Somalia,

³⁹ See American Society of International Law, *International Legal Materials*, vol. XXI, No. 1, January 1982, p. 59

Having heard the statement made before the Third Committee on 15 November 1982 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Considering the fact that the refugee problem has not yet been resolved,

Recognizing the need to continue to provide assistance to the refugees in Somalia,

Aware of the consequences of the social and economic burden placed on the Government and people of Somalia as a result of the continued presence of refugees and the consequent impact on the national development and the infrastructure of the country,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General and of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the situation of refugees in Somalia;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for their continued efforts to mobilize international assistance on behalf of the refugees in Somalia;

3. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the assistance rendered to refugees in Somalia by various Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned;

4. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum material, financial and technical assistance to the Government of Somalia in its efforts to provide all necessary assistance to the refugees;

5. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to make a comprehensive review of the overall needs of the refugees, including those aspects relating to their settlement and rehabilitation;

6. *Also requests* the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to submit the report of the proposed review of the refugee situation in Somalia to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983;

7. *Further requests* the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VIII

ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS IN ETHIOPIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/91 of 5 December 1980 and 36/161 of 16 December 1981 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1980/54 of 24 July 1980 and 1982/2 of 27 April 1982,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,⁴⁰ prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/8 of 28 April 1980,

Recalling also the appeals of the Secretary-General in his note verbale of 11 November 1980, as well as those of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Having heard the statements made before the Third Committee by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and by the representative of the Secretary-General on 15 November and 3 December 1982, respectively,

Recognizing the number of persons who have returned voluntarily to Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned that the repeated appeals of the Secretary-General, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council have yet to give rise to an adequate response,

1. *Endorses once again* the appeals of the Secretary-General, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council concerning assistance to displaced persons and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

2. *Commends* the efforts made by various organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the displaced persons and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

3. *Appeals once again* to the Governments of Member States and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to contribute generously to assist the Government of Ethiopia in its efforts to provide relief and rehabilitation for the displaced persons;

4. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to intensify his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of numbers of voluntary returnees, as well as for displaced persons;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IX

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN DJIBOUTI

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/182 of 15 December 1980 and 36/156 of 16 December 1981 on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/3 of 27 April 1982,

Having heard the statement made before the Third Committee on 15 November 1982 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Having considered with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti (A/37/420),

Appreciating the determined efforts made by the Government of Djibouti, despite its limited economic resources, to cope with the growing needs of the refugees,

Aware of the consequences of the social and economic burden placed on the Government and people of Djibouti as a result of the influx of refugees and the subsequent impact on the national development and infrastructure of the country,

Deeply concerned about the continuing plight of the refugees and displaced persons in the country, which has been aggravated by the devastating effects of the prolonged drought,

⁴⁰ A/35/360 and Corr. 1-3

Noting with appreciation the concern and unremitting efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the benevolent organizations which have worked closely with the Government of Djibouti in the relief and rehabilitation programme for the refugees in that country.

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti and of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (see A/37/12, chap. II, sect. B.6):

2. *Appreciates* the efforts made by the High Commissioner to keep the situation of the refugees in Djibouti under constant review and invites him to intensify his programme of humanitarian assistance to the refugees in the country;

3. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue to organize adequate programmes of assistance for the refugees in Djibouti and to maintain close contact with Member States, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and benevolent organizations concerned to mobilize the necessary assistance to the Government of Djibouti to enable it to cope effectively with the refugee situation, which has been aggravated by the debilitating effects of the drought;

4. *Appreciates* the assistance provided thus far by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti.

5. *Calls upon* all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to support the efforts being made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the ever-growing needs of the refugee population and other victims of drought;

6. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to send an inter-agency mission to Djibouti to evaluate the needs and the magnitude of the aid required to finance the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983, and to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution X

ASSISTANCE TO STUDENT REFUGEES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/170 of 16 December 1981, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who had taken asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/495 and Corr.1) containing the review by the High

Commissioner of assistance programmes for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa,

Noting with appreciation that some of the projects recommended in the report on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa have been successfully completed.

Noting with concern the continued influx into Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia of student refugees from South Africa, as well as from Namibia.

Convinced that the discriminatory policies and repressive measures being applied in Namibia and South Africa will lead to a further exodus of student refugees from those countries,

Conscious of the burden placed on the limited financial, material and administrative resources of the host countries by the presence of those student refugees.

Appreciating the efforts of host countries to deal adequately with their present student refugee populations and to be prepared to meet any new emergency by sharing the responsibilities and obligations with the international community.

1. *Endorses* the assessments and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and commends him and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for their efforts to mobilize resources and organize the programme of assistance for student refugees in the host countries of southern Africa;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for continuing to grant asylum and make educational and other facilities available to the student refugees in spite of the pressure which the continuing influx of those refugees exerts on facilities in their countries.

3. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for the co-operation which they have extended to the Secretary-General and to the High Commissioner on matters concerning the welfare of these refugees;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the financial and material support provided for the student refugees by Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who have taken asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

6. *Urges* all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue contributing generously to the assistance programmes for student refugees, through financial support of the regular programmes of the High Commissioner, of the projects identified in the report of the Secretary-General, and of the projects and programmes, including unfunded projects, submitted to the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;⁴¹

7. *Appeals* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Develop-

⁴¹ See A/36/316

ment Programme and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as other international and non-governmental bodies, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance to expedite the resettlement and integration of refugee families from South Africa who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

8. *Calls upon* all agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue co-operating with the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to continue to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1983, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution XI

THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/170 of 17 December 1979, 35/191 of 15 December 1980 and 36/152 of 16 December 1981 on the right to education,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted by its resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, which recognizes the right of everyone to education,

Bearing in mind the importance of the Convention against Discrimination in Education,⁴² adopted on 14 December 1960 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Reaffirming the paramount importance of the implementation of the right to education for the full development of the human personality and for the enjoyment of other fundamental human rights and freedoms,

Recognizing that for the effective implementation of the right to education the eradication of illiteracy has a particular priority and urgency,

Convinced that the educational process could bring a substantial contribution to social progress, national development, mutual understanding and co-operation among peoples and to strengthening peace and international security,

Recalling that the establishment of the new international economic order requires effective support for the improvement and expansion of educational systems and for the training of specialized personnel and qualified cadres for the economic development of developing countries,

Convinced of the topicality and urgency of the provisions on education contained in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,⁴³

Recalling that, since its establishment, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has constantly striven for effective realization of the right to education and equality of educational opportunities for all,

without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic status or birth, and that, for many years past, activities directed towards securing the right to education and the extension and improvement of educational and training systems in member States, more particularly in the developing countries, have occupied a central place in that Organization's programme,

Aware of the important contribution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade with a view to fostering full implementation of the right to education,

Taking note with satisfaction of the interest shown by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 34/170, 35/191 and 36/152,

1. *Takes note* of the conclusions contained in the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the right to education (see A/37/521, annex);

2. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for including in its medium-term plan on a permanent basis the issue of the implementation of the right to education;

3. *Again invites* all States to consider the adoption of appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, including material guarantees, in order to ensure the full implementation of the right to universal education through, *inter alia*, free and compulsory primary education, universal and gradually free-of-charge secondary education, equal access to all educational facilities and the access of the young generation to science and culture;

4. *Invites* all States to give all necessary attention to defining and determining in a more precise manner the means for implementing the provisions concerning the role of education in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

5. *Invites* all specialized agencies to co-operate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to ensure education a high priority in the implementation of various programmes and projects within the framework of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

6. *Appeals once again* to all States, in particular to the developed countries, to support actively, through fellowships and other means, including the general increasing of resources for education and training, the efforts of the developing countries in the education and training of national personnel needed in industry, agriculture and other economic and social sectors;

7. *Expresses its thanks* to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the report on the right to education, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/152;

8. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue its intensive efforts for the promotion at the universal level of the right to education and to inform the General Assembly, in appropriate forms, of the progress achieved in this field.

⁴² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 429, No. 6193, p. 93

⁴³ See resolution 35/56, annex, sect. O

Draft resolution XII

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST NAZI, FASCIST AND NEO-FASCIST ACTIVITIES AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF TOTALITARIAN IDEOLOGIES AND PRACTICES BASED ON RACIAL INTOLERANCE, HATRED AND TERROR

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the United Nations emerged from the struggle against nazism, fascism, aggression and foreign occupation, and that the peoples expressed their resolve in the Charter of the United Nations to save future generations from the scourge of war,

Bearing in mind the suffering, destruction and death of millions of victims of aggression, foreign occupation, nazism and fascism,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles laid down in the Charter, which are aimed at maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and achieving international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Emphasizing that all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, in particular Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms or which have such consequences, may jeopardize world peace and constitute obstacles to friendly relations between States and to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming that the prosecution and punishment of war crimes and crimes against peace and humanity, as laid down in General Assembly resolutions 3 (I) of 13 February 1946 and 95 (I) of 11 December 1946, constitute a universal commitment for all States,

Recalling its resolutions 2331 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2438 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2545 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2713 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2839 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 34/24 of 15 November 1979, 35/200 of 15 December 1980 and 36/162 of 16 December 1981,

Recalling also the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,⁴⁴ the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁴⁵ the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples⁴⁶ and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,⁴⁷

Underlining the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁴⁸ the International Covenants on Human Rights,⁴⁹ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁵⁰ the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide⁵¹ and other relevant international instruments,

Acknowledging the fact that a number of States have established legal regulations which are suited to prevent the activities of Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist groups and organizations,

Noting again with deep concern that the proponents of Fascist ideologies have, in a number of countries, intensified their activities and are increasingly co-ordinating them on an international scale,

1. *Again condemns* all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, in particular Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences;

2. *Urges* all States to draw attention to the threats to democratic institutions by the above-mentioned ideologies and practices and to consider taking measures, in accordance with their national constitutional systems and with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, to prohibit or otherwise deter activities by groups or organizations or whoever is practising those ideologies;

3. *Calls upon* the appropriate specialized agencies, as well as intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations, to initiate or intensify measures against the ideologies and practices described in paragraph 1 above;

4. *Invites* Member States to adopt, in accordance with their national constitutional systems and with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, as a matter of high priority, measures declaring punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and of war propaganda, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ideologies;

5. *Appeals* to all States which have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity,⁴⁶ and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;⁴⁷

6. *Calls once again upon* all States to provide the Secretary-General with their comments on this question;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat pays attention to the dissemination of information exposing the ideologies and practices described in paragraph 1 above;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Commission on Human Rights to consider this subject at its thirty-ninth session under the title: "Measures to be taken against all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences";

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, in the light of the discussion that will take place in the Commission on Human Rights and on the basis of comments provided by States and international organizations

⁴⁴ Resolution 36/55

⁴⁵ Resolution 260 A (III), annex

⁴⁶ Resolution 2391 (XXIII), annex

⁴⁷ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex

*Draft resolution XIII*QUESTION OF ENFORCED OR INVOLUNTARY
DISAPPEARANCES*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978, entitled "Disappeared persons", and its resolution 36/163 of 16 December 1981 on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances, .

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1982/24 of 10 March 1982 (see E/1982/12 and Corr. 1, chap. XXVI, sect. A), by which the Commission decided to extend for one year the term of the mandate of the Working Group, and Economic and Social Council decision 1982/131, by which the Council approved the Commission's decision,

Convinced that the action taken, in consultation with the Governments concerned, to promote the implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 33/173 and other United Nations resolutions relevant to the plight of missing or disappeared persons should be continued,

Expressing its emotion at the anguish and sorrow of the families concerned, who should know the fate of their relatives,

1. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend for one year the term of the mandate of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, as laid down in Commission resolution 1982/24;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Working Group for the work it has done and to those Governments that have co-operated with it;

3. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and to take any step it may deem necessary to the pursuit of the task of the Working Group when it considers the report to be submitted by the Group at its thirty-ninth session;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments to provide the Working Group and the Commission on Human Rights with the full co-operation warranted by their strictly humanitarian objectives and their working methods based on discretion;

5. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all necessary assistance.

Draft resolution XIV

MISSING PERSONS IN CYPRUS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the question of missing persons in Cyprus,

Reaffirming the basic need of families to be informed, without further delay, about the fate of their missing relatives,

Expressing concern that the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus, the establishment of which was announced on 22 April 1981,²⁹ has failed to overcome procedural difficulties and has achieved no progress towards the commencement of its investigative work,

Emphasizing the need for a speedy resolution of this humanitarian problem,

1. *Invites* the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of the Commission on Human Rights to follow developments and to recommend to the parties

concerned ways and means of overcoming the pending procedural difficulties of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus and, in co-operation with the Committee, to facilitate the effective implementation of its investigative work on the basis of the existing relevant agreements;

2. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to facilitate such investigation in a spirit of co-operation and good will;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices with a view to facilitating the work of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus.

Draft resolution XV

SUMMARY OR ARBITRARY EXECUTIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,³⁵ which states that every human being has the inherent right to life, liberty and security of person and that everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law,

Recalling also its resolution 34/175 of 17 December 1979, in which it reaffirmed that mass and flagrant violations of human rights are of special concern to the United Nations and urged the Commission on Human Rights to take timely and effective action in existing and future cases of mass and flagrant violations of human rights,

Recalling further its resolution 36/22 of 9 November 1981, in which it condemned the practice of summary or arbitrary executions,

Deeply alarmed at the occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Taking note of resolution 1982/13 of 7 September 1982 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (see E/CN.4/1983/4, chap. XXI, sect. A), in which the Sub-Commission recommended that effective measures should be adopted to prevent the occurrence of summary or arbitrary executions,

Convinced of the need for appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate this practice, which represents a flagrant violation of the most fundamental human right, the right to life,

1. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/35 of 7 May 1982, in which it was decided to appoint for one year a special rapporteur to examine the questions related to summary or arbitrary executions who would submit a comprehensive report to the Commission on Human Rights, at its thirty-ninth session, on the occurrence and extent of the practice of such executions, together with his conclusions and recommendations;

2. *Requests* all Governments to co-operate with and to assist the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights in the preparation of his report,

3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur to be prepared in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/35, to make recommendations concerning appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the practice of summary or arbitrary executions.

*Draft resolution XVI*SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL
FREEDOMS IN CHILE

The General Assembly,

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and decided to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Emphasizing the obligation of Governments to protect and promote human rights and to carry out the responsibility they have undertaken with respect to the various international instruments,

Recalling its resolutions 3219 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3448 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/124 of 16 December 1976, 32/118 of 16 December 1977, 33/175 of 20 December 1978, 34/179 of 17 December 1979, 35/188 of 15 December 1980 and 36/157 of 16 December 1981, all related to the situation of human rights in Chile, as well as its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 on disappeared persons,

Recalling also the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights dealing with the human rights situation in Chile, in particular resolution 1982/25 of 10 March 1982 (see E/1982/12 and Corr.1, chap. XXVI, sect. A), by which the Commission decided, *inter alia*, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile,

Deploing the fact that the Chilean authorities have consistently refused to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur,

Expressing its deepest concern at the total lack of improvement in the human rights situation in Chile, as shown by the Special Rapporteur in his report (A/37/564),

Noting with increasing concern that the Chilean authorities continue to ignore the repeated appeals of the international community made through a number of resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and various other international organs,

Reiterating its deep concern at the lack of information concerning the numerous persons who have disappeared in Chile for political reasons and at the fact that the Chilean authorities have not taken urgent and effective measures to investigate and clarify the fate of those persons,

Noting with great concern that the Constitution promulgated by the Chilean authorities on 11 March 1981 represents the institutionalization of the state of exception, with grave prejudice to the civil and political rights of the Chilean people and serious limitations to their economic, social and cultural rights,

1. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Chile for his report, submitted in accordance with resolution 1982/25 of the Commission on Human Rights;

2. *Reiterates its grave concern* at the persistence of serious and systematic violations of human rights in Chile, as described by the Special Rapporteur, in particular at the subversion of the traditional democratic legal order and its institutions, through the maintenance and widening of emergency and exceptional legislation and the promulgation of a Constitution which does not reflect a freely expressed popular will and the provisions of which suppress, suspend

or restrict the enjoyment and the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Reiterates also its deep concern* at the inefficacy of the recourse of *habeas corpus* or *amparo* in view of the fact that the judiciary in Chile does not exercise its functions fully in this respect, except with considerable restrictions;

4. *Once more urgently requests* the Chilean authorities to respect and promote human rights in conformity with the obligations undertaken under various international instruments and, in particular, to adopt the concrete measures contemplated in resolution 1982/25 of the Commission on Human Rights, especially the lifting of the state of emergency and the state of exception and the re-establishment of democratic institutions, by ensuring the full enjoyment and exercise of the civil and political rights as well as the economic, social and cultural rights and fundamental freedoms of the Chilean people, as provided in those international instruments;

5. *Urges once more* the Chilean authorities to investigate and clarify the fate of all persons who have disappeared in Chile for political reasons, to inform their families of the results of such investigation and to punish those responsible for the disappearance;

6. *Further urges again* the Chilean authorities to restore the full enjoyment of trade union rights, in particular the right to organize trade unions, the right to collective bargaining and the right to strike;

7. *Urges* the Chilean authorities to respect, in conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁴⁸ the right of Chilean nationals to live in and freely enter and leave Chilean territory, without restrictions or conditions of any kind, and to cease the practice of "relegation" (assignment of forced residence) and forced exile, in particular of those who participate in trade union activities, academic life or the defence of human rights;

8. *Also urges* the Chilean authorities to put an end to arbitrary detentions and imprisonment in secret places and the practice of torture and other forms of inhuman or degrading treatment which have resulted on occasion in unexplained deaths;

9. *Requests* the Chilean authorities to respect fully the economic, social and cultural rights of the Chilean population in general and of the indigenous population in particular;

10. *Concludes*, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur, that it is necessary to maintain under consideration the situation of human rights in Chile;

11. *Calls again* on the Chilean authorities to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur and to submit the commentaries on his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session;

12. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to study in depth the report of the Special Rapporteur at its thirty-ninth session, with a view to taking the most appropriate steps, and report on its consideration, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

⁴⁸ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex

Draft resolution XVII

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN GUATEMALA

The General Assembly,

Reiterating that the Governments of all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1982/31 of 11 March 1982 (see E/1982/12 and Corr.1, chap. XXVI, sect. A), in which the Commission expressed its profound concern at the continuing deterioration in the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala under the previous régime and in which it requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur,

Taking into account General Assembly decision 36/435 of 16 December 1981,

Expressing its satisfaction at the declared willingness of the present Government of Guatemala to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur to be appointed pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1982/31 with a mandate to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in Guatemala,

Taking note of resolution 1982/17 of 7 September 1982 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (see E/CN.4/1983/4, chap. XXI, sect. A), in which the Sub-Commission expressed alarm at reports of massive repression against and displacement of indigenous populations,

Disturbed about the large number of missing persons, who, despite appeals from various international organizations to the Government of Guatemala, remain unaccounted for,

Noting with concern the state of siege in force in Guatemala since 1 July 1982, under which basic human rights are abrogated and serious violations of human rights are reported to occur,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* at the serious violations of human rights reported to be taking place in Guatemala, particularly those reports of widespread repression, killing and massive displacement of rural and indigenous populations;

2. *Urges* the Government of Guatemala to ensure that human rights and fundamental freedoms are fully respected by all its authorities and agencies, including its security forces;

3. *Appeals* to the Government of Guatemala to allow international humanitarian organizations to give their assistance to those displaced;

4. *Appeals also* to all parties concerned in Guatemala to seek an end to all acts of violence;

5. *Calls upon* Governments to refrain from supplying arms and other military assistance as long as serious human rights violations in Guatemala continue to be reported;

6. *Invites* the Government of Guatemala and other parties concerned to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights;

7. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to study carefully the report of its Special Rapporteur and to consider, in the light of the report, further steps for securing human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in Guatemala.

Draft resolution XVIII

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN EL SALVADOR

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁴⁹

Conscious of its responsibility in all circumstances to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reiterating that the Governments of all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to carry out the responsibilities they have undertaken under various international human rights instruments,

Determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur and to take measures to restore respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling that, in its resolutions 35/192 of 15 December 1980 and 36/155 of 16 December 1981, it expressed deep concern at the situation of human rights in El Salvador, especially in view of the death of thousands of people, the climate of violence and insecurity prevailing in that country and the impunity of paramilitary forces and other armed groups,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 32 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,⁴⁹ in which the Commission decided to appoint a Special Representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, and resolution 1982/28 of 11 March 1982 (see E/1982/12 and Corr.1, chap. XXVI, sect. A), whereby the Commission extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report, *inter alia*, to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session,

Taking note of resolutions 10 (XXXIV) of 9 September 1981⁵⁰ and 1982/26 of 8 September 1982 (see E/CN.4/1983/4, chap. XXI, sect. A) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Taking note with grave concern of the interim report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights (A/37/611, annex), in which the unabated continuation of a climate of violence and insecurity in El Salvador with armed clashes, acts of terrorism and unbridled, large-scale and grave violations of human rights, as well as the failure of the judiciary to fulfil its duties to uphold the rule of law, are confirmed,

Observing that the elections which were held in El Salvador in March 1982 have not led to the cessation of violence or to any improvement in the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country,

1. *Expresses its deepest concern* at the continued and unbridled violations of human rights and at the resulting suffering of the Salvadorian people, and regrets that the appeals for the cessation of violence made by the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the international community in general have not been heeded;

⁴⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 5*, chap. XXVIII, sect. A

⁵⁰ See E/CN.4/1512, chap. XX, sect. A

2. *Again draws the attention* of all Salvadorian parties concerned to the fact that the rules of international law, as contained in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁵¹ on the laws of war, are applicable to armed conflicts not of an international character and requests all parties to the conflict to apply a minimum standard of protection of human rights and of human treatment to the civilian population;

3. *Notes* that the situation in El Salvador, as is clearly shown in the report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights, has its root causes in internal political, economic and social factors, and that conditions in El Salvador for the effective exercise of civil and political rights do not exist at present;

4. *Reaffirms* the right of the Salvadorian people freely to determine their political, economic and social future without interference from outside and in an atmosphere free from intimidation and terror from all parties;

5. *Regrets* that the Government of El Salvador has not responded to suggestions to initiate, through available channels, contacts to negotiate a peaceful settlement with all representative political forces in that country;

6. *Calls again upon* the parties in El Salvador to seek an end to all acts of violence in order to end the loss of lives and the suffering of the people of El Salvador;

7. *Reiterates its appeal* to all States to abstain from intervening in the internal situation in El Salvador and to suspend all supplies of arms and any type of military assistance, so as to allow the political forces in that country to restore peace and security and to allow the establishment of a democratic system;

8. *Strongly urges* the Government of El Salvador to fulfil its obligations towards its citizens and to assume its international responsibilities in this regard by taking the necessary steps to ensure that human rights and fundamental freedoms are fully respected by all its agencies, including its security forces and other armed organizations operating under its authority or with its permission;

9. *Urges* the judiciary in El Salvador to assume its obligation to uphold the rule of law and to prosecute and to punish those found responsible for assassinations, acts of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

10. *Reiterates its appeal* to all Salvadorian parties concerned to co-operate fully and not to interfere with the activities of humanitarian organizations dedicated to alleviating the suffering of the civilian population, wherever these organizations operate in El Salvador;

11. *Calls again upon* the Government of El Salvador, as well as all other parties concerned, to continue to co-operate with the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights;

12. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session to continue to examine, as a matter of high priority, the situation in El Salvador on the basis of the report of its Special Representative;

13. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its thirty-eighth session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador, in order to examine this

situation anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

Draft resolution XIX

HUMAN RIGHTS AND MASS EXODUSES

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations and its mandate to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedom for all,

Deeply disturbed by the increasing scale and magnitude of exoduses and displacements of populations in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons in all regions of the world,

Conscious that human rights violations are among the principal factors in the complex and multiple root causes of mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Deeply preoccupied by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed upon the international community as a whole, and more particularly on developing countries with limited resources of their own, by these sudden and mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Conscious of its obligations towards the millions of victims of mass exoduses and of displacements of population, and of its dual responsibility, under the Charter, to provide adequate international protection and assistance to such victims and to eliminate or mitigate the root causes of this phenomenon,

Recalling its resolution 36/136 of 14 December 1981 on a new international humanitarian order,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/124 of 11 December 1980 and 36/148 of 16 December 1981 on international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees, 35/196 of 15 December 1980 on mass exoduses, and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 29 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981³⁰ and 1982/32 of 11 March 1982 (see E/1982/12 and Corr. 1, chap. XXVI, sect. A),

Recalling further its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 4 (XXXIII) of 21 February 1977³¹ on the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights,

Considering the study on human rights and massive exoduses by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights,³²

1. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights for his study on human rights and massive exoduses;

2. *Renews* the invitation extended in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1982/32 to Governments, United Nations agencies or departments concerned, specialized agencies, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to communicate their views on the study and the recommendations contained therein to the Secretary-General;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the views expressed to date on the study and the recommendations contained therein by all interested parties—Governments, United Nations agencies or departments concerned, specialized agencies, international organizations and non-governmental organizations—together with those to be re-

⁵¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973

ceived in the mean time, are made available to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session and to the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees to facilitate their further consideration of the study and its recommendations:

4. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session, and the Group of Governmental Experts, at meetings to be held pursuant to General Assembly resolution 37/. . . of . . . , to give careful consideration to those aspects of the study of the Special Rapporteur which fall within their respective mandates in the light of the views expressed by all interested parties:

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue his examination of recommendations contained in the study, taking into account the views of Governments and other interested parties, as enumerated in paragraph 3 above, the debates in the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session and the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session, and of the Group of Governmental Experts, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session in order to enable it to continue its consideration of this matter;

6. *Decides* to review the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its thirty-eighth session.

DOCUMENT A/37/783

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]
[20 December 1982]

1. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, the General Assembly decided to allocate to the Fifth Committee, for consideration and report, chapters II, III (sections A to G and K), IV (sections A to C and E to K), V, VI (sections A to C and E), VII, VIII and IX (sections C, E, H, J and K) of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1982 (A/37/3 (parts I to III)).

2. The Fifth Committee considered the above-mentioned chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council at its 42nd and 76th meetings, on 23 November and 18 December 1982. Comments made in the course of the discussion are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/37/SR.42 and 76). The Committee also took into account various chapters of the report of the Council when considering the following agenda items: 103 (Programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983), 104 (Programme planning), 108 (Pattern of conferences), 109 (Control and limitation of documentation) and 8 (b) (Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: subsidiary organs of the General Assembly).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Proposed statutes of the regional institutes for population studies at Accra and Yaoundé

3. At its 42nd meeting, on 23 November 1982, the Fifth Committee considered the proposed statutes of the regional institutes for population studies at Accra and Yaoundé. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/236) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/37/613).

4. At the same meeting, the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it approve the proposed statutes of the regional institutes for population studies at Accra and Yaoundé as contained in document A/37/236, annexes I and II, respectively, and that it endorse the observations and understandings reflected in the report of the Advisory Committee (A/37/

613) with respect to those statutes (see para. 7 below, draft decision I).

Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/50

5. At its 76th meeting, on 18 December 1982, the Fifth Committee considered the question of the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council. At that meeting, the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it endorse the recommendations of the Secretary-General as contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/50 of 28 July 1982 dealing with the revitalization of the Council (see para. 7 below, draft decision II).

Report of the Economic and Social Council

6. At its 76th meeting, on 18 December 1982, the Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/37/3 (parts I-III)) that had been allocated to the Committee (see para. 7 below, draft decision III).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to III below:

Draft decision I

STATUTES OF THE REGIONAL INSTITUTES FOR POPULATION STUDIES AT ACCRA AND YAOUNDE

The General Assembly approves the proposed statutes of the Regional Institute for Population Studies at Accra (A/37/236, annex I) and of the *Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques* at Yaoundé (*ibid.*, annex II) and endorses the observations and understandings reflected in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/37/613).

*Draft decision II*REVITALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL

The General Assembly endorses the recommendations of the Secretary-General as contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/50 of 28 July 1982 dealing with the revitalization of the Council.

Draft decision III

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The General Assembly takes note of chapters II, III (sections A to G and K), IV (sections A to C and E to K), V, VI (sections A to C and E), VII, VIII and IX (sections C, E, H, J and K) of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/37/3 (parts I-III)).

DOCUMENT A/37/L.60

Algeria, Bolivia, Cuba, Mexico and Yugoslavia: amendment to draft resolution XVI submitted by the Third Committee in document A/37/745

[Original: English/Spanish]
[16 December 1982]

Replace operative paragraph 12 by the following text:

“12. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to study in depth the report of the Special Rapporteur at its thirty-ninth session, with a view to taking the most appropriate steps, in particular the extension of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, and reporting on its consideration, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.”

DOCUMENT A/37/L.61

Algeria, France, Greece, Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia: amendment to draft resolution XVIII submitted by the Third Committee in document A/37/745

[Original: English]
[16 December 1982]

Insert the following new paragraph as operative paragraph 7:

“*Reiterates its appeal* to the Government and other political forces in El Salvador to work together towards a comprehensive negotiated political solution in order to bring about a peaceful settlement and appropriate conditions for the establishment of a Government through free and unhampered elections, in an atmosphere free from intimidation and terror;”

and renumber the subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 16 November 1982, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/37/L.24. For the final text, see resolution 37/16.⁵²

At the same meeting, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, III (section E), VI (section D), VIII and IX (sections A to C, F, G and H) of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1982 (decision 37/409⁵²).

At its 109th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1982, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Second Committee in part I of its report (A/37/679, para. 27). Draft resolutions I and II were adopted without a vote. Draft resolution III was adopted by a vote of 143 to 2, with no abstentions.* Draft resolution IV was adopted by a vote of 124 to 2, with 20 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 37/132 to 37/135.⁵²

* Recorded vote.

⁵² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

At the same meeting, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions and the draft decision submitted by the Second Committee in part II of its report (A/37/679/Add.1, paras. 30 and 31). Draft resolution I was adopted without a vote. Draft resolution II was adopted by a vote of 146 to 1, with no abstentions.* Draft resolution III was adopted by a vote of 113 to 14, with 16 abstentions.* Draft resolution IV was adopted without a vote. The draft decision was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 37/136 to 37/140 and decision 37/431.⁵²

At its 110th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1982, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/37/745, para. 79). Draft resolutions I to XV were adopted without a vote. The amendment contained in document A/37/L.60 to draft resolution XVI was adopted by a vote of 62 to 35, with 44 abstentions;* draft resolution XVI, as amended, was adopted by a vote of 85 to 17, with 41 abstentions.* Draft resolution XVII was adopted by a vote of 79 to 16, with 49 abstentions.* The amendment contained in document A/37/L.61 to draft resolution XVIII was adopted by a vote of 62 to 32, with 45 abstentions;* draft resolution XVIII, as amended, was adopted by a vote of 71 to 18, with 55 abstentions.* Draft resolution XIX was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 37/168 to 37/186.⁵²

At its 114th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted draft decisions I to III submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/37/783, para. 7). For the final texts, see decisions 37/444 to 37/446.⁵²

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/36/855	Question of human rights relating to the case of Mr Ziad Abu Eain: report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1982	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
A/37/6 and provisional	Corr 1-3. Proposed medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989	
A/37/6	Medium term plan for the period 1984-1989	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 6
A/37/7/Add.7	Eighth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, on programme budget performance for the biennium 1982-83 for section 13 (Economic Commission for Africa)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 7 (A/37/7 and Add 1-24)
A/37/12	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 12
A/37/12/Add.1	Addendum to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 12A
A/37/38	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-second session	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 38
A/37/178	Situation of refugees in the Sudan report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/188 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/201	Letter dated 16 April 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/214 and Add.1	Assistance to the Palestinian people report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/232	World Communications Year: note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/236	Proposed statutes of the regional institutes for population studies at Accra and Yaoundé. note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/290	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/292	Letter dated 14 June 1982 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	
A/37/296	Transport and Communications Decade in Africa report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/310	Human rights and mass exoduses note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
A/37/412	Combating the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others. report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/419	Assistance to refugees in Somalia report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/420	Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/422	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights: report of the Secretary-General	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/452	Violations of human rights in southern Africa note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/495 and Corr.1	Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa. report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/500	Social aspects of the development activities of the United Nations. report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/503	Note verbale dated 22 September 1982 from the representative of Austria to the Secretary-General	
A/37/519	Humanitarian assistance to refugees in the Sudan report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/520	Financing of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa on an established basis report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/521	The right to education note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/526	Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/540-S/15454	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982	
A/37/544	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 and of the Ministerial Declaration on the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries, adopted on 8 October 1982 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77	
A/37/556	International co-operation in drug abuse control report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/564	Protection of human rights in Chile note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/567-S/15466	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Niger to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions and of the final communiqué of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982	
A/37/571	Assistance to the Palestinian people in Lebanon report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/578	Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982	
A/37/586-S/15472	Letter dated 25 October 1982 from the representative of Fiji to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Third Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting, held at Suva from 14 to 18 October 1982	
A/37/600	Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories: report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/611	Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador. note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights	
A/37/613	Proposed statutes of the regional institutes for population studies at Accra and Yaoundé report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/37/618	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/37/4	Letter dated 12 October 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting material concerning the economic relations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with developing countries	
A/C.2/37/L.2	Note by the Secretariat reproducing the text of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/65 B of 30 July 1982 in which it transmitted the text of a draft resolution to the General Assembly for its consideration	For the text of the draft resolution, see A/37/679/Add.1, para. 2
A/C.2/37/L.3	Note by the Secretariat reproducing the text of a draft resolution entitled "Protection against harmful or potentially harmful products" transmitted to the General Assembly for its consideration by Economic and Social Council decision 1982/180 of 30 July 1982	<i>Idem</i> , para. 6
A/C.2/37/L.11	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/679, paras. 12 and 13
A/C.2/37/L.12	Letter dated 5 October 1982 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Second Committee transmitting a letter from the Chairman of the Fifth Committee regarding agenda item 104 (Programme planning)	
A/C.2/37/L.16	Proposed medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 draft decision submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/679, paras. 9 and 10
A/C.2/37/L.17	Identification of the least developed among the developing countries draft resolution submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	<i>Idem</i> , para. 27, draft resolution II
A/C.2/37/L.19	Financing of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa on an established basis draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/679/Add.1, para. 13 and para. 30, draft resolution III
A/C.2/37/L.20	Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 18 and paras. 19 and 30, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/37/L.21	Transport and Communications Decade in Africa draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 22 and paras. 24 and 30, draft resolution V
A/C.2/37/L.27	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation draft resolution submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/679, para. 27, draft resolution I

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C 2/37/L.30	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C 2/37/L 2: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/37/L 31	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C 2/37/L 21. note by the Secretary-General	Paragraph 3 of the note was revised at the 47th meeting of the Second Committee. see A/37/679/Add 1, para 25
A/C.2/37/L 39	Assistance to the Palestinian people: draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/679, para 19 and para 27, draft resolution III
A/C.2/37/L 44	Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para 23 and para. 27, draft resolution IV
A/C 2/37/L 65	Protection against banned, severely restricted and non-approved products. draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/679/Add.1, para 7
A/C 2/37/L 65/Rev 1	Protection against products harmful to health and the environment revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para 9 and para. 30, draft resolution II
A/C.2/37/L.66	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C 2/37/L 19: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/37/L 99	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C 2/37/L 65: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C 2/37/L 102	Population activities in the regional commissions draft resolution submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/679/Add.1, para 30, draft resolution I
A/C 3/36/3	Draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/36/11	Report of the open-ended Working Group on the elaboration of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live	
A/C 3/37/1	Report of the open-ended Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families on its inter-sessional meetings from 10 to 21 May 1982	
A/C.3/37/5	Letter dated 26 October 1982 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General	
A/C 3/37/7 and Corr 1 and 2	Report of the open-ended Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families	
A/C.3/37/8	Draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live. report of the open-ended Working Group	
A/C.3/37/9	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the Secretary-General to the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Mass Exoduses	
A/C 3/37/10	Letter dated 3 December 1982 from the representative of Turkey to the Chairman of the Third Committee	
A/C 3/37/L 5	Draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council	For the text, see A/37/745, paras 16 and 79, draft resolution I
A/C 3/37/L 6	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C 3/37/L 5 note by the Secretary-General	
A/C 3/37/L 47	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/745, paras 27 and 79, draft resolution IV
A/C 3/37/L 48	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras 18, 20, 21 and 79, draft resolution II
A/C 3/37/L 50	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras 32 and 79, draft resolution VI
A/C 3/37/L 52 and Corr 1	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras 24 and 79, draft resolution III
A/C 3/37/L 53	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras 63, 64 and 79, draft resolution XVI
A/C 3/37/L 54	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para 34
A/C 3/37/L 54/Rev 1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras 34, 35, 36 and 79, draft resolution VII
A/C 3/37/L 55	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras 39, 41 and 79, draft resolution VIII
A/C 3/37/L 57	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para 44
A/C 3/37/L 57/Rev 1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i>
A/C 3/37/L 57/Rev 2	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras 44 and 79, draft resolution IX
A/C 3/37 L 58	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para 56
A/C 3/37/L 58/ Rev 1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras 56, 57 and 79, draft resolution XIV
A/C 3/37/L 62	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras 46 and 79, draft resolution X
A/C 3/37/L 63	United States of America amendment to document A C 3 37/L 5	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.3/37/L.64	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 48 and 79, draft resolution XI
A/C.3/37/L.65	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/37/L.48 note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/37/L.66	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/37/L.52 and Corr.1 note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/37/L.67	Somalia amendments to document A/C.3/37/L.55	
A/C.3/37/L.68	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 66
A/C.3/37/L.69	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 50 and 51
A/C.3/37/L.70	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 53, 54 and 79, draft resolution XIII
A/C.3/37/L.72	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 29 and 30
A/C.3/37/L.74	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 73
A/C.3/37/L.74/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 73, 74, 75, 76 and 79, draft resolution XIX
A/C.3/37/L.75	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 68 and 79, draft resolution XVII
A/C.3/37/L.76	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 61 and 79, draft resolution XV
A/C.3/37/L.77	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 70, 71 and 72
A/C.3/37/L.81	Ethiopia: amendments to document A/C.3/37/L.54/Rev.1	
A/C.3/37/L.82	Canada: amendments to document A/C.3/37/L.77	
A/C.5/37/13	Special report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget performance for the biennium 1982-1983, dealing with section 13 (Economic Commission for Africa)	
DP/1982/29 and Add.1	Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on intercountry activities	
E/1982/12 and Corr.1	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its thirty-eighth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum</i>
E/1982/15 and Corr.1 and 2	Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its eighteenth session	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 5 and corrigenda</i>
E/1982/16/Rev.1	Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme: report on the organizational meeting for 1982, the special meeting for the consideration of country and intercountry programmes and projects and the twenty-ninth session	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 6</i>
E/1982/21	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa (11 April 1981-30 April 1982)	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 11</i>
E/1982/70 and Corr.1	Financing, on an established basis, of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa. report of the Secretary-General	
E/1982/80	Report of the Secretary-General on possible contributions by non-governmental organizations to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa	
E/CN.4/1503	Study on human rights and massive exoduses by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights	
E/CN.4/1983/4 and Corr.1	Report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the work of its thirty-fifth session	
<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions II and III contained in document A/37/679/Add.1 submitted by the Second Committee</i>		
A/C.5/37/97	Note by the Secretary-General (draft resolution II)	
A/C.5/37/92	<i>Idem</i> (draft resolution III)	
A/37/759	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 103
<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions II and III contained in document A/37/745 submitted by the Third Committee</i>		
A/C.5/37/71	Note by the Secretary-General (draft resolution II)	
A/C.5/37/72	<i>Idem</i> (draft resolution III)	
A/37/756	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 103

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 14: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 71st to 73rd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 14.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.29**

Czechoslovakia, Italy and Venezuela: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[15 November 1982]

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1981 (see A/37/382 and Corr.1),

Taking note of the statement by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 18 November 1981,¹ which provides additional information on developments in the Agency's activities during 1982,

Recognizing the relevance for the International Atomic Energy Agency to promote further the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute, and to improve further its technical assistance programmes for the benefit of developing countries,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons² and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in improving the effectiveness of the Agency's safeguards system,

Taking note of the decision of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 20 September

1982 to grant membership of the Agency to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in conformity with the request contained in General Assembly resolution 36/121 D of 10 December 1981,

Conscious of the useful outcome of the Conference on Nuclear Power Experience, held at Vienna from 13 to 17 September 1982 by the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Aware that on 29 July 1982 twenty-five years had elapsed since the International Atomic Energy Agency came into being,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. Urges all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency and to implement strictly the mandate of its statute, in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes, in continuing to provide technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries and in improving the effectiveness of the Agency's safeguards system;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

** Incorporating document A/37/L.29/Corr.1, dated 17 November 1982.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 71st meeting, paras. 2-44.

² General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.34

Iraq: amendments to document A/37/L.29

[Original: English]
[18 November 1982]

1. Insert the following paragraphs after operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution A/37/L.29:

“3. *Considers* that Israel’s threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities constitutes, *inter alia*, a serious threat to the role and activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the development and further promotion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

“4. *Affirms* its confidence in the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;”.

2. Renumber the existing operative paragraph 3 as paragraph 5.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.35

Brazil: amendments to document A/37/L.29

[Original: English]
[18 November 1982]

1. In the third preambular paragraph, replace “relevance for” by “importance of the work of” and add “and promotional” after “technical assistance”. The paragraph would thus read:

“*Recognizing* the importance of the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency to promote further the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute, and to improve further its technical assistance and promotional programmes for the benefit of developing countries;”.

2. In the fourth preambular paragraph, delete the words “as well as in improving the effectiveness of the Agency’s safeguards system;”.

3. In operative paragraph 2, replace “in continuing to provide” by “in strengthening” and replace “in improving” by “in ensuring”. The paragraph would thus read:

“2. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency and to implement strictly the mandate of its statute, in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes; in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness of the Agency’s safeguards system;”.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.35/REV.1

Argentina, Brazil and India: revised amendments to document A/37/L.29

[Original: English]
[19 November 1982]

1. In the third preambular paragraph after “*Recognizing*”, insert the words “the importance of the work and” and add “and promotional” after “technical assistance”. The paragraph would thus read:

“*Recognizing* the importance of the work and the relevance for the International Atomic Energy Agency to promote further the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute, and to improve further its technical assistance and promotional programmes for the benefit of developing countries;”.

2. In the fourth preambular paragraph, replace “in improving the effectiveness of the Agency’s safeguards system.” by “in ensuring, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its su-

pervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute.”.

3. In operative paragraph 2, replace “in continuing to provide” by “in strengthening” and replace “in improving” by “in ensuring”. The paragraph would thus read:

“2. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency and to implement strictly the mandate of its statute, in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes; in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness of the Agency’s safeguards system;”.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.37

United States of America: amendment to document A/37/L.34

[Original: English]
[19 November 1982]

In operative paragraph 3 proposed in document A/37/L.34, replace "Israel's threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities" by "any military attack against peaceful nuclear facilities in violation of the Charter of the United Nations". The paragraph would thus read:

"3. *Considers* that any military attack against peaceful nuclear facilities in violation of the Charter of the United Nations constitutes, *inter alia*, a serious threat to the role and activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the development and further promotion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;"

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 19 November 1982, the General Assembly rejected, by a vote of 49 to 25, with 40 abstentions,* a motion by the United States of America that its amendment (A/37/L.37) to the amendments proposed by Iraq (A/37/L.34) be put to the vote first. The General Assembly then adopted, by a vote of 116 to 2, with 11 abstentions, an amendment presented orally by the representative of Iraq to the amendment proposed by the United States (A/37/L.37) that operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution (A/37/L.29 and Corr.1) read as follows:

"3. *Considers* that Israel's threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities as well as any other armed attack against such facilities constitute, *inter alia*, a serious threat to the role and activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the development and further promotion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;"

The General Assembly adopted, by a vote of 120 to 2, with 7 abstentions,* the amendment of the United States (A/37/L.37) thus amended. The General Assembly then adopted, by a vote of 128 to none,* the amendment of Iraq (see A/37/L.34) concerning a new operative paragraph 4 in the draft resolution (A/37/L.29 and Corr.1) and the whole of the amendments of Iraq (A/37/L.34), as modified, by 122 to 2, with 4 abstentions.*

The General Assembly then voted on the revised amendments in document A/37/L.35/Rev.1. It adopted the first amendment by 116 to none, with 11 abstentions;* the second by 85 to 21, with 18 abstentions;* the third by 89 to none, with 37 abstentions;* and the whole of the amendments by 93 to none, with 35 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/37/L.29 and Corr.1, in its amended form, was adopted by 105 to 2, with 25 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/19.³

* Recorded vote

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/37/382 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the General Assembly the twenty-sixth report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	For the report, see International Atomic Energy Agency, <i>The Annual Report for 1981</i> (Austria, July 1982), and corrigendum
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
A/37/540-S/15454	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 17: Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:^{*}

- (a) Appointment of five members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
- (b) Appointment of six members of the Committee on Contributions;
- (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
- (d) Confirmation of the appointment of three members of the Investments Committee;
- (e) Appointment of three members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
- (f) International Civil Service Commission:
 - (i) Appointment of five members of the Commission;
 - (ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission;
- (g) Appointment of three members and three alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee;
- (h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women;
- (i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;
- (j) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
- (k) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;
- (l) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

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* At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-seventh session, as item 17, the question concerning appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments. The Assembly allocated subitems (a) to (g) to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report. It also decided that subitems (h) to (l) would be considered directly in plenary meeting.

For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Fifth Committee*, 3rd, 8th, 21st, 50th, 62nd, 75th and 77th meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum, and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 16th, 69th, 109th and 113th to 115th meetings.

DOCUMENTS A/37/511 AND ADD.1

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (a)

DOCUMENT A/37/511

PART I OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[1 October 1982]

1. At its 3rd meeting, on 29 September 1982, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/37/8) concerning the vacancy that had arisen on the

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as a result of the resignation of Mr. Lucio García del Solar.

2. In the same note, the Secretary-General stated that Mr. Enrique Ferrer Vieyra (Argentina) had been nominated by his Government to fill the vacancy in the membership of the Advisory Committee for the unexpired portion of Mr. García del Solar's appointment, until 31 December 1984.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint Mr. Enrique Ferrer Vieyra (Argentina) as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on _____ 1982¹ and ending on 31 December 1984.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following person as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on _____ 1982¹ and ending on 31 December 1984:

Mr. Enrique Ferrer Vieyra.

DOCUMENT A/37/511/Add.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[29 October 1982]

1. At its 21st meeting, on 28 October 1982, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/181) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as a result of the expiration on 31 December 1982 of the terms of office of five of its members. The Committee also considered a further note by the Secretary-General (A/37/181/Add.1) concerning the vacancy that would arise in the membership of the Advisory Committee on 1 January 1983 as a result of the resignation of Mr. Norman Williams.

¹ Date of adoption of the decision by the General Assembly.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/37/19) containing the names of six persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Advisory Committee, to fill the vacancies referred to above.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of Mr. Traian Chebeleu (Romania), Mr. Mohamed Maloum Fall (Mauritania), Mr. Mohammad Samir Mansouri (Syrian Arab Republic), Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania) and Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago) for three-year terms of office beginning on 1 January 1983 and Mr. Samuel Pinheiro-Guimarães (Brazil) for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1983.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly:

(a) Appoint as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1983:

Mr. Traian Chebeleu,
Mr. Mohamed Maloum Fall,
Mr. Mohammad Samir Mansouri,
Mr. C. S. M. Mselle,
Mr. Christopher R. Thomas;

(b) Appoint as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1983:

Mr. Samuel Pinheiro-Guimarães.

DOCUMENT A/37/512

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (b)

[Original: English]
[29 October 1982]

1. At its 21st meeting, on 28 October 1982, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/182) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the Committee on Contributions as a result of the expiration on 31 December 1982 of the terms of office of six of its members.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/37/20) containing the names of six persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Committee on Contributions, to fill the vacancies referred to above.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment to the Committee on Contributions of Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland), Mr. Nobutoshi Akao (Japan), Mr. Mohammed

Sadiq Al-Mahdi (Iraq), Mr. Hamed Arabi El Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America) and Mr. Zoran Lazarević (Yugoslavia), for three-year terms of office beginning on 1 January 1983.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1983:

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski,
Mr. Nobutoshi Akao,
Mr. Mohammed Sadiq Al-Mahdi,
Mr. Hamed Arabi El Houderi,
Mr. Richard V. Hennes,
Mr. Zoran Lazarević.

DOCUMENT A/37/513

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (c)

[Original: English]
[11 October 1982]

1. At its 8th meeting, on 8 October 1982, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/183) 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 1983.

2. In a note (A/C.5/37/10), the Secretary-General indicated that in order to fill the vacancy that would arise in the membership of the Board of Auditors, the Government of Belgium had nominated the Senior President of the Audit Office of Belgium for reappointment to the Board.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend to the General Assembly that the Senior President of the Audit Office of Belgium be nominated for reappointment as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1983.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the Senior President of the Audit Office of Belgium as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1983.

DOCUMENT A/37/514

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (d)

[Original: English]
[3 December 1982]

1. At its 50th meeting, on 1 December 1982, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/184) concerning the vacancies arising in the Investments Committee as a result of the expiration of the terms of office, on 31 December 1982, of three of its members. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/37/56) in which, in accordance with the provisions of article 20 of the regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Secretary-General recommended for confirmation by the General Assembly the reappointment of Mr. Aloysio De Andrade Faria (Brazil), Mr. Braj Kumar Nehru (India) and Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland) for three-year terms beginning on 1 January 1983.

2. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend to the General Assembly that it confirm the appointments of Mr. Aloysio De Andrade Faria, Mr. Braj Kumar Nehru and Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski for three-year terms beginning on 1 January 1983.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

3. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly confirm 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 1983:

Mr. Aloysio De Andrade Faria,
Mr. Braj Kumar Nehru,
Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski.

DOCUMENT A/37/515

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (e)

[Original: English]
[13 December 1982]

1. At its 62nd meeting, on 10 December 1982, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/185) concerning the vacancies in the membership of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal that would occur as a result of the expiration of the terms of office of three of its members on 31 December 1982.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/37/60) containing the names of three persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of Mr. Roger Pinto (France) and the reappointment of Mr. Mutuale Tshikankie (Zaire) and Mr. Samarendranath Sen (India) as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1983.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General

Assembly should appoint as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1983:

Mr. Mutuale Tshikankie,
Mr. Roger Pinto,
Mr. Samarendranath Sen.

DOCUMENT A/37/516

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (f)

[Original: English]
[20 December 1982]

1. At its 75th and 77th meetings on 17 and 20 December 1982, the Fifth Committee considered item 17 (f). In this connection, it had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/186) concerning the vacancies that would arise in the membership of the International Civil Service Commission as a result of the expiration, on 31 December 1982, of the terms of office of five of its members, including its Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Committee also considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/186/Add.1 and Corr.1) concerning a further vacancy arising in the membership of the Commission as a result of the resignation of one of its members.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/37/98 and Corr.1), in which, in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of the statute of the Commission, the Secretary-General transmitted a list of candidates for appointment as Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Commission.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission:

(a) For a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1983:
Mr. Richard M. Akwei and to designate him as Chairman,
Mr. Gastón de Prat Gay and to designate him as Vice-Chairman,

Mr. Moulaye El Hassen,
Mr. Dayton W. Hull,
Mr. Jiří Nosek;

(b) For a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1983:
Mr. Masao Kanazawa.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly:

(a) Appoint the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission:

(i) For a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1983:
Mr. Richard M. Akwei,
Mr. Gastón de Prat Gay,
Mr. Moulaye El Hassen,
Mr. Dayton W. Hull,
Mr. Jiří Nosek;

(ii) For a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1983:
Mr. Masao Kanazawa;

(b) Designate Mr. Richard M. Akwei as Chairman of the Commission for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1983;

(c) Designate Mr. Gastón de Prat Gay as Vice-Chairman of the Commission for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1983.

DOCUMENT A/37/517

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (g)

[Original: English]
[13 December 1982]

1. At its 62nd meeting, on 10 December 1982, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/187) concerning the appointment of three members and three alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Board to serve for a period of three years, beginning on 1 January 1983.

2. The Secretary-General indicated in a note (A/C.5/37/61) that the following persons had been nominated by their respective Governments for appointment or reappointment as members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee:

Mr. Eduardo César Añón Noceti (Uruguay),
Mr. Jobst Holborn (Federal Republic of Germany),
Mr. Sol Kuttner (United States of America),
Mr. Mario Majoli (Italy),

Mr. Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya),
Mr. Yukio Takasu (Japan).

3. At the same meeting, the Chairman announced that the candidates themselves had expressed the wish that Mr. Sol Kuttner, Mr. Mario Majoli and Mr. Michael G. Okeyo be considered for the vacancies for members and that Mr. Eduardo César Añón Noceti, Mr. Jobst Holborn and Mr. Yukio Takasu be considered for the vacancies as alternate members.

4. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend that the General Assembly appoint as members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, for a three-year period beginning on 1 January 1983, the candidates indicated in paragraph 3 above.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly:

(a) Appoint the following persons as members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1983:

Mr. Sol Kuttner,

Mr. Mario Majoli,
Mr. Michael G. Okeyo;

(b) Appoint the following persons as alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1983:

Mr. Eduardo César Añón Noceti,
Mr. Jobst Holborn,
Mr. Yukio Takasu.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Agenda item 17 (a)

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 4 October 1982, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 4 of part I of its report (A/37/511) (see decision 37/305 A²).

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 16 November 1982, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 4 of part II of its report (A/37/511/Add.1) (see decision 37/305 B²).

Agenda item 17 (b)

At its 69th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 4 of its report (A/37/512) (see decision 37/309²).

Agenda item 17 (c)

At its 69th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 4 of its report (A/37/513) (see decision 37/310²).

Agenda item 17 (d)

At its 109th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 3 of its report (A/37/514) (see decision 37/316²).

Agenda item 17 (e)

At its 109th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 4 of its report (A/37/515) (see decision 37/317²).

Agenda item 17 (f)

At its 114th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 4 of its report (A/37/516) (see decision 37/325²).

Agenda item 17 (g)

At its 109th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 5 of its report (A/37/517) (see decision 37/318²).

Agenda item 17 (h)

At its 115th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1982, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the following States as members of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1983: German Democratic Republic, India, Jamaica, Kenya and Norway (see decision 37/326²).

Agenda item 17 (i)

At its 115th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1982, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General (see A/37/770, para. 3) of Mr. Abd-El Rahman Khane as Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for a further two-year term ending on 31 December 1984, or until the United Nations Industrial Development Organization becomes a specialized agency, whichever date comes first (see decision 37/321²).

Agenda item 17 (j)

At its 113th plenary meeting, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General (see A/37/771, para. 3) of Mr. Gamani Corea as Secretary-General

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51.*

of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for a further term of one year and nine months beginning on 1 April 1983 (see decision 37/322²).

Agenda item 17 (k)

At its 113th plenary meeting, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (see A/37/772, para. 2), appointed Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1983.²

Agenda item 17 (l)

At its 113th plenary meeting, the General Assembly took note of the information contained in the note by the Secretary-General (A/37/773) (see decision 37/323²).

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
<i>Agenda item 17 (a)</i>		
A/37/181 and Add.1	Notes by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/37/8	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/37/19	<i>Idem</i>	
<i>Agenda item 17 (b)</i>		
A/37/182	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/37/20	<i>Idem</i>	
<i>Agenda item 17 (c)</i>		
A/37/183	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/37/10	<i>Idem</i>	
<i>Agenda item 17 (d)</i>		
A/37/184	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/37/56	<i>Idem</i>	
<i>Agenda item 17 (e)</i>		
A/37/185	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/37/60	<i>Idem</i>	
<i>Agenda item 17 (f)</i>		
A/37/186 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1	Notes by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/37/98 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
<i>Agenda item 17 (g)</i>		
A/37/187	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/37/61	<i>Idem</i>	
<i>Agenda item 17 (i)</i>		
A/37/770	Note by the Secretary-General	
<i>Agenda item 17 (j)</i>		
A/37/771	Note by the Secretary-General	
<i>Agenda item 17 (k)</i>		
A/37/176-S/14977	Letter dated 13 April 1982 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1981, document S/14977</i>
A/37/772	Note by the Secretary-General	
<i>Agenda item 17 (l)</i>		
A/37/773	Note by the Secretary-General	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 18: 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

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Fourth Committee*, 2nd, 3rd, 9th to 15th and 17th to 24th meetings, *ibid.*, *Fourth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum, *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 41st meeting; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum, and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 74th to 77th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 19

** For the questions dealt with by the Special Committee in its report and considered by the General Assembly under other agenda items, see the annex fascicles for agenda items 32, 96, 97, 98, 99 and 12 and 135.

DOCUMENT A/37/621***

Report of the Fourth Committee on Territories not considered separately

[Original: English]
[18 November 1982]

INTRODUCTION

1. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-seventh session, as item 18, 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 the same meeting, the Assembly decided to refer to the Fourth Committee, for consideration and report, those chapters of the report of the Special Committee relating to specific Territories.

2. The chapters of the Special Committee's report con-

cerning the Territories which were not covered by other agenda items related to the following specific Territories:

Territory	Relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee
Western Sahara IX A/37/23 (Part V)
Gibraltar XI	
Brunei XII A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1
Cocos (Keeling) Islands XIII	
American Samoa XVII A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.2
Pitcairn XV	
St. Helena XVI A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1
Tokelau XIV	
Guam XVIII A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.3
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands XIX	
Bermuda XX A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1
British Virgin Islands XXI	
Cayman Islands XXII A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1
Turks and Caicos Islands XXIII	
United States Virgin Islands XXIV A/37/23 (Part V)
St. Kitts-Nevis XXVI	
Anguilla XXVII A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.3
Montserrat XXVIII	

*** Incorporating document A/37/621/Corr.1, of 23 November 1982.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 11 October 1982, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 96, 97, 99 and 12, 100 and 101, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately. The Committee held the general debate on those items at its 9th to 11th, 13th to 15th and 17th to 23rd meetings, between 26 October and 15 November 1982.

4. The Fourth Committee considered item 18 at its 9th to 15th and 17th to 24th meetings, on 26 and 29 October and 1, 2, 5, 8 to 12, 15 and 16 November 1982. An account is given in the relevant records (A/C.4/37/SR.9-15 and 17-24).

5. At the 9th meeting, on 26 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 made a statement in which he gave an account of the relevant activities of the Special Committee during 1982 and drew attention to the chapters of the report of the Special Committee, referred to in paragraph 2 above, containing, *inter alia*, the related draft decisions and draft resolutions submitted by the Special Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee, as well as the relevant documentation of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/682-686, 687 and Add.1-3, 688, 689, 691-698, 700, 708, 711, 713 and 714). The Fourth Committee also had before it a letter dated 22 June 1982 from the Chargé d'affaires, a. i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/37/333-S/15278).

6. Furthermore, the Fourth Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/37/570/Rev.2), submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/46 and decision 36/406, both of 24 November 1981, on the question of Western Sahara.

7. At the 18th meeting, on 10 November, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee drew attention to the report of the United Nations visiting mission to Montserrat in 1982 (A/AC.109/722) and to chapter XXVIII of the report of that Committee relating to the question of Montserrat, contained in document A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.3, and containing, *inter alia*, a draft resolution submitted by the Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee.

8. At its 3rd meeting, on 15 October, the Fourth Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. Ibrahim Hakim and others, of the Frente Popular Para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) (A/C.4/37/2). At its 20th meeting, on 11 November, the Fourth Committee heard a statement by Mr. Ali Habib of the Frente POLISARIO.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

9. The Fourth Committee adopted nine draft resolutions, six draft consensuses and three draft decisions relating to the following 18 Territories:

Gibraltar	American Samoa
Western Sahara	Guam
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Bermuda
Tokelau	British Virgin Islands
Pitcairn	Cayman Islands
St. Helena	Turks and Caicos Islands

United States
Virgin Islands
Montserrat
Brunei

St. Kitts-Nevis
Anguilla
Trust Territory of
the Pacific Islands

An account of the Committee's consideration of the proposals is given in paragraphs 11 to 26 below.

10. At the 14th and 22nd meetings, on 8 and 12 November, the Chairman drew attention to statements submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.4/37/L.9 and L.11) in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, concerning the administrative and financial implications relating, *inter alia*, to the proposals on Western Sahara, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Tokelau, St. Helena, American Samoa, Guam, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the American Virgin Islands. At the 23rd meeting, on 15 November, the Chairman made a statement concerning the administrative and financial implications relating to the draft resolution on Montserrat.

GIBRALTAR

11. On 27 October, a draft consensus concerning Gibraltar (A/C.4/37/L.4) was circulated.

12. At its 10th meeting, on 29 October, the Fourth Committee adopted draft consensus A/C.4/37/L.4 without objection (see para. 28 below, draft consensus II).

WESTERN SAHARA

13. At the 12th meeting, on 2 November, the Chairman drew attention to the following two proposals:

(a) Draft decision A/C.4/37/L.5, which was sponsored by the following Member States: Chad, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta and Zaire. The draft decision read as follows:

“The General Assembly, recalling its decision 36/406 of 24 November 1981 and taking into account the resolution adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,¹ by which it established an Implementation Committee to monitor the establishment of a ceasefire and the organization of a referendum in Western Sahara, and also taking into account the decisions to that end taken by that Committee, requests the Secretary-General to give assistance, in consultation and co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to the Implementation Committee in the discharge of its mandate arising from the above-mentioned resolution and decisions and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council, as appropriate.”

(b) Draft resolution A/C.4/37/L.6, which was sponsored by the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Rwanda, Sao Tome and

¹ See A/36/534, annex II, resolution AHG/Res.103 (XVIII).

Principe, Seychelles; Uganda, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

The draft resolution read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“*Having considered* in depth the question of Western Sahara,

“*Recalling* the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

“*Recalling* its resolutions 35/19 of 11 November 1980 and 36/46 of 24 November 1981 on the question of Western Sahara,

“*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/37/23 (Part V), chap. IX),

“*Having heard* the statements made on the question of Western Sahara, in particular the statement of the representative of the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (see A/C.4/37/SR.20),

“*Recalling* its resolution 36/80 of 9 December 1981 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

“*Recalling* all the decisions of the Organization of African Unity on the question of Western Sahara,

“*Recalling also* the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981, to organize throughout the Territory of Western Sahara a general and free referendum on self-determination,²

“*Taking note* of all the decisions adopted by the Implementation Committee on Western Sahara of the Organization of African Unity concerning the establishment of appropriate machinery to enable the people of Western Sahara to express themselves freely and democratically on their future,

“1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Organization of African Unity;

“2. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Organization of African Unity with a view to promoting a just and definitive solution to the question of Western Sahara;

“3. *Welcomes also* the responsible decision of the Democratic Saharaoui Arab Republic with regard to the convening of the nineteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity;

“4. *Remains convinced* that only negotiation between Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro could create the ob-

jective conditions for the return of peace in north-west Africa and would guarantee the fair conduct of a general, free and orderly referendum on self-determination in Western Sahara;

“5. *Appeals* to the two parties to the dispute, Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, to start negotiations with a view to achieving a cease-fire in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/46 and the decisions of the Organization of African Unity;

“6. *Reaffirms* the determination of the United Nations to co-operate fully with the Organization of African Unity in the fair and impartial organization of the referendum;

“7. *Requests*, to that end, the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure that the United Nations participates effectively in the organization and conduct of the referendum and to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council on this subject and on the measures requiring a decision by the Council;

“8. *Urges* the Secretary-General to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with a view to the implementation of the pertinent decisions of the Organization of African Unity and of the present resolution;

“9. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.”

14. At the 17th meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Senegal introduced draft decision A/C.4/37/L.5 on behalf of the sponsors (see para. 13 (a) above).

15. At the 18th meeting, on 10 November, the Chairman drew attention to a revised version of the draft resolution (A/C.4/37/L.6/Rev.1).

16. At the 19th meeting on 11 November, the Chairman drew attention to amendments (A/C.4/37/L.12) to draft decision A/C.4/37/L.5 which were proposed by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe by which:

(a) The words “in Western Sahara” would be replaced by “on self-determination for the people of Western Sahara,”;

(b) After the word “Committee” the following phrase would be added: “and having heard the statements made on this subject, in particular those of the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro and of Morocco,”.

17. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the sponsors (see para. 13 (b) above), introduced draft resolution A/C.4/37/L.6/Rev.1. Subsequently, Ethiopia, Jamaica and Zambia also became sponsors of the revised draft resolution.

18. At the 20th meeting, on the same day, the representative of Zimbabwe introduced the amendments

² *Ibid.*

(A/C.4/37/L.12) to draft decision A/C.4/37/L.5 (see para. 16 above).

19. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew attention to a revised version of the draft decision (A/C.4/37/L.5/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft decision A/C.4/37/L.5 (see para. 13 (a) above). The revised draft decision read as follows:

“The General Assembly, recalling its decision 36/406 of 24 November 1981 and taking into account the resolution adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,³ by which it decided, *inter alia*, to establish an Implementation Committee on Western Sahara, as well as the decisions adopted by the Implementation Committee at its first and second ordinary sessions, held at Nairobi from 24 to 26 August 1981 and from 8 to 9 February 1982, requests the Secretary-General to give assistance, in consultation and co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to the Implementation Committee in the discharge of its mandate relating to the question of Western Sahara arising from the above-mentioned resolution and decisions and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council, as appropriate.”

20. At the 21st meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Zimbabwe introduced amendments (A/C.4/37/L.13) to draft decision A/C.4/37/L.5/Rev.1, submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe by which:

(a) After the words “24 November 1981”, the following phrase would be added: “and having heard the statements made on this subject, in particular those of the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro,”;

(b) The words “on Western Sahara” would be replaced by the following: “to organize and conduct a general and free referendum on self-determination of the people of Western Sahara”.

21. At the 22nd meeting, on the same day, the representative of Senegal informed the Committee that the sponsors of draft decision A/C.4/37/L.5/Rev.1 had decided to withdraw the proposal in view of the agreement reached among the delegations concerned on the text of a draft consensus (A/C.4/37/L.14) to be submitted by Kenya in its capacity as the delegation representing the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for the current year.

22. At the same meeting, the representative of Kenya introduced draft consensus A/C.4/37/L.14.

23. The Fourth Committee then took the following action on draft resolution A/C.4/37/L.6/Rev.1 and on draft consensus A/C.4/37/L.14:

(a) Draft resolution A/C.4/37/L.6/Rev.1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 74 to 12, with 55 abstentions (see

para. 27 below, draft resolution IX).⁴ The voting was as follows:⁵

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Chad, Chile, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Morocco, Senegal, United States of America, Upper Volta, Zaire.

Abstaining: Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Yemen.

(b) Draft consensus A/C.4/37/L.14 was adopted without objection (see para 28 below, draft consensus I).

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS, TOKELAU, PITCAIRN, ST. HELENA, AMERICAN SAMOA, GUAM, BERMUDA, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, CAYMAN ISLANDS, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS AND MONTSERRAT

24. At its 23rd meeting, on 15 November 1982, the Fourth Committee adopted, without objection, proposals on 12 Territories, contained in 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, as follows:

(a) A draft consensus concerning the Cocos (Keeling) Islands contained in paragraph 10 of chapter XIII of document A/37/23 (Part V)/Add.1 (see para. 28, draft consensus III);

(b) A draft consensus concerning Tokelau contained in paragraph 10 of chapter XIV of document A/37/23 (Part V)/Add.1 (see para. 28 below, draft consensus IV);

⁴ Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Argentina, Austria, Chile, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Maldives, Morocco, Norway, Somalia, the Sudan and Sweden.

⁵ Subsequently, the representative of the Solomon Islands stated that his delegation had intended to vote against the draft resolution; the representative of Zimbabwe stated that, had his delegation been present at the time of the voting, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

³ *Ibid.*

(c) A draft consensus concerning Pitcairn contained in paragraph 10 of chapter XV of document A/37/23 (Part V)/Add.1 (see para. 28, draft consensus V);

(d) A draft consensus concerning St. Helena contained in paragraph 10 of chapter XVI of document A/37/23 (Part V)/Add.1 (see para. 28 below, draft consensus VI);

(e) A draft resolution concerning American Samoa contained in paragraph 10 of chapter XVII of document A/37/23 (Part V)/Add.1 (see para. 27 below, draft resolution I);

(f) A draft resolution concerning Guam contained in paragraph 10 of chapter XVIII of document A/37/23 (Part V)/Add.1 (see para. 27 below, draft resolution II);

(g) A draft resolution concerning Bermuda contained in paragraph 10 of chapter XX of document A/37/23 (Part V)/Add.1 (see para. 27 below, draft resolution III);

(h) A draft resolution concerning the British Virgin Islands contained in paragraph 10 of chapter XXI of document A/37/23 (Part V)/Add.1 (see para. 27 below, draft resolution IV);

(i) A draft resolution concerning the Cayman Islands contained in paragraph 10 of chapter XXII of document A/37/23 (Part V)/Add.1 (see para. 27 below, draft resolution V);

(j) A draft resolution concerning the Turks and Caicos Islands contained in paragraph 10 of chapter XXIII of document A/37/23 (Part V)/Add.1 (see para. 27 below, draft resolution VI);

(k) A draft resolution concerning the United States Virgin Islands contained in paragraph 10 of chapter XXIV of document A/37/23 (Part V)/Add.1 (see para. 27 below, draft resolution VII);

(l) A draft resolution concerning Montserrat contained in paragraph 18 of chapter XXVIII of document A/37/23 (Part V)/Add.3 (see para. 27 below, draft resolution VIII).

BRUNEI, ST. KITTS-NEVIS AND ANGUILLA

25. At its 23rd meeting, on 15 November, the Fourth Committee took decisions concerning the question of Brunei (see para. 29 below, draft decision I), the question of St. Kitts-Nevis (see para. 29 below, draft decision II) and the question of Anguilla (see para. 29 below, draft decision III). In taking these decisions, the Committee noted that, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connection, the Special Committee had decided to give consideration to the questions at its next session.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

26. At the 24th meeting, on 16 November, the Chairman stated that, on the basis of his consultation with the Chairman of the Special Committee as well as with a number of delegations concerned, he would suggest that the Committee decide not to take any action for the moment on the draft resolution on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands submitted by the Special Committee (A/37/23 (Part V)/Add.2, chap. XIX, para. 13). The Fourth Committee decided, without objection, to adopt the Chairman's suggestion.

Recommendations of the Fourth Committee

27. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to IX below:

Draft resolution I

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/37/23 (Part II), chap. III, and A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1, chap. XVII),

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.4/37/SR.20),

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to American Samoa, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Considering that it remains the obligation of the administering Power to carry out a thorough programme of political education so as to ensure that the people of American Samoa are made fully aware of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Noting with interest that the Office of Economic Development and Planning of the Government of American Samoa is now implementing a five-year economic development plan, focusing on economic diversification, land use, housing, banking and tourism, for the benefit of the people of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of American Samoa 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,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

Welcoming the fact that American Samoa was the host for the 1982 South Pacific Conference of the South Pacific Commission,

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/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1, chap. XVII);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, taking into account the freely expressed wishes of the people of American Samoa, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the people of American Samoa are kept fully informed of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

6. *Recommends* that, in accordance with the wishes of the people of American Samoa, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices should be appointed by the Governor and approved by the Legislature, a procedure now facilitated by the growing number of American Samoans who are qualified lawyers, and that the recommendation of the second temporary Political Status Commission for a change in the judicial system should be acted upon;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, for the economic and social development of the Territory;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government and within the framework of the five-year economic development plan, to continue to help to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory in order to achieve self-sufficiency;

9. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to facilitate close relations and co-operation between the people of the Territory and the neighbouring island communities and the regional institutions in order to enhance further their economic welfare;

10. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the freely elected representatives 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 to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

11. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

12. *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 American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Draft resolution II

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/37/23 (Part II) and Add.1, chaps. III and IV, and A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1, chap. XVIII),

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,

Having heard the statement of the administering Power (see A/C.4/37/SR.20),

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to Guam, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Noting that a referendum on political status was held in the Territory on 30 January 1982,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Bearing in mind that an obstacle to the economic development of the Territory has been the uncertainty concerning land held by the federal authorities,

Bearing in mind the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of Guam and the necessity of diversifying the economy of the Territory as a matter of priority and noting the great potential for diversification offered by commercial fishing, agriculture and the development of the transportation industry,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

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/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1, chap. XVIII);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reaffirms its conviction* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Guam;

4. *Recalls* that the United States of America, as the administering Power, has the responsibility under the Charter

of the United Nations to ensure that the people of the Territory are kept fully informed of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

5. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Guam to exercise freely and without any interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

6. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the administering Power must ensure that military bases and installations do not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and urges the administering Power to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, for the economic and social development of Guam and calls upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the local authorities, to accelerate the transfer of land to the people of the Territory;

9. *Reiterates* its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to remove the constraints which limit growth in the economic development of the Territory, particularly with regard to commercial fishing, agriculture and the transportation industry;

10. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the rights of the people of Guam to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development and requests the administering Power to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the people of the Territory;

11. *Urges* the administering Power to strengthen its efforts to develop and promote the language and culture of the Chamorro people, who comprise more than half of the population of the Territory;

12. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the consideration of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Draft resolution III

QUESTION OF BERMUDA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

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 In-

dependence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/37/23 (Part II) and Add.1, chaps. III and IV, A/37/23 (Part III) and Add.1, chap. V, and A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1, chap. XX),

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 Bermuda,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory, in which he stated that his Government would fully respect the wishes of the people of Bermuda in determining the future constitutional status of the Territory (see A/C.4/37/SR.17),

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to Bermuda, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting that the economy of the Territory continues to depend heavily on tourism and international company business,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, acquiring adequate first-hand information on the situation prevailing in those Territories and ascertaining the views of the peoples concerning their future political status,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda (A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1, chap. XX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right as set out in the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. *Urges* the administering Power, taking into account the freely expressed will and desire of the people of Bermuda, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

5. *Reiterates* that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will

enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;

6. *Reaffirms* that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to decide on their future political status;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance of the need to foster national unity and a national identity and, in that regard, welcomes the steps taken by the local authorities towards the establishment of a human rights commission;

8. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the administering Power must ensure that military bases and installations do not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and urges the administering Power to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories;

9. *Urges once again* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all effective measures to guarantee the rights of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

10. *Strongly urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of Bermuda, to make every effort to diversify the economy of Bermuda, including increased efforts to promote agriculture and fisheries;

11. *Welcomes* the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, specifically in programmes of agriculture and fisheries, and urges the specialized agencies and all other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of Bermuda;

12. *Reiterates* its call for the administering Power, in co-operation with the local authorities, to continue to expedite the process of "bermudianization" in the Territory and, in that connection, urges that particular attention be paid to greater localization of the public service;

13. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to receive a visiting mission in the Territory at an appropriate time;

14. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Draft resolution IV

QUESTION OF THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British 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/37/23 (Part II), chap. III, and A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1, chap. XXI),

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 British Virgin Islands,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory, in which he stated that his Government would fully respect the wishes of the people of the British Virgin Islands in determining the future political status of the Territory (see A/C.4/37/SR.17),

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the British Virgin Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory,

Taking note of the fact that positive economic developments have occurred during the period under review, including the achievement of a sustained growth in the tourist, real estate and construction industries,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that the United Nations Development Programme has made budgetary provisions for the Territory amounting to \$US 240,000 for the period 1982-1986,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands (A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1, chap. XXI);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the admin-

administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected authorities of the territorial Government, to take all necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the objectives of decolonization set out in the Charter and the Declaration and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Notes* the continuing commitment of the territorial Government to the goal of economic diversification, particularly in the areas of agriculture, fisheries and small industries and calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the local authorities, to intensify its efforts in this regard in order to offset the recent decline in agricultural production;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

9. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to take measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the British Virgin Islands;

10. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Draft resolution V

QUESTION OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman 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/37/23 (Part II), chap. III, A/37/23 (Part III) and Add.1, chap. V, and A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1, chap. XXII),

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 Cayman Islands,

Noting the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory, in which he stated that his Government would fully respect the wishes of the people of the Cayman Islands in determining the future constitutional status of the Territory (see A/C.4/37/SR.17),

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting that, in the period under review, the economy of the Territory has continued to sustain sound rates of growth, especially in the tourist, international finance and real estate industries,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further the economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands (A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1, chap. XXII);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination of the Cayman Islands in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the Cayman Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration;

5. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory and urges it, in co-operation with the territorial Government,

to render continuing support to the development to the fullest extent possible, of programmes of economic diversification which will benefit the people of the Territory;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

9. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to take measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Cayman Islands;

10. *Welcomes* the continuing assistance provided to the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, amounting to \$US 448,000 for the period 1982-1986;

11. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Draft resolution VI

QUESTION OF THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/37/23 (Part II) and Add.1, chaps. III and IV, A/37/23 (Part III) and Add.1, chap. V, and A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1, chap. XXIII),

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 Turks and Caicos Islands,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory, in which he stated that his Government would fully respect the wishes of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands in determining the future constitutional status of the Territory, and bearing in mind the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them (see A/C.4/37/SR.17),

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the Turks and Caicos Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, with a view

to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and to develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Taking note of the arrangements made for university training abroad and for vocational training in the Territory.

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

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 Turks and Caicos Islands (A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1, chap. XXIII);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right as set out in the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Turks and Caicos Islands and, in particular, to intensify and expand its programme of assistance in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;

6. *Emphasizes* that greater attention should be paid to diversification of the economy, particularly in the promotion of agriculture and fisheries, for the benefit of the people of the Territory;

7. *Recalls* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources

and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

8. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

9. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the administering Power must ensure that military bases and installations do not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and urges the administering Power to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories;

10. *Requests* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the assistance necessary for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the development of various sectors of the society of the Territory;

11. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

12. *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 Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Draft resolution VII

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/37/23 (Part II) and Add.1, chaps. III and IV, and A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1, chap. XXIV),

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 with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the United States Virgin Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

Having heard the statement of the administering Power (see A/C.4/37/SR.20),

Taking note of the fact that the proposed constitution submitted to a referendum on 3 November 1981 after an

extensive debate was not accepted by the people of the Territory,

Bearing in mind that the territorial Government has taken positive steps by adopting legislation designed to solve the problem of aliens in the Territory,

Noting that the territorial Government has pursued its efforts to diversify the economy and noting also the progress achieved in the fields of construction and manufacturing, including developments in oil refining and the production of alumina and rum,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts to revitalize health care programmes and to discourage juvenile delinquency, the measures to improve crime prevention and the action taken to expand and upgrade school facilities,

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/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1, chap. XXIV);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. *Calls upon* the administering Power, taking into account the freely expressed wishes of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, to take all necessary steps to expedite the process of decolonization in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is the obligation of the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to inform the local people of the possibilities open to them, so as to enable them to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in this respect, calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the work of the recently established Status Commission and to ensure that the people are fully informed of the discussions concerning the future political status of the Territory;

6. *Urges* the administering Power to expedite the passage of legislation currently before the Congress of the United States of America concerning the problem of aliens in the Territory;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter for the economic and social development of the Territory;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory by taking additional measures of diversification in all fields and developing an adequate infrastructure;

9. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, 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 resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

10. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to improve social conditions and to pay particular attention to overcoming problems of unemployment, public housing, health care, education and crime;

11. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

12. *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-eighth session.

Draft resolution VIII

QUESTION OF MONTSERRAT

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

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/37/23 (Part II), chap. III, and A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.3, chap. XXVIII),

Having also examined the report of the United Nations visiting mission dispatched to the Territory in August 1982 (A/AC.109/722) at the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 36/62 of 25 November 1981 on the question of five Territories, including Montserrat,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power (see A/C.4/37/SR.17),

Mindful of the responsibility of the United Nations to help the people of Montserrat to realize their aspirations in accordance with the objectives set forth in the Declaration,

Recalling that the administering Power has the responsibility to ensure that the people of Montserrat are kept fully informed of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Declaration,

Aware of the special problems facing the Territory by virtue of its isolation, small size, limited resources and lack of infrastructure,

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 Montserrat (A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.3, chap. XXVIII);

2. *Approves also* the report of the United Nations visiting mission to Montserrat in 1982 (A/AC.109/722);

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

4. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination in accordance with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory;

5. *Commends*, for appropriate action, the conclusions and recommendations of the visiting mission (*ibid.*, paras. 266-291) to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, and to the Government of Montserrat;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the members of the visiting mission for the constructive work accomplished and to the administering Power, the territorial Government, the Legislative Council and the people of the Territory for the close co-operation and assistance extended to the mission;

7. *Calls upon* the administering Power to take the necessary measures to promote the political, economic and social development of Montserrat;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Montserrat, to launch programmes of political education so that the people of the Territory may be fully informed of the options available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

9. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to intensify and expand its programme of aid in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;

10. *Requests* the administering Power, in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the visiting mission, to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the strengthening, development and diversification of the economy of the Territory;

11. *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 Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Draft resolution IX

QUESTION OF WESTERN SAHARA

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 35/19 of 11 November 1980 and 36/46 of 24 November 1981 on the question of Western Sahara,

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/37/23 (Part V), chap. IX),

Having heard the statements made on the question of Western Sahara, in particular the statement of the representative of the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (see A/C.4/37/SR.20),

Recalling its resolution 36/80 of 9 December 1981 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling all the decisions of the Organization of African Unity on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling also the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981, to organize throughout the Territory of Western Sahara a general and free referendum on self-determination,⁶

Taking note of all the decisions adopted by the Implementation Committee on Western Sahara of the Organization of African Unity concerning the establishment of appropriate machinery to enable the people of Western Sahara to express themselves freely and democratically on their future,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Organization of African Unity;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Organization of African Unity with a view to promoting a just and definitive solution to the question of Western Sahara;

3. *Remains convinced* that only negotiation between Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro could create the objective conditions for the return of peace in north-west Africa and would guarantee the fair conduct of a general, free and orderly referendum on self-determination in Western Sahara;

4. *Appeals*, to that end, to the two parties to the dispute, Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, to start negotiations with a view to achieving a cease-fire in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/46 and the decisions of the Organization of African Unity;

5. *Reaffirms* the determination of the United Nations to co-operate fully with the Organization of African Unity in the fair and impartial organization of the referendum;

6. *Requests*, to that end, the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure that the United Nations participates effectively in the organization and conduct of the referendum and to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council on this subject and on the measures requiring a decision by the Council;

7. *Urges* the Secretary-General to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with a view to the implementation of the pertinent decisions of the Organization of African Unity and of the present resolution;

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 continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

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28. The Fourth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft consensuses I to VI below:

Draft consensus I

QUESTION OF WESTERN SAHARA

The General Assembly, recalling its decision 36/406 of 24 November 1981 and taking into account the resolution adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,⁷ by which it decided, *inter alia*, to establish an Implementation Committee on Western Sahara, as well as the decisions adopted by the Implementation Committee, requests the Secretary-General to give assistance, in consultation and co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to the Implementation Committee in the discharge of its mandate relating to the question of Western Sahara arising from the above-mentioned resolution and decisions and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council, as appropriate.

Draft consensus II

QUESTION OF GIBRALTAR

The General Assembly, noting that the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland signed a Declaration on 10 April 1980 at Lisbon,⁸ intending, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, to resolve the problem of Gibraltar, agreeing to that end to start negotiations aimed at overcoming all the differences between them on Gibraltar, agreeing also to the re-establishment of direct communications in the region, the government of Spain having decided to suspend the application of the measures at present in force, and both Governments agreeing to base future co-operation on reciprocity and full equality of rights; noting that both Governments agreed on 8 January 1982 in London to fix the date of 20 April 1982 for the full implementation of the Lisbon Declaration, including the initiation of negotiations and the simultaneous re-establishment of direct communications in the region; and noting that, when it was subsequently agreed to postpone these arrangements, both Governments expressed their determination to keep alive the process initiated by the Lisbon Declaration of April 1980, in the spirit of the letters exchanged in London on 8 January 1982, and their intention to set a new date for its implementation; urges both Governments to make possible

⁶ See A/36/534, annex II, resolution AHG/Res.103 (XVIII).

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ See A/AC.109/603 and Corr.1, para. 13.

the initiation of the negotiations as envisaged in the consensus adopted by the Assembly on 14 December 1973,⁹ 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 III

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/37/23 (Part II), chap. III, and A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1, chap. XIII), and having heard the statement of the representative of Australia with regard to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, (see A/C.4/37/SR.19), notes with appreciation the continuing co-operation of the Government of Australia, as the administering Power, with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, in respect of the Territory. The Assembly reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create conditions under which the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands will be able to determine freely their own future in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV) as well as other relevant resolutions of the Assembly. In this respect, the Assembly notes the positive and continuing commitment of the administering Power to the political, social and economic advancement of the people of the Territory so that they may be able, as quickly as possible, to exercise fully their inalienable rights. The Assembly welcomes the continuing willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and, in this regard, reaffirms that the need to send a further mission to the Territory at an appropriate time should be kept under review. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Draft consensus IV

QUESTION OF TOKELAU

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/37/23 (Part II), chap. III, and A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1, chap. XIV), and having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand with regard to Tokelau (see A/C.4/37/SR.22), notes with appreciation the willingness of the administering Power to maintain its close co-operation with the United Nations in the exercise of its responsibility towards Tokelau. The Assembly 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, and reaffirms further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to keep the people of Tokelau fully informed of this right. In this regard, the Assembly notes that the people of the Territory have expressed the view that, at the present time, they do not wish to review the nature of the existing relationship between Tokelau and New Zealand. The Assembly welcomes the assurances of the administering Power that it will continue to be guided solely by the wishes of the people of Tokelau as to the future status of the Territory. The Assembly notes that the administering Power has assured the people of Tokelau of its continuing assistance in the event that they should desire to change their status. The Assembly calls upon the administering Power to continue its programme of political education within the context of its efforts to ensure the preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of the people of Tokelau. The Assembly recognizes that the economic development of Tokelau is an important element in the process of self-determination. The Assembly notes the continuing efforts of the administering Power to promote the economic development of the Territory and the measures it has taken to safeguard and guarantee the rights of the peoples of Tokelau to all their natural resources and the benefits derived therefrom. The Assembly is of the opinion that the administering Power should continue to expand its programme of budgetary support and development aid to the Territory. The Assembly notes with appreciation the continuing efforts of the administering Power to make improvements in the fields of public health, public works and education. The Assembly reiterates its expression of appreciation to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as to the regional organizations, for their assistance to Tokelau, and calls upon those bodies to continue providing assistance to the Territory. Mindful of the effective means provided by United Nations visiting missions to assess the situation in the Territories, the Assembly is of the opinion that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Territory at an appropriate time should be kept under review, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of Tokelau. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau, at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Draft consensus V

QUESTION OF PITCAIRN

The General Assembly, 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/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1, chap. XV), takes note of the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland affirming the policy of his Government to encourage as much local initiative and enterprise as possible, so that the people of Pitcairn can make the most of their own way of life (see A/C.4/37/SR.17). The Assembly, further noting the willingness of the administering Power to discuss any change of constitutional status with the people of the Territory

⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030)*, p 111, item 23

whenever the latter so desire, and that the present size of the population continues to raise the question of the capacity of the islanders to maintain the essential services of education, medical welfare and the launching of long boats, on which their trade with passing ships depends, calls once again upon the administering Power to continue to take the necessary measures to safeguard the interests of the people of Pitcairn. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine this question at its next session, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Draft consensus VI

QUESTION OF ST. HELENA

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/37/23 (Part II), chap. III, and A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1, chap. XVI) and having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see A/C.4/37/SR.17), as the administering Power, reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence 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 Assembly notes the commitment of the Government of the United Kingdom to respect the wishes of the people of the Territory and, in this regard, urges the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of this Territory. The Assembly expresses the hope that the administering Power will continue to implement infrastructure and community projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the area of the local handicrafts industry. The Assembly notes that, despite the economic improvement in these sectors, the commercial sector still remains affected by world inflation. The Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that

the international community might be able 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 for the improvement of economic conditions in the Territory. Noting the positive attitude of the administering Power with respect to the question of receiving United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under its administration, the Assembly considers that the possibility of dispatching such a mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to St. Helena, at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

29. Furthermore, 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-eighth 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

QUESTION OF ST. KITTS-NEVIS

The General Assembly decides to defer until its thirty-eighth session consideration of the question of St. Kitts-Nevis.

Draft decision III

QUESTION OF ANGUILLA

The General Assembly decides to defer until its thirty-eighth session consideration of the question of Anguilla.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.32 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[16 November 1982]

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 Dec-

laration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/37/23 (Part I) and Add.1, (Part II) and Add.1, (Part III) and Add.1 and 2, (Part IV) and (Part V) and Add.1-3),

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, and 35/118 of 11 De-

* Document A/37/L.32/Add.1 was issued in order to add five States to the list of sponsors.

ember 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolution 36/68 of 1 December 1981, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Special Declaration on Namibia,¹⁰ adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981,

Condemning the continued colonialist and racist repression of millions of Africans, particularly in Namibia, by the government of South Africa through its persistent, illegal occupation of the international Territory and its intransigent attitude towards all efforts being made to bring about an internationally acceptable solution to the situation obtaining in the Territory,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the remaining vestiges of colonialism, particularly in respect of Namibia where desperate attempts by South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation have brought untold suffering and bloodshed to the people,

Strongly condemning the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, have continued to collaborate with the Government of South Africa in its domination of the people of Namibia,

Conscious 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 in all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and the 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 of colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration, particularly in Namibia, and by the speediest possible complete elimination of the presence of the illegal occupying régimes therefrom,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 1514 (XV), 2621 (XXV) and 36/68 and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all 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 national liberation movements—is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹¹ 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 1982, including the programme of work envisaged for 1983 (A/37/23 (Part I), chap. I, paras. 177-189);

6. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, and the specialized agencies and other organizations of 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 other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Condemns* the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

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 of the United Nations system, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Government of South Africa until the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence within a united and integrated Namibia, including Walvis Bay, has been restored, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the illegal occupation of Namibia by that régime;

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 of the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of Namibia and, in respect of 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;

¹⁰ Report of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, Paris, 20-27 May 1981 (A/CONF 107/8), sect. X B

¹¹ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

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 that 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-eighth 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;

(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 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 people of Namibia;

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 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/37/L.33 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Romania, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[16 November 1982]

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/37/23 (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, in particular General Assembly resolution 36/69 of 1 December 1981,

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 decolonization, and noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the Special Committee in enlisting the support of those organizations in that regard, including the dispatch of a special mission to Europe in 1982,

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 dissemination of information on decolonization and of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of colonialism, on the determined efforts of the colonial peoples to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence and on the assistance being provided by the international community towards the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, and, *inter alia*:

(a) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies, including the *Decolonization* series, and to select from 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;

* Document A/37/L.33/Add.1 was issued in order to add five States to the list of sponsors.

(c) To intensify the activities of all United Nations information centres, particularly those located in western Europe and the Americas;

(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 decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(f) To ensure the availability of the necessary facilities and services in this regard;

(g) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Invites* all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to 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-eighth session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 77th plenary meeting, on 23 November 1982, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to IX, draft consensuses I to VI and draft decisions I to III submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/37/621, paras. 27, 28 and 29): draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII were adopted without a vote, and draft resolution IX was adopted by a recorded vote of 78 to 15, with 50 abstentions; draft consensuses I, II, III, IV, V and VI and draft decisions I, II and III were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 37/20, 37/21, 37/22, 37/23, 37/24, 37/25, 37/26, 37/27 and 37/28 and decisions 37/411, 37/412, 37/413, 37/414, 37/415, 37/416, 37/417, 37/418 and 37/419.¹²

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A/37/L.32 and Add.1 and A/37/L.33 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 141 to 2, with 8 abstentions and 148 to none with 5 abstentions, respectively. For the final texts, see resolutions 37/35 and 37/36.¹²

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation contained in document A/37/594 (decision 37/421¹²).

¹² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/23 (Part I) and Add.1 (Part II) and Add.1 (Part III) and Add.1 and 2 (Part IV) and (Part V) and Add 1-3	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 on its work in 1982	For the final text, see A/37/23/Rev.1
A/37/23/Rev.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	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23</i>
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
A/37/362	Question of the Malvinas Islands (Falkland), letter dated 26 July 1982 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/37/531	Question of the Malvinas Islands (Falkland), letter dated 7 October 1982 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General	
A/37/540-S/15454	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982	
A/37/567-S/15466	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Niger to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions and the final declaration of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982	
A/37/570 and Add.1	Question of Western Sahara: report of the Secretary-General	Replaced by A/37/570/Rev.1

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/570/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i>	Replaced by A/37/570/Rev.2 and Corr.1
A/37/570/Rev.2 and Corr.1	<i>Idem</i>	
A/37/578	Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions of the 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held in Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982	
A/37/586-S/15472	Letter dated 25 October 1982 from the representative of Fiji to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the third Regional Meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government, held at Suva from 14 to 18 October 1982	
A/37/594	Letter dated 2 November 1982 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 to the President of the General Assembly recommending in the name of that Committee, of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> and of the United Nations Council for Namibia that the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights should be changed to "Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights"	
A/37/602	Question of Western Sahara: letter dated 4 November 1982 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting a note concerning document A/37/570	
A/37/635-S/15497	Letter dated 19 November 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the end of the International Conference on Socio-Economic Development and the Dangers of War, held at Kabul under the auspices of the World Peace Council	For the printed text, see <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November, and December 1982</i>
A/37/645	Letter dated 24 November 1982 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the text of a statement in exercise of the right of reply at the 77th plenary meeting, on 23 November 1982	
A/C.4/37/2	Question of Western Sahara: request for hearing	Distributed in accordance with a decision taken by the Fourth Committee at its 2nd meeting, on 11 October 1982
A/C.4/37/L.4	Question of Gibraltar: draft consensus	For the text, see A/37/621, para. 28, draft consensus II
A/C.4/37/L.5	Question of Western Sahara: draft decision	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/621, para. 13 (a)
A/C.4/37/L.5/Rev.1	_____ : revised draft decision	<i>Idem</i> , para. 19
A/C.4/37/L.6	_____ : draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 13 (b)
A/C.4/37/L.6/Rev.1	_____ : revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 13 (b) and 17 and para. 27, draft resolution IX
A/C.4/37/L.9	_____ : administrative and financial implications of the draft decision contained in document A/C.4/37/L.5 and the draft resolution contained in document A/C.4/37/L.6: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.4/37/L.11	Question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, question of Tokelau, question of St. Helena, question of American Samoa, question of Guam, question of Bermuda, question of the British Virgin Islands, question of the Cayman Islands, question of the Turks and Caicos Islands and question of the United States Virgin Islands: administrative and financial implications of the draft proposals contained in document A/37/23 (Part V)/Add.1, chapters XIII, XIV, XVI-XVIII and XX-XXIV: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.4/37/L.12	Question of Western Sahara: amendments to document A/C.4/37/L.5	<i>Idem</i> , para. 16
A/C.4/37/L.13	_____ : amendments to document A/C.4/37/L.5/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i> , para. 20
A/C.4/37/L.14	_____ : draft consensus submitted by Kenya	For the text, see A/37/621, para. 28, draft consensus I
A/AC.109/682	British Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/683	Bermuda: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/684	Pitcairn: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/685	Turks and Caicos Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/686	Montserrat: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/687 and Add.1-4	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Secretary-General	
A/AC.109/688	Cayman Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/689	Tokelau: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/691	American Samoa: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/692	St. Helena: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/693	Cocos (Keeling) Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/AC.109/694	Guam: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/695	Western Sahara: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/696	Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/697	United States Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/698	Guam: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/700	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/708	Gibraltar: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/711	St. Kitts-Nevis: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/713	Anguilla: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/714	Brunei: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/722	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Montserrat, 1982 <i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution IX and draft consensus I contained in document A/37/621 submitted by the Fourth Committee</i>	
A/C.5/37/46	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/637	Report of the Fifth Committee <i>Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/37/L.32 and A/37/L.33</i>	See annex fascicle, agenda item 103
A/C.5/37/47	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/636	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid</i>

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 20: The situation in Kampuchea:* report of the Secretary-General

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 44th to 48th meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 21st meeting, and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 22.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.1

Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[28 September 1982]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980 and 36/5 of 21 October 1981,

Further recalling the Declaration on Kampuchea¹ and resolution 1 (I),² adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea, which offer the negotiating framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/496), submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 36/5,

Noting that the Kampuchean Government is now under the presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk,

Deploring that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security,

Greatly concerned that the continuing deployment of foreign forces in Kampuchea near the Thai-Kampuchean border has maintained tension in the region,

Gravely disturbed that the continued fighting and instability in Kampuchea have forced Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety,

Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has continued to reduce the food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people,

Emphasizing that it is the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland,

Emphasizing further that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Convinced that, to bring about durable peace in South-East Asia, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem which will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference,

Convinced further that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the countries of the South-East Asian region can pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region,

Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force, and peaceful settlement of disputes,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 34/22, 35/6 and 36/5 and calls for their full implementation;

2. *Reiterates its conviction* that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine

¹ Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I

² *Ibid.*, annex II

their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution to the Kampuchean problem;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea³ and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;

4. *Authorizes* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

5. *Reaffirms* its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I);

6. *Renews its appeal* to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference;

7. *Requests* the Conference to report to the General Assembly on its future sessions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to consult with and assist the Conference and the *Ad Hoc* Committee and to provide them on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions;

9. *Expresses its appreciation once again* to the Secretary-General for taking appropriate steps in following the situation closely and requests him to continue to do so and

to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement;

10. *Expresses its deep appreciation once again* to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations which have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue existing arrangements to assist those Kampucheans who are still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand;

11. *Reiterates its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to continue such efforts as are necessary;

12. *Urges* the countries of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia.

13. *Reiterates the hope* that, following a comprehensive political solution, an intergovernmental committee will be established to consider a programme of assistance to Kampuchea for the reconstruction of its economy and for the economic and social development of all States in the region;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

³ A/CONF 109/6

DOCUMENT A/37/L.1/REV.1 AND ADD.1*

Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Swaziland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Upper Volta, Uruguay and Zaire: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[18 October 1982]

The General Assembly,

[Same text as document A/37/L.1 above, with the exception of the fourth preambular paragraph.]

Noting the recent developments resulting in the coalition with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea,

* Document A/37/L.1/Rev.1 Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 October 1982, the General Assembly adopted by a recorded vote of 105 to 23, with 20 abstentions, draft resolution A/37/L.1/Rev.1 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 37/6.⁴

⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/57-S/14818	Letter dated 28 December 1981 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1981</i>
A/37/63-S/14833	Letter dated 12 January 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1982</i>
A/37/64	Letter dated 13 January 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/66-S/14837	Letter dated 14 January 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/72	Letter dated 19 January 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	
A/37/76-S/14846	Letter dated 22 January 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/78-S/14853	Letter dated 29 January 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/86-S/14868	Letter dated 10 February 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/87-S/14871	Letter dated 12 February 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/88-S/14872	Letter dated 16 February 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/93-S/14877	Letter dated 19 February 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fifth Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, held at Vientiane on 16 and 17 February 1982	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/96	Letter dated 22 February 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	
A/37/97-S/14881	Letter dated 22 February 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/98-S/14882	Letter dated 22 February 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/152-S/14915	Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/158-S/14926	Letter dated 24 March 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/171-S/14955	Letter dated 5 April 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for April, May and June 1982</i>
A/37/201	Letter dated 16 April 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/202-S/14986	Letter dated 19 April 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/204	Letter dated 20 April 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/212	Letter dated 28 April 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/37/216-S/15035	Letter dated 30 April 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/221-S/15054	Letter dated 6 May 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/224-S/15075	Letter dated 12 May 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/254	Letter dated 25 May 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/268-S/15179	Letter dated 7 June 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	
A/37/307-S/15252 and Corr 1	Letter dated 23 June 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/315	Letter dated 28 June 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/324-S/15268	Letter dated 30 June 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General, transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the fifteenth annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Singapore from 14 to 16 June 1982	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for July, August and September 1982</i>

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
A/37/334-S/15281	Letter dated 8 July 1982 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Sixth Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, held at Ho Chi Minh City on 6 and 7 July 1982	
A/37/337-S/15286	Letter dated 10 July 1982 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/340-S/15291	Letter dated 13 July 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/344-S/15298	Letter dated 15 July 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/350	Letter dated 20 July 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/356	Letter dated 22 July 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/363-S/15314	Letter dated 27 July 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/367	Letter dated 29 July 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/368	Letter dated 29 July 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/371	Letter dated 3 August 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/387-S/15364	Letter dated 10 August 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the press statement issued at the conclusion of the special meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Association of South-East Asian Nations held at Bangkok on 7 August 1982	
A/37/391-S/15366	Letter dated 16 August 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/400	Letter dated 23 August 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/403	Letter dated 24 August 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/429-S/15388	Letter dated 7 September 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/451-S/15395	Letter dated 15 September 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/466-S/15414	Letter dated 20 September 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/477	Letter dated 22 September 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/37/481	Letter dated 23 September 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/492	Letter dated 28 September 1982 from the President of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the General Assembly and to the Secretary-General	
A/37/496	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/504	Letter dated 29 September 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/523	Letter dated 6 October 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/524-S/15450	Letter dated 5 October 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i> , <i>Supplement for October, November and December 1982</i>
A/37/529-S/15453	Letter dated 7 October 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/537	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/540-S/15454	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982	
A/37/549	Letter dated 14 October 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/551-S/15460	Letter dated 18 October 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/559	Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/562-S/15462	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/575	Letter dated 26 October 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/586-S/15472	Letter dated 25 October 1982 from the representative of Fiji to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the third Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting, held at Suva, Fiji, from 14 to 18 October 1982	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/588	Letter dated 29 October 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/589	<i>Idem</i>	
A/37/601	Letter dated 5 November 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/37/609-S/15486	Letter dated 9 November 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/628-S/15491	Letter dated 15 November 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/690-S/15507	Letter dated 2 December 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/729-S/15517	Letter dated 8 December 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/37/L.1/Rev.1</i>	
A/C.5/37/21	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/577	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 103

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 21: Consideration and adoption of the revised draft World Charter for Nature:* report of the Secretary-General

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 48th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.4 AND ADD.1**

Belgium, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zaire: draft resolution

[Original: French]
[19 October 1982]

WORLD CHARTER FOR NATURE

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the revised draft World Charter for Nature,¹

Recalling that, in its resolution 35/7 of 30 October 1980, it expressed its conviction that the benefits which could be obtained from nature depended on the maintenance of natural processes and on the diversity of life forms and that those benefits were jeopardized by the excessive exploitation and the destruction of natural habitats,

Further recalling that, in the same resolution, it recognized the need for appropriate measures at the national and international levels to protect nature and promote international co-operation in that field,

Recalling that, in its resolution 36/6 of 27 October 1981, it again expressed its awareness of the crucial importance attached by the international community to the promotion and development of co-operation aimed at protecting and safeguarding the balance and quality of nature and invited the Secretary-General to transmit to Member States the text of the revised version of the draft World Charter for Nature contained in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on the draft World Charter for Nature,² as well as any further observations by States, with a view to appropriate consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session,

Conscious of the spirit and terms of its resolutions 35/7 and 36/6, in which it solemnly invited Member States, in the exercise of their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, to conduct their activities in recognition of the supreme importance of protecting natural systems, maintaining the balance and quality of nature and conserving natural resources, in the interests of present and future generations,

Having considered the supplementary report of the Secretary-General (A/37/398),

Expressing its gratitude to the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts, which, through its work, has assembled the necessary elements for the General Assembly to be able to complete the consideration of and adopt the revised draft World Charter for Nature at its thirty-seventh session, as it had previously recommended,

Adopts and solemnly proclaims the World Charter for Nature contained in the annex to the present resolution.

ANNEX

World Charter for Nature

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the fundamental purposes of the United Nations, in particular the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations among nations and the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, technical, intellectual or humanitarian character,

Aware that

(a) Mankind is a part of nature and life depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems which ensure the supply of energy and nutrients,

** Document A/37/L.4 Add.1 was issued to add six States to the list of sponsors.

¹ A/36/539.

² *Ibid.*, annex I.

(b) Civilization is rooted in nature, which has shaped human culture and influenced all artistic and scientific achievement, and living in harmony with nature gives man the best opportunities for the development of his creativity, and for rest and recreation.

Convinced that

(a) Every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to man, and, to accord other organisms such recognition, man must be guided by a moral code of action.

(b) Man can alter nature and exhaust natural resources by his action or its consequences and, therefore, must fully recognize the urgency of maintaining the stability and quality of nature and of conserving natural resources

Persuaded that

(a) Lasting benefits from nature depend upon the maintenance of essential ecological processes and life support systems, and upon the diversity of life forms, which are jeopardized through excessive exploitation and habitat destruction by man.

(b) The degradation of natural systems owing to excessive consumption and misuse of natural resources, as well as to failure to establish an appropriate economic order among peoples and among States, leads to the breakdown of the economic, social and political framework of civilization.

(c) Competition for scarce resources creates conflicts, whereas the conservation of nature and natural resources contributes to justice and the maintenance of peace and cannot be achieved until mankind learns to live in peace and to forsake war and armaments.

Reaffirming that man must acquire the knowledge to maintain and enhance his ability to use natural resources in a manner which ensures the preservation of the species and ecosystems for the benefit of present and future generations,

Firmly convinced of the need for appropriate measures, at the national and international, individual and collective, and private and public levels, to protect nature and promote international co-operation in this field,

Adopts, to these ends, the present World Charter for Nature, which proclaims the following principles of conservation by which all human conduct affecting nature is to be guided and judged

I GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1 Nature shall be respected and its essential processes shall not be impaired

2 The genetic viability on the earth shall not be compromised, the population levels of all life forms, wild and domesticated, must be at least sufficient for their survival, and to this end necessary habitats shall be safeguarded

3 All areas of the earth, both land and sea, shall be subject to these principles of conservation, special protection shall be given to unique areas, to representative samples of all the different types of ecosystems and to the habitats of rare or endangered species

4 Ecosystems and organisms, as well as the land, marine and atmospheric resources that are utilized by man, shall be managed to achieve and maintain optimum sustainable productivity, but not in such a way as to endanger the integrity of those other ecosystems or species with which they coexist

5 Nature shall be secured against degradation caused by warfare or other hostile activities

II FUNCTIONS

6 In the decision-making process it shall be recognized that man's needs can be met only by ensuring the proper functioning of natural systems, and by respecting the principles set forth in the present Charter

7 In the planning and implementation of social and economic development activities, due account shall be taken of the fact that the conservation of nature is an integral part of those activities

8 In formulating long-term plans for economic development, population growth and the improvement of standards of living, due account shall be taken of the long-term capacity of natural systems to ensure the subsistence and settlement of the populations concerned, recognizing that this capacity may be enhanced through science and technology

9 The allocation of areas of the earth to various uses shall be planned and due account shall be taken of the physical constraint, the biological productivity and diversity and the natural beauty of the areas concerned

10 Natural resources shall not be wasted but used with a restraint appropriate to the principles set forth in the present Charter, in accordance with the following rules

(a) Living resources shall not be utilized in excess of their natural capacity for regeneration;

(b) The productivity of soils shall be maintained or enhanced through measures which safeguard their long-term fertility and the process of organic decomposition, and prevent erosion and all other forms of degradation.

(c) Resources, including water, which are not consumed as they are used shall be reused or recycled.

(d) Non-renewable resources which are consumed as they are used shall be exploited with restraint, taking into account their abundance, the rational possibilities of converting them for consumption, and the compatibility of their exploitation with the functioning of natural systems

11 Activities which might have an impact on nature shall be controlled, and the best available technologies that minimize significant risks to nature or other adverse effects shall be used, in particular

(a) Activities which are likely to cause irreversible damage to nature shall be avoided.

(b) Activities which are likely to pose a significant risk to nature shall be preceded by an exhaustive examination, their proponents shall demonstrate that expected benefits outweigh potential damage to nature, and where potential adverse effects are not fully understood, the activities should not proceed.

(c) Activities which may disturb nature shall be preceded by assessment of their consequences, and environmental impact studies of development projects shall be conducted sufficiently in advance, and if they are to be undertaken, such activities shall be planned and carried out so as to minimize potential adverse effects.

(d) Agriculture, grazing, forestry and fisheries practices shall be adapted to the natural characteristics and constraints of given areas.

(e) Areas degraded by human activities shall be rehabilitated for purposes in accord with their natural potential and compatible with the well-being of affected populations

12 Discharge of pollutants into natural systems shall be avoided and

(a) Where this is not feasible, such pollutants shall be treated at the source, using the best practicable means available.

(b) Special precautions shall be taken to prevent discharge of radioactive or toxic wastes

13 Measures intended to prevent, control or limit natural disasters, infestations and diseases shall be specifically directed to the causes of these scourges and shall avoid adverse side-effects on nature

III IMPLEMENTATION

14 The principles set forth in the present Charter shall be reflected in the law and practice of each State, as well as at the international level

15 Knowledge of nature shall be broadly disseminated by all possible means, particularly by ecological education as an integral part of general education

16 All planning shall include, among its essential elements, the formulation of strategies for the conservation of nature, the establishment of inventories of ecosystems and assessments of the effects on nature of proposed policies and activities, all of these elements shall be disclosed to the public by appropriate means in time to permit effective consultation and participation

17 Funds, programmes and administrative structures necessary to achieve the objective of the conservation of nature shall be provided

18 Constant efforts shall be made to increase knowledge of nature by scientific research and to disseminate such knowledge unimpeded by restrictions of any kind

19 The status of natural processes, ecosystems and species shall be closely monitored to enable early detection of degradation or threat, ensure timely intervention and facilitate the evaluation of conservation policies and methods

20 Military activities damaging to nature shall be avoided

21 States and, to the extent they are able, other public authorities, international organizations, individuals, groups and corporations shall

(a) Co-operate in the task of conserving nature through common activities and other relevant actions, including information exchange and consultations.

(b) Establish standards for products and manufacturing processes that may have adverse effects on nature, as well as agreed methodologies for assessing these effects.

(c) Implement the applicable international legal provisions for the conservation of nature and the protection of the environment.

(d) Ensure that activities within their jurisdictions or control do not cause damage to the natural systems located within other States or in the areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

(e) Safeguard and conserve nature in areas beyond national jurisdiction

22 Taking fully into account the sovereignty of States over their natural resources, each State shall give effect to the provisions of the present Charter through its competent organs and in co-operation with other States

23 All persons, in accordance with their national legislation, shall

have the opportunity to participate, individually or with others, in the formulation of decisions of direct concern to their environment, and shall have access to means of redress when their environment has suffered damage or degradation

24 Each person has a duty to act in accordance with the provisions of the present Charter, acting individually, in association with others or through participation in the political process, each person shall strive to ensure that the objectives and requirements of the present Charter are met

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 October 1982, the General Assembly, having rejected by a recorded vote of 73 to 36, with 12 abstentions, the motion of the United States of America to postpone the vote on draft resolution A/37/L.4 and Add.1, adopted that draft resolution by a recorded vote of 111 to 1, with 18 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 37/7.³

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/398 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/578	Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the sixty-ninth Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982	
A/37/585	Letter dated 29 October 1982 from the representative of Zaire to the President of the General Assembly	
A/37/610	Letter dated 9 November 1982 from the representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela to the President of the General Assembly	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 22: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference:* report of the Secretary-General

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 41st meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 25.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.6

Niger: draft resolution

[Original: French]
[19 October 1982]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (A/37/352),

Recalling its resolution 3369 (XXX) of 10 October 1975, by which it granted observer status to the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Recalling its resolutions 35/36 of 14 November 1980 and 36/23 of 9 November 1981,

Noting with satisfaction the continued development of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Noting the strengthening of co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to co-operate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Noting also the signing of co-operation agreements between a number of specialized agencies and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Convinced of the need to strengthen further the co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Noting in addition the proposals of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 84-86),

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General and endorses the proposals contained therein;

2. *Calls on* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to intensify co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as

questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare guidelines based on the resolutions of the General Assembly for promoting co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, acting in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to organize an annual meeting, beginning with 1983, between the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the secretariats of the United Nations and other interested organizations of the United Nations system to examine the stage reached in the development of co-operation and to put forward proposals for promoting co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

5. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other interested United Nations organizations to continue to expand their co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, *inter alia* by negotiating co-operation agreements;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to take steps to strengthen the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in this field with a view to intensifying co-operation between the United Nations and the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 22 October 1982, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/37/L.6. For the final text, see resolution 37/4.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/352	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/567-S/15466	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Niger to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions and of the final communique of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982	
A/37/576	Note verbale dated 21 October 1982 from the mission of the Niger to the Secretariat, transmitting the text of the communique issued following the co-ordination meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 12 October 1982	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings, 70th meeting: ibid., Fifth Committee, 34th meeting*, and *ibid., Fifth Committee Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum*. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 132*.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.16

Morocco: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[9 November 1982]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (A/37/536),

Recalling the pertinent Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional arrangements for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the co-operation that has developed for more than thirty years between the United Nations and the League of Arab States and the effective participation of the League in the work of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of the League of Arab States to consolidate and develop the existing ties with the United Nations in all areas relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to co-operate in every possible way with the United Nations in the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Noting also with appreciation the commitment of the League of Arab States to the eradication of *apartheid* and all other forms of racial discrimination, to the elimination of colonization and to the promotion of the right of self-determination and the safeguarding of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Recalling its resolution 36/24 of 9 November 1981 in which, *inter alia*, it recognized the importance of continued close association by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, where appropriate, with the efforts of the League of Arab States in order to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-Arab as well as international co-operation in that vital field,

Noting also the signing of co-operation agreements between the organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and a number of its specialized organizations,

Convinced of the need to strengthen further the co-operation between the organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the initiatives he has taken and the efforts he has made to strengthen and expand co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States;

3. *Commends* the League of Arab States for its efforts and the co-operation it has extended to the United Nations in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and for its increased collaboration with various components of the United Nations system in the political, economic, cultural and humanitarian fields;

4. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the specialized agencies for their efforts to maintain and increase co-operation with the specialized organizations of the League of Arab States;

5. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the suggestions by the organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States, contained in the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, sect. III), for strengthening and expanding co-operation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States;

6. *Recommends* that those suggestions should be given careful consideration by the competent organizations of the

United Nations system and should form the basis for new and expanded areas of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States:

7. *Also recommends* that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, should determine which suggestions could be dealt with more appropriately at the bilateral level and which suggestions could be dealt with more appropriately at the multilateral level and arrange for them to be considered accordingly;

8. *Endorses* the proposal that a meeting be held between representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

9. *Welcomes* the invitation by the League of Arab States

that the Meeting be held at the present headquarters of the League at Tunis and requests the Secretary-General to provide whatever assistance will be necessary to ensure the successful organization of the Meeting;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the League of Arab States, to ensure that the Meeting referred to in paragraph 9 above is held not later than 30 June 1983;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

DOCUMENT A/37/L.31

United States of America: amendment to document A/37/L.16

[Original: English]

[16 November 1982]

1. Insert after operative paragraph 10 of draft resolution A/37/L.16 the following paragraph:

"11. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to implement the activities approved under the present resolution only to the extent that they can be financed without exceeding the level of resources approved in the programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983 (General Assembly resolution 36/240 A)."

2. Renumber the existing operative paragraphs 11 and 12 as paragraphs 12 and 13.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 70th plenary meeting, on 16 November 1982, the General Assembly rejected by a recorded vote of 104 to 1, with 23 abstentions, the amendment presented by the United States of America (A/37/L.31) to document A/37/L.16. The General Assembly then adopted draft resolution A/37/L.16. For the final text, see resolution 37/17.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/536	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/638	Letter dated 16 November 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/37/L.16</i>	
A/C.5/37/38	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/614	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 103

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 24: Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security:* report of the Secretary-General

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Document A/37/L.12: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Grenada, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia draft resolution	1
Document A/37/L.12/Rev.1: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Grenada, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia revised draft resolution	2
Document A/37/L.12/Rev.2 and Add.1: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Grenada, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia revised draft resolution	2
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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 49th, 50th and 70th meetings, *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 34th meeting, *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 130.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.12

Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Grenada, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[29 October 1982]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security",

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/365 and Add.1-S/15320 and Add.1),

Taking note also of the relevant resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Commission on Human Rights,

Viewing with deep concern Israel's refusal to comply with those resolutions, particularly Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981,

Gravely alarmed by the dangerous escalation of Israel's acts of aggression in the region,

Gravely concerned that Israel continues to maintain its threats to repeat such attacks against nuclear installations,

Reiterating its alarm over the information and evidence regarding the acquisition and development of nuclear weapons by Israel,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,¹ the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States² and the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind,³

Affirming the need to ensure against the repetition of such an attack on nuclear facilities by Israel or any other State,

1. *Condemns* Israel's refusal to implement resolution 487 (1981), unanimously adopted by the Security Council;

2. *Strongly condemns* Israel for the escalation of its acts of aggression in the region;

3. *Considers* that Israel's threats to repeat such attacks gravely endanger international peace and security;

4. *Demands* that Israel withdraw forthwith its officially

¹ General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI)

² General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX)

³ General Assembly resolution 3384 (XXX)

declared threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities;

5. *Considers also* the Israeli act of aggression to be a violation and a denial of the inalienable sovereign right of States to scientific and technological progress for achieving social and economic development and raising the standards of peoples and the dignity of the human person, as well as a violation and a denial of inalienable human rights and the sovereign right of States to scientific and technological development;

6. *Requests* the Security Council to consider the necessary measures to deter Israel from repeating such an attack on nuclear facilities;

7. *Calls* for the speedy establishment, at the international level, of legal measures to prohibit armed attacks against nuclear facilities and threats thereof;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of experts, a comprehensive study on the consequences of the Israeli armed attack against a nuclear installation devoted to peaceful purposes, and to submit that study to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security".

DOCUMENT A/37/L.12/REV.1

Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Grenada, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[4 November 1982]

The General Assembly,

[Same text as document A/37/L.12 above, with the exception of operative paragraphs 7 and 8.]

7. *Calls* for the continuation of the consideration, at the international level, of legal measures to prohibit armed attacks against nuclear facilities and threats thereof;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of experts, a comprehensive study on the consequences of the Israeli armed attack against the Iraqi nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes, and to submit that study to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

DOCUMENT A/37/L.12/REV.2* AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Grenada, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[12 November 1982]

The General Assembly,

[Same text as document A/37/L.12/Rev.1 above, with the exception of operative paragraphs 3, 7 and 8.]

3. *Condemns* Israel's threats to repeat such attacks, which would gravely endanger international peace and security;

7. *Calls* for the continuation of the consideration, at the international level, of legal measures to prohibit armed attacks against nuclear facilities and threats thereof as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

* Incorporating document A/37/L.12/Rev.2/Corr.1, dated 16 November 1982.

** Document A/37/L.12/Rev.2/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of experts,⁴ a comprehensive study on the consequences of the Israeli armed attack against the Iraqi nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes, and to submit that study to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

⁴ Subsequently named Group of Experts on the Consequences of the Israeli Armed Attack against the Iraqi Nuclear Installations

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 70th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1982, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 119 to 2, with 13 abstentions, adopted draft resolution A/37/L.12/Rev.2 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 37/18.⁵

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/68	Letter dated 13 January 1982 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
A/37/365-S/15320	Report of the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1982</i>
A/37/365/Add 1-S/15320/ Add 1	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1982
A/37/540-S/15454	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982	
A/37/567-S/15466	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Niger to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions and of the final communiqué of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982	
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/37/L.12/Rev.2</i>	
A/C.5/37/36	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/615	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 103

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 25: The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security:* report of the Secretary-General

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings, 78th to 82nd meetings, ibid., Fifth Committee, 45th meeting, and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum*. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 26*

DOCUMENT A/37/L.38 AND ADD.1**

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[23 November 1982]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions ES-6/2 of 14 January 1980, 35/37 of 20 November 1980 and 36/34 of 18 November 1981, adopted at the sixth emergency special session, the thirty-fifth session and the thirty-sixth session, respectively,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming further the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned at the continuing foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan, in contravention of the above principles, and its serious implications for international peace and security,

Noting the increasing concern of the international com-

** Document A/37/L.38 Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors

munity over the continued and serious sufferings of the Afghan people and over the magnitude of social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees, and the continuing increase in their numbers,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a political solution of the grave situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/482-S/15429),

Recognizing the importance of the initiatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the efforts of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for a political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

1. *Reiterates* that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the problem;

2. *Reaffirms* the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

3. *Calls* for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan;

4. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to work for the ur-

gent achievement of a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the creation of the necessary conditions which would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour;

5. *Renews its appeal* to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance, with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

6. *Expresses its appreciation and support* for the efforts and constructive steps taken by the Secretary-General in the search for a solution to the problem;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue those efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and

the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for non-use of force, or threat of use of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of the progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to report to Member States on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 29 November 1982, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/37/L.38 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 114 to 21, with 13 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 37/37.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/56-S/14814	Letter dated 22 December 1981 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1981</i>
A/37/58-S/14820 (and Corr.1)	Letter dated 29 December 1981 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/115-S/14903	Letter dated 11 March 1982 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i> , <i>Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1982</i>
A/37/164-S/14945	Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i> , <i>Supplement for April, May and June 1982</i>
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
A/37/370-S/15339	Letter dated 2 August 1982 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i> , <i>Supplement for July, August and September 1982</i>
A/37/431-S/15389	Letter dated 3 September 1982 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/482-S/15429	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/540-S/15454	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982	
A/37/567-S/15466	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of Niger to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions and of the final communiqué of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982	
A/37/578	Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference held at Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982	
A/37/586-S/15472	Letter dated 25 October 1982 from the representative of Fiji to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Third Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting held at Suva, Fiji, from 14 to 18 October 1982	
A/37/601	Letter dated 5 November 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/635-S/15497	Letter dated 12 November 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the end of the International Conference on Socio-Economic Development and the Dangers of War, held at Kabul from 12 to 15 November 1982	<i>Ibid</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1982
A/37/639 S/15498	Letter dated 19 November 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a call to the peoples of the world issued by the participants in the International Conference on Socio-Economic Development and the Dangers of War, held at Kabul from 12 to 15 November 1982	<i>Ibid</i>
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/37/L 38</i>	
A/C 5/37/57	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/647	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 103

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 26: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee*

DOCUMENT A/37/L.10 AND ADD.1**

**Bangladesh, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines,
Sri Lanka and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution**

[Original: English]
[25 October 1982]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/38 of 18 November 1981,

Having heard the statements of the Secretary-General of the United Nations¹ and the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee² on further strengthening and widening the scope of the co-operation between the United Nations and the Committee,

1. *Notes with deep satisfaction* the ongoing close and effective co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in the field of

progressive development and codification of international law and other areas of common interest;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the state of the co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 29 October 1982, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/37/L.10 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 37/8.³

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 49th meeting

** Document A/37/L.10/Add.1 was issued to add six States to the list of sponsors

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 49th meeting, paras. 2-7.

² *Ibid.*, paras. 9-17.

³ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 27: Preparation of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy:* report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 110th and 116th meetings; *ibid.*, Fifth Committee, 73rd meeting, and *ibid.*, Fifth Committee, *Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 14 (b)

DOCUMENT A/37/L.40

Bangladesh: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[1 December 1982]

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE FOR THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and provisions of its resolutions 32/50 of 8 December 1977, 33/4 of 2 November 1978, 34/63 of 29 November 1979, 35/112 of 5 December 1980 and 36/78 of 9 December 1981 regarding the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹

Taking note with satisfaction of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the Conference, the report of the Secretary-General and the contributions by the specialized agencies as part of preparations for the Conference,

Recalling the experience gained during the last three decades of applications of nuclear energy and technology for power production and other uses,

Having considered the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on its second and third sessions (A/37/48), concerned at the lack of progress and recognizing the pressing need to speed up preparations for the Conference, including its provisional agenda, its documentation and its rules of procedure, so as to ensure a meaningful and fruitful Conference as envisaged in General Assembly resolutions 32/50 and 35/112,

1. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy shall meet

twice during 1983, once early in the year for 10 working days in New York and, subsequently, for an appropriate duration prior to the Conference;

2. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee and the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements for inter-sessional work by States members of the Committee, under the guidance of the Chairman of the Committee and in consultation with the Secretary-General, so as to ensure meaningful results from the Conference;

3. *Authorizes* the Preparatory Committee to take suitable decisions in regard to the date of the Conference in the light of the results of its session to be held early in 1983;

4. *Reiterates* that the outcome of the Conference should, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 32/50, establish universally acceptable principles for international co-operation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, taking account of the results of the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

5. *Reaffirms* the provision of paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 36/78 that the documents adopted by the Conference should include ways and means of promoting international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

6. *Decides* that the necessary resources should be provided to ensure successful preparations for the Conference, including adequate staffing of the secretariat and the availability of expert support in the substantive fields to be covered by the Conference, support for regional preparations and appropriate public information activities, and other preparatory activities;

7. *Invites* the International Atomic Energy Agency to contribute to the Conference in terms of paragraph 3 of

¹ General Assembly resolution S-10/2.

resolution 32/50 and paragraph 11 of resolution 36/78 strictly in accordance with its role and responsibilities under its statute;

8. *Urges* all States to co-operate actively in the preparation and the holding of the Conference and to respect

and observe the principles set forth in resolution 32/50;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy."

DOCUMENT A/37/L.40/REV.1

Bangladesh: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[15 December 1982]

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE FOR THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

The General Assembly.

Reaffirming the principles and provisions of its resolutions 32/50 of 8 December 1977, 33/4 of 2 November 1978, 34/63 of 29 November 1979, 35/112 of 5 December 1980 and 36/78 of 9 December 1981 regarding the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹

Taking note with satisfaction of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the Conference,

Recalling the experience gained during the last three decades of applications of nuclear energy and technology for power production and other uses,

Reaffirming the responsibility of States that are advanced in the nuclear field to promote the fulfillment of the legitimate nuclear energy needs of the developing countries by participating in the fullest possible transfer of nuclear equipment, materials and technology under agreed and appropriate international safeguards applied through the International Atomic Energy Agency on a non-discriminatory basis in order to prevent effectively the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Having considered the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on its second and third sessions (A/37/48),

Expressing concern at the lack of progress and recognizing the pressing need to speed up and complete substantive preparations for the Conference, its provisional agenda, its documentation and its rules of procedure, so as to ensure a successful Conference which would achieve the objectives envisaged in General Assembly resolutions 32/50 and 35/112,

1. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy shall meet twice during 1983, once early in the year for ten working

days in New York and, subsequently, for an appropriate duration prior to the Conference;

2. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee and the Secretary-General of the Conference, in order to speed up substantive preparations, to make appropriate arrangements, including as necessary through intersessional work, by States members of the Committee under the guidance of its Chairman and also through regional efforts and appropriate public information activities, with a view to ensuring meaningful results from the Conference;

3. *Decides* to take suitable decisions in regard to the date of the Conference in the light of the results of the session of the Preparatory Committee to be held early in 1983;

4. *Reiterates* that the aim of the Conference is to promote international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and, to this end, to establish universally acceptable principles for such co-operation in accordance with the objectives contained in General Assembly resolution 32/50;

5. *Reaffirms* the provision of paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 36/78 that the outcome of the Conference should be embodied in appropriate documents, in a suitable format, pertaining, *inter alia*, to ways and means of promoting such international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

6. *Decides* that the necessary resources should be provided to ensure successful preparations for the Conference, including adequate staffing of the secretariat and the availability of expert support in the substantive fields to be covered by the Conference;

7. *Invites* the International Atomic Energy Agency to contribute to the Conference in terms of paragraph 3 of resolution 32/50 and paragraph 11 of resolution 36/78 in accordance with its responsibilities under its statute;

8. *Urges* all States to co-operate actively in the preparation and the holding of the Conference and to respect and observe the principles set forth in resolution 32/50;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 110th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/37/L.40/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 111 to 26, with 7 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 37/167.²

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

At its 115th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1982, the General Assembly decided to retain item 27 on the agenda of the thirty-seventh session and to include it among the items to be considered at the resumption of that session (see decision 37/452²).

At its 116th plenary meeting, on 10 May 1983, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy as set forth in its decision 5 (IV) of 8 April 1983, decided:

(a) Not to convene the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy in 1983;

(b) To take a decision at its thirty-eighth session on the date and venue of the fifth session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (see decision 37/453²).

At the same meeting, the General Assembly took note of decision 6 (IV) of 8 April 1983, by which the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy had decided that the Conference secretariat should proceed as far as practicable with the preparations for the Conference in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (see decision 37/454²).

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/48	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 48</i>
A/37/48/Add 1	Addendum to the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 48A
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
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	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/37/L.40/Rev.1</i>	
A/C.5/37/85	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/7/Add 20	Twenty-first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 7
A/37/775	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 103

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 28: Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 91st meeting, *ibid.*, Fifth Committee, 52nd and 53rd meetings, and *ibid.*, Fifth Committee, *Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.13

Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan, United Republic of Cameroon and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[1 November 1982]

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, 32/194 of 20 December 1977, 33/17 of 10 November 1978, 34/20 of 9 November 1979, 35/116 of 10 December 1980 and 36/79 of 9 December 1981,

Taking note of the adoption, on 30 April 1982, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea¹ and the related resolutions² by an overwhelming majority of States and of the decision of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, on 24 September 1982, to accept with appreciation the invitation extended by the Government of Jamaica for the purpose of adopting and signing the Final Act and opening the Convention for signature at Montego Bay from 6 to 10 December 1982,³

Taking special note that the Conference decided to establish a Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and that the Commission shall meet at the seat of the Authority if facilities are available and as often as necessary for the expeditious exercise of its functions,

Taking note of the extensive functions entrusted to the Preparatory Commission, including the administration of

the scheme governing preparatory investments in pioneer activities relating to polymetallic modules.

Recalling that the Convention provides that the seat of the International Sea-Bed Authority shall be in Jamaica,

Taking further note of the timely measures being taken by the Government of Jamaica at considerable expense in constructing an adequate administrative building and conference complex for housing the secretariat of the Preparatory Commission and providing meeting facilities for the purpose of enabling the Commission to function from Jamaica,

Recognizing the urgent need for the Preparatory Commission to be assured of adequate resources to enable it to discharge its functions efficiently and expeditiously,

Recalling also that in General Assembly resolution 35/116 the Secretary-General was requested to prepare and submit to the Conference, for such consideration as it deemed appropriate, a study identifying his future functions under the proposed Convention and that such a study was submitted on 18 August 1981,⁴

Recognizing the need for the Secretary-General to be authorized as a matter of urgency to provide the secretariat services required for the effective and expeditious functioning of the Preparatory Commission and for appropriate

¹ *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII, document A/CONF.62/122

² *Ibid.*, document A/CONF.62/121, annex I

³ *Ibid.*, vol. XVII, *Plenary Meetings*, 184th meeting

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. XVII, document A/CONF.62/L.76

action to be taken to enable him to discharge his future functions under the Convention at the appropriate time.

1. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the related resolutions;
2. *Calls upon* all States to sign and ratify the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow an effective entry into force of the new legal régime for the uses of the sea and its resources for the benefit of all mankind;
3. *Calls upon* the Governments of all States to refrain from taking any action which would be incompatible with the Convention or which would defeat its object and purpose;
4. *Accepts with appreciation* the invitation of the Government of Jamaica for the purpose of adopting and signing the Final Act and opening the Convention for signature at Montego Bay from 6 to 10 December 1982;
5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into the necessary agreement in this regard with the Government of Jamaica;
6. *Reiterates* its gratitude to the Government of Venezuela for the hospitality extended to the Third United

Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea at its first substantive session, held at Caracas in 1974:

7. *Approves* the assumption by the Secretary-General of the responsibilities entrusted to him under the Convention and the related resolutions;
8. *Approves* the establishment of the secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in Jamaica and the stationing there of adequate secretariat staff for the purpose of servicing the Commission;
9. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to convene the Preparatory Commission as provided in Conference resolution I of 30 April 1982² by which the Commission was established, and to provide the Commission with the services required to enable it to perform its functions adequately and expeditiously;
10. *Approves* the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.13/REV.1 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[22 November 1982]

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, 32/194 of 20 December 1977, 33/17 of 10 November 1978, 34/20 of 9 November 1979, 35/116 of 10 December 1980 and 36/79 of 9 December 1981,

Taking note of the adoption, on 30 April 1982, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea¹ and the related resolutions² by an overwhelming majority of States and of the decision of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, on 24 September 1982, to accept with appreciation the invitation extended by the Government of Jamaica for the purpose of adopting and signing the Final Act and opening the Convention for signature at Montego Bay from 6 to 10 December 1982,³

Taking special note of the fact that the Conference decided to establish a Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and that the Commission shall meet at the seat of the Authority if facilities are available and as often as necessary for the expeditious exercise of its functions.

Taking note of the extensive functions entrusted to the Preparatory Commission, including the administration of the scheme governing preparatory investments in pioneer activities relating to polymetallic nodules,

Recalling that the Convention provides that the seat of the International Sea-Bed Authority shall be in Jamaica.

Taking further note of the timely measures being taken at considerable expense by the Government of Jamaica to construct an adequate administrative building and conference complex for housing the secretariat of the Preparatory Commission and providing meeting facilities for the purpose of enabling the Commission to function from Jamaica.

Recognizing the urgent need for the Preparatory Commission to be assured of adequate resources to enable it to discharge its functions efficiently and expeditiously.

Recalling also that in General Assembly resolution 35/116 the Secretary-General was requested to prepare and submit to the Conference, for such consideration as it deemed appropriate, a study identifying his future functions under the proposed Convention and that such a study was submitted on 18 August 1981,⁴

Noting that, in the letter dated 7 September 1982 to the President of the General Assembly (A/37/441), the President drew attention to the responsibilities which the Secretary-General was called upon to carry out under the Convention and the related resolutions and to the need for the Assembly to take the appropriate action to approve the assumption of these responsibilities by the Secretary-General.

Recognizing that, in accordance with the third preambular paragraph of the Convention, the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole.

Recognizing the need for the Secretary-General to be authorized to assume his functions under the Convention and

* Document A/37/L.13/Rev.1 Add.1 was issued to add 22 States to the list of sponsors.

the related resolutions, including in particular the provision of the secretariat services required by the Preparatory Commission for its effective and expeditious functioning.

1. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the related resolutions;

2. *Calls upon* all States to consider signing and ratifying the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal régime for the uses of the sea and its resources;

3. *Appeals* to the Government of all States to refrain from taking any action directed at undermining the Convention or defeating its object and purpose;

4. *Accepts with appreciation* the invitation of the Government of Jamaica for the purpose of adopting and signing the Final Act and opening the Convention for signature at Montego Bay from 6 to 10 December 1982;

5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into the necessary agreement in this regard with the Government of Jamaica;

6. *Reiterates its gratitude* to the Government of Venezuela for the hospitality extended to the Third United

Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea at its first substantive session, held at Caracas in 1974;

7. *Approves* the assumption by the Secretary-General of the responsibilities entrusted to him under the Convention and the related resolutions and also approves the stationing of an adequate number of secretariat staff in Jamaica for the purpose of servicing the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, as required by its functions and programme of work;

8. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to convene the Preparatory Commission as provided in Conference resolution I, of 30 April 1982,² by which the Commission was established, and to provide the Commission with the services required to enable it to perform its functions efficiently and expeditiously;

9. *Approves* the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations;

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

DOCUMENT A/37/L.15/REV.1

Turkey and United States of America: revised amendment to document A/37/L.13/Rev.1

[Original: English]
[24 November 1982]

Replace operative paragraph 9 of draft resolution A/37/L.13/Rev.1 by the following:

“9. *Decides* that the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission shall be borne by the States signatory to the Convention;”.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 3 December 1982, the General Assembly, before taking a decision on the draft resolution before it (A/37/L.13/Rev.1 and Add.1), rejected an amendment (A/37/L.15/Rev.1) to that draft by a vote of 134 to 3, with 7 abstentions.* It then adopted operative paragraph 2 of the draft by a separate vote of 134 to 3, with 7 abstentions,* operative paragraph 3 by a vote of 134 to 5, with 5 abstentions,* and operative paragraph 9 by a vote of 134 to 3, with 7 abstentions.* It then adopted the draft resolution as a whole by a vote of 135 to 2, with 8 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/66.⁵

* Registered vote

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/37/333-S.15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
A/37-441 and Add 1	Letters dated 7 September and 8 October 1982 from the President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea to the President of the General Assembly	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/561	Responsibilities of the Secretary-General as a consequence of the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and of related decisions of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and the General Assembly. note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/566 and Corr 1	Development of national marine science, technology and ocean service infrastructures. note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/567-S/15466	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Niger to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions and of the final communiqué of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982	
A/37/586-S/15472	Letter dated 25 October 1982 from the representative of Fiji to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Third Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting, held at Suva, Fiji, from 14 to 18 October 1982	
A/37/697	Letter dated 30 November 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/L 15	Turkey and United States of America. amendment to document A/37/L 13	Replaced by A/37/L 15/Rev 1
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/37/L 13/Rev 1</i>	
A/C.5/37/58/Rev 1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/7/Add 10	Eleventh Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7</i>
A/37/687	Report of the Fifth Committee	See sessional fascicle, agenda item 103

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

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

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 69th meeting, *ibid.*, Fifth Committee, 34th meeting, and *ibid.*, Fifth Committee, *Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 29.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.14 AND ADD. 1**

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, 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, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[5 November 1982]

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/37/335 and Add.1),

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 36/80 of 9 December 1981,

Taking note of the previous resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Organization of African Unity on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Noting with satisfaction the continued co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in areas of common interests,

Deeply conscious 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 about the adverse effect on African economies of the current international economic situation.

Recalling in this connection the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its second extraordinary session, held at Lagos on 28 and 29 April 1980,¹

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and all specialized organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Lagos Plan of Action,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the situation of refugees in Africa and their increasing needs for international assistance as well as the heavy social and economic burden imposed on African countries of asylum,

Having considered the latest report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (A/37/522),

Gravely concerned also at the need for special economic and emergency assistance programmes for a number of African States affected by serious economic problems, in par-

** Document A/37/L.14/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

¹ A/S-11/14, annex I

tical problems of displaced persons, resulting from natural or other disasters, to enable them to pursue effective economic development.

Gravely concerned further at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination of the peoples of the area by the minority racist régime of South Africa 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*,

Conscious 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 committed against their territories by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Recognizing the importance of taking effective steps to give the widest possible dissemination of information relating to the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa,

Recognizing the important role which the various information units and departments of the United Nations system can play in disseminating information to bring about a greater awareness of the social and economic problems and needs of African States and their regional and subregional institutions,

Aware of 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,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, held at Geneva from 6 to 8 April 1982 (A/37/335),

Noting with satisfaction the useful decisions and proposals which emerged from the conclusions of the Geneva Meeting for enhancing co-operation between the United Nations and the organization of African Unity (*ibid.*, sect. iv),

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 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 notes with satisfaction the increased collaboration of various United Nations agencies in support of those efforts;

4. *Reiterates* 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. *Approves* the decisions, recommendations, proposals and arrangements contained in the conclusions of the Geneva Meeting of representatives of the General Secretariat

of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system;

6. *Calls upon* the competent organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to give urgent consideration to the various recommendations and proposals contained in the conclusions of the Geneva Meeting, with the objective of enhancing co-operation between the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity;

7. *Calls upon* the competent organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure that their personnel and recruitment policies provide for the just and equitable representation of Africa at all levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional and field operations and to give due consideration to the various suggestions and proposals in the relevant paragraphs of the conclusions and recommendations of the Geneva Meeting;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to arrange the date, venue and agenda for the next meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of that organization and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, taking into account suggestions made at the Geneva Meeting;

9. *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 that vital field;

10. *Reaffirms* the determination of the United Nations to work closely with the Organization of African Unity towards the establishment of the new international economic order in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and, in that regard, to take full account of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.²

11. *Reiterates* its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for African States experiencing grave economic difficulties, in particular for newly independent African States and the front-line States, to help them to cope with the situation caused by the acts of aggression committed against their territories by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa;

12. *Calls upon* all Member States, regional and international organizations and organizations of the United Nations system to participate actively in the implementation of those special programmes of economic assistance;

13. *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 all similar programmes initiated by the Organization of African Unity;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General and the organizations of 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 required,

² General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex

15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and *apartheid* in southern Africa, and in this connection draws once again the attention of the international community to the need to contribute to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and *Apartheid* established by the Organization of African Unity;

16. *Calls upon* all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to increase their assistance to the African States affected by serious economic problems, in particular problems of displaced persons, resulting from natural or other disasters, by mobilizing special programmes of economic and emergency assistance;

17. *Urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to continue their support of African refugee programmes and to provide material and economic assistance to help host countries to cope with the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructures;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the attention of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the need to give increasingly wide publicity to all matters relating to the social and economic development of Africa;

19. *Calls upon* 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;

20. *Urges* the specialized agencies and the 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 that organization;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session 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/37/L.30

United States of America: amendment to document A/37/L.14 and Add.1

[Original: English]
[16 November 1982]

1. Insert the following operative paragraph into draft resolution A/37/L.14 and Add.1:

“21. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to implement the activities approved under the present resolution only to the extent that they can be financed without exceeding the level of resources approved in the 1982-1983 programme budget for the biennium (General Assembly resolution 36/240 A);”

2. Renumber the existing operative paragraph 21 as paragraph 22.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 16 November 1982, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 117 to 1, with 22 abstentions, rejected the amendment of the United States of America (A/37/L.30) to draft resolution A/37/L.14 and Add.1. It then adopted the draft resolution. For the final text, see resolution 37/15.³

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/99	Letter dated 23 February 1982 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	
A/37/107	Letter dated 3 March 1982 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/161	Letter dated 29 March 1982 from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 22 to 28 February 1982	
A/37/167	Note verbale dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Cameroon to the United Nations Secretariat	
A/37/256	Note verbale dated 25 May 1982 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	
A/37/335 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/437	Letter dated 9 September 1982 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Tripoli Declaration	
A/37/506 and Add.1	Letter dated 30 September 1982 from the representatives of Egypt, the Ivory Coast, Gabon, Guinea, Morocco, Senegal, the Upper Volta and Zaïre to the Secretary-General	
A/37/522	Report of the Secretary-General	
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/37/L.14</i>	
A/C.5/37/35	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/616	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 103

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 30: Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte:* report of the Secretary-General

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 91st meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 27.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.41 AND ADD.1**

Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Cuba, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Lesotho, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Swaziland, United Arab Emirates and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: French]
[1 December 1982]

The General Assembly,

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 also its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980 and 36/105 of 10 December 1981, in which it, *inter alia*, affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385 (XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli,

Recalling further that, in accordance with the agreements signed on 15 June 1973 between the Comoros and France concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island,

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that question,

Taking note of the talks opened between the Government of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and the Government of the French Republic,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/147),

Bearing in mind the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference concerning this question,

1. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. *Invites* the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

3. *Calls* for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to see a just solution to the question of Mayotte adopted as soon as possible;

4. *Also invites* the Government of France to pursue actively the negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to follow developments concerning this question, in conjunction with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

** Document A/37/L.41/Add.1 was issued to add six States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 3 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/37/L.41 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 112 to 1, with 22 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 37/65.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/147	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
A/37/540-S/15454	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982	
A/37/567-S/15466	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Niger to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions and of the final communiqué of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 31: Question of Palestine:*

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
 - (b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine;
 - (c) Reports of the Secretary-General
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Document A/37/L.43 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	2
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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 84th to 89th, 99th and 112th meetings, *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 3rd meeting; and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 31.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.42 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[1 December 1982]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 of 2 December 1977, 33/28 of 7 December 1978, 34/65 of 29 November and 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 of 15 December 1980, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982 and ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/37/35 and Corr.1),

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

⁴ Document A/37/L.42/Add.1 was issued to add 15 States to the list of sponsors

for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 114 to 119 of its report and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the Committee's recommendations, as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/20, is long overdue;

3. Requests the Committee to keep the situation relating to the question of Palestine under review and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

4. Authorizes the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, to send delegations or representatives to international conferences where such representation would be considered

by it to be appropriate, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session and thereafter;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to co-operate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

6. *Decides* to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.43 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[1 December 1982]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/37/35 and Corr.1),

Noting, in particular, the information contained in paragraphs 103 to 111 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980 and 36/120 B of 10 December 1981,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with General Assembly resolution 36/120 B;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 32/40 B, paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 34/65 D and paragraph 3 of resolution 36/120 B, in con-

sultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights with the necessary resources to carry out its tasks as urged in paragraph 109 of the Committee's report;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued co-operation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division for Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

5. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People and the issuance by them of special postage stamps for the occasion.

* Document A/37/L.43/Add.1 was issued to add 15 States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.44 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[1 December 1982]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and all other United Nations resolutions, including resolution ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, pertinent to the question of Palestine,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/120 C of 10 December 1981, in which it decided to convene an International Conference on the Question of Palestine for a comprehensive effort to seek effective ways and means to enable the Palestinian people to attain and to exercise their rights, and

* Document A/37/L.44/Add.1 was issued to add 16 States to the list of sponsors.

ES-7/7 of 19 August 1982, in which it decided to convene the Conference at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in Paris, from 16 to 27 August 1983,

Convinced that a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be established, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, through a just solution to the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people,

Convinced that the Conference will provide a unique opportunity to heighten awareness of the underlying causes of

the question of Palestine and to contribute actively and constructively to a solution of the question on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions,

Stressing the need to assure the participation of all Member States in the Conference and their support for its preparation,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine (A/37/49 and Corr.1),

1. *Reiterates* the responsibility of the United Nations to strive for a lasting peace in the Middle East through a just solution of the problem of Palestine;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, contained in paragraph 32 of its report, concerning the preparatory activities for the Conference, the objectives, the documentation, the draft provisional agenda

and the draft provisional rules of procedure of the Conference, the participation in the Conference and the organization of work of the Preparatory Committee;

3. *Calls upon* all organizations of the United Nations system to continue to extend their fullest support to the Conference and to its preparation;

4. *Urges* all Member States to promote heightened awareness of the importance of the Conference and to intensify preparations at the national, subregional and regional levels in order to ensure its success;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States to contribute to the achievement of Palestinian rights and to support modalities for their implementation, and to participate in the Conference and the regional preparatory meetings preceding it;

6. *Decides* to consider the results of the Conference at its thirty-eighth session.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.45

Afghanistan, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[2 December 1982]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/37/35 and Corr.1),

Expressing its extreme concern that no just solution to the problem of Palestine has been achieved and that this problem therefore continues to aggravate the Middle East conflict, of which it is the core, and to endanger international peace and security,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, particularly resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 D of 10 December 1981 and ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982,

Recalling, in particular, the principles relevant to the Middle East issue that have been universally accepted by the international community, including the right to existence and to security of all the States in the region, and justice and security for all the peoples, which requires the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people,

Reiterating the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Recognizing the necessity of participation by all parties involved in any negotiations aimed at the attainment of a just and lasting solution,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish its independent State in Palestine;

2. *Declares* all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab

territories, including Jerusalem, to be in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

3. *Demands* that Israel should withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem, with all property and services intact;

4. *Urges* the Security Council to provide temporary peace-keeping forces in order to facilitate the process of withdrawal;

5. *Decides* that following the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territories, the United Nations should take over and administer the territories so evacuated for a short period, during which the Palestinian people would exercise its right to self-determination;

6. *Urgently calls* for negotiations aimed at a comprehensive, just and lasting peace based on United Nations resolutions in which all parties concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, should participate on an equal footing;

7. *Emphasizes* the timeliness of the forthcoming International Conference on the Question of Palestine and the opportunity provided in the Conference to initiate effective steps for a just solution to the question of Palestine;

8. *Recommends* that the Security Council should take early action to promote a just and comprehensive solution to the question of Palestine;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress made in implementing the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.45/REV.1

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[17 December 1982]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/37/35 and Corr.1),

Expressing its extreme concern that no just solution to the problem of Palestine has been achieved and that this problem therefore continues to aggravate the Middle East conflict, of which it is the core, and to endanger international peace and security,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, particularly resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 D of 10 December 1981 and ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982.

Recalling, in particular, the principles relevant to the question of Palestine that have been accepted by the international community, including the right of all States in the region to existence within internationally recognized boundaries, and justice and security for all the peoples, which requires recognition and attainment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people,

Recognizing the necessity of participation by all parties concerned in any efforts aimed at the attainment of a just and lasting solution,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish, once it so wishes, its independent State in Palestine;

2. *Declares* all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab

territories, including Jerusalem, to be in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions:

3. *Demands*, in conformity with the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, that Israel should withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem, with all property and services intact;

4. *Urges* the Security Council to facilitate the process of Israeli withdrawal;

5. *Recommends* that, following the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territories, those territories should be subjected to a short transitional period under the supervision of the United Nations, during which period the Palestinian people would exercise its right to self-determination;

6. *Urgently calls* for the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace, based on the resolutions of the United Nations and under its auspices, in which all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, participate on an equal footing;

7. *Recommends* that the Security Council should take early action to promote a just and comprehensive solution to the question of Palestine;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress made in implementing the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.47 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Cyprus, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[7 December 1982]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine, in particular resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3210 (XXIX) of 14 October 1974, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980,

Recalling the resolutions of the Security Council relevant to Palestine,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization,¹

* Document A/37/L.47/Add.1 was issued to add eight States to the list of sponsors.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting, paras. 110-153.

1. *Takes note* of the declaration of the Palestine Liberation Organization of 19 April 1981 of its intention to pursue its role in the solution of the question of Palestine on the basis of the attainment by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights in Palestine, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

2. *Reaffirms* the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force;

3. *Reaffirms once again* that a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be established without the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and the other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and without the exercise and attainment by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights in

Palestine, in accordance with the principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Security Council to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter and recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish its independent Arab state in Palestine;

5. *Reiterates* its request that the Security Council take the necessary measures, in execution of the relevant United Nations resolutions, to implement the plan which, *inter alia*, recommends that an independent Arab State shall come into existence in Palestine;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in implementing the present resolution as soon as possible.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted the following draft resolutions by recorded votes: draft resolution A/37/L.42 and Add.1, by 119 to 2, with 21 abstentions; draft resolution A/37/L.43 and Add.1, by 121 to 3, with 18 abstentions; draft resolution A/37/L.44 and Add.1, by 123 to 2, with 17 abstentions; and draft resolution A/37/L.47 and Add.1, by 113 to 4, with 23 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 37/86 A to D.²

At its 112th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1982, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 123 to 2, with 19 abstentions, adopted draft resolution A/37/L.45/Rev.1. For the final text, see resolution 37/86 E.²

² *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/35 and Corr 1	Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 35 and corrigendum</i>
A/37/49 and Corr 1	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement No. 49 and corrigendum</i>
A/37/75-S/14844	Letter dated 22 January 1982 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1982</i>
A/37/94-S/14879	Letter dated 18 February 1982 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/109-S/14897	Letter dated 8 March 1982 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/205-S/14990	Letter dated 20 April 1982 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Kuwait from 5 to 8 April 1982	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for April, May and June 1982</i>
A/37/240-S/15120	Letter dated 24 May 1982 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/272-S/15186	Letter dated 8 June 1982 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/273	Letter dated 8 June 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/274-S/15188	Letter dated 8 June 1982 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/275	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/278	Letter dated 10 June 1982 from the representative of Sierra Leone to the Secretary-General	
A/37/281-S/15200	Letter dated 11 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued in New York on 11 June 1982 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/284-S/15211	Letter dated 11 June 1982 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/287-S/15221	Letter dated 15 June 1982 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/288-S/15222	Letter dated 15 June 1982 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/289-S/15223 ⁷	Letter dated 15 June 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/293-S/15224	Letter dated 15 June 1982 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/294-S/15225	Letter dated 15 June 1982 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/295-S/15226	Letter dated 16 June 1982 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/298	Letter dated 17 June 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/299-S/15243	Letter dated 18 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/300	Letter dated 18 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the President of the General Assembly	
A/37/301-S/15244	Letter dated 18 June 1982 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/303	Letter dated 21 June 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/37/306-S/15251	Letter dated 23 June 1982 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/309	Letter dated 24 June 1982 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General	
A/37/312-S/15259	Letter dated 25 June 1982 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/313-S/15262	Letter dated 25 June 1982 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/314-S/15263	Letter dated 28 June 1982 from the representative of Mauritania to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/331-S/15276	Letter dated 2 July 1982 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> . Supplement for July, August and September 1982
A/37/332	Letter dated 5 July 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
A/37/336-S/15284	Letter dated 10 July 1982 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/339-S/15290	Letter dated 9 July 1982 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/341-S/15294	Letter dated 8 July 1982 from the representative of Seychelles to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/343-S/15297	Letter dated 15 July 1982 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/345-S/15299	Letter dated 16 July 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/361-S/15312	Letter dated 23 July 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/364	Letter dated 27 July 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	
A/37/366-S/15327	Letter dated 29 July 1982 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 15 to 17 July 1982	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/369	Letter dated 30 July 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/374-S/15346	Letter dated 4 August 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/379	Letter dated 9 August 1982 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	
A/37/383-S/15352	Letter dated 11 August 1982 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/385	Letter dated 10 August 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/387-S/15364	Letter dated 10 August 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the press statement issued at the conclusion of the special meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Association of South-East Asian Nations held at Bangkok on 7 August 1982	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/399-S/15372	Letter dated 23 August 1982 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/411-S/15376	Letter dated 26 August 1982 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/448-S/15391	Letter dated 15 September 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/449-S/15393	Letter dated 14 September 1982 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/456-S/15397	Letter dated 16 September 1982 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/457-S/15403	Letter dated 17 September 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/462-S/15410	Letter dated 20 September 1982 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/464-S/15412	Letter dated 20 September 1982 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/465-S/15413	Letter dated 20 September 1982 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/470-S/15418	Letter dated 20 September 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/471-S/15419	Letter dated 21 September 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/480	Letter dated 22 September 1982 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/37/483-S/15430	Letter dated 22 September 1982 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/489	Letter dated 23 September 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/502-S/15438	Letter dated 23 September 1982 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/505	Letter dated 29 September 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	
A/37/525-S/15451	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i> , <i>Supplement for October, November and December 1982</i>
A/37/540-S/15454	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/567-S/15466	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Niger to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions and of the final communiqué of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982	
A/37/572	Letter dated 22 October 1982 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	
A/37/578	Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the sixty-ninth Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982	
A/37/586-S/15472	Letter dated 25 October 1982 from the representative of Fiji to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Third Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting, held at Suva, Fiji, from 14 to 18 October 1982	
A/37/587-S/15476	Letter dated 29 October 1982 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/604-S/15482	Letter dated 8 November 1982 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/635-S/15497	Letter dated 12 November 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the end of the International Conference on Socio-Economic Development and the Dangers of War, held at Kabul from 12 to 15 November 1982	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/696-S/15510	Letter dated 3 December 1982 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Final Declaration of the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, adopted at Fez on 9 September 1982	<i>Ibid</i> .
A/37/708	Letter dated 7 December 1982 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of General Assembly resolution ES-7.7</i>	
A/C 5/37/4	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/7/Add 2	Third report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7</i>

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 32: 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) Reports of the Secretary-General
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DOCUMENT A/37/619

Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original: English]
[17 November 1982]

1. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-seventh session as item 32 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) Reports of the Secretary-General.”

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided that the item would be considered directly in plenary meeting on the understanding that hearings of the representatives of organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee.

2. At its 3rd meeting, on 15 October 1982, the Fourth Committee granted a request for hearing to the Reverend G. Michael Scott, International Fellowship of Reconciliation (A/C.4/37/4).

3. At its 19th meeting, on 11 November 1982, the Fourth Committee heard a statement by the Reverend Scott. A summary of his statement is contained in the record of the meeting (A/C.4/37/SR.19).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 13 December 1982, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (A/37/619) (see decision 37/426¹).

At its 113th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted by recorded votes draft resolutions A to E, submitted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in its report (A/37/24, part four), as follows: draft resolution A, by 120 to none, with 23 abstentions; draft resolution B, by 129 to none, with 17 abstentions; draft resolution C, by 139 to none, with 8 abstentions; draft resolution D, by 127 to none, with 20 abstentions; draft resolution E, by 141 to none, with 5 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 37/233 A to E.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/23/Rev.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	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23</i>
A/37/24	Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 24</i>
A/37/74-S/14843	Letter dated 21 January 1982 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1982</i>
A/37/203 and Rev 1 and Add 1-4	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/230-S/15089	Letter dated 14 May 1982 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1982</i>
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
A/37/532	Letter dated 8 October 1982 from the representative of South Africa to the President of the General Assembly	
A/37/540-S/15454	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982	
A/37/567-S/15466	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Niger to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions and of the final communiqué of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982	
A/37/568	Letter dated 13 October 1982 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General	
A/37/578	Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the sixty-ninth Inter-Parliamentary Conference held at Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982	
A/37/586-S/15472	Letter dated 25 October 1982 from the representative of Fiji to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Third Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting, held at Suva, Fiji, from 14 to 18 October 1982	
A/37/635-S/15497	Letter dated 12 November 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the end of the International Conference on Socio-Economic Development and the Dangers of War, held at Kabul from 12 to 15 November 1982	<i>Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1982</i>
A/37/678	Letter dated 24 November 1982 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/37/789-S/15538	Letter dated 21 December 1982 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.4/37/4	Request for hearing	Distributed in accordance with a decision taken by the Fourth Committee at its 2nd meeting on 11 October 1982
<i>Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolutions A to E contained in document A/37/24</i>		
A/C.5/37/102	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/782	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 103

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 33: 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) Reports of the Secretary-General

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Document A/37/L.23 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	10

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 13th, 14th, 38th, 40th, 56th, 59th to 62nd, 65th to 68th, 92nd, 93rd, 97th, 98th and 103rd meetings, *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee*, 15th, 18th, 21st to 23rd and 26th meetings, *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum, *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 59th meeting, and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 32.

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Document A/37/L.28 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela and Viet Nam draft resolution	12
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DOCUMENT A/37/598

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[8 November 1982]

1. In a letter dated 24 September 1982 (A/SPC/37/1), the President of the General Assembly informed the Chairman of the Special Political Committee that at its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, had decided that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the item "Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa" would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

2. In accordance with the above-mentioned decision of the General Assembly, the Special Political Committee decided at its 3rd meeting, on 7 October, that organizations and individuals wishing to be heard by the Committee should submit their requests to the Chairman in writing, no later than 29 October 1982; that communications containing requests for hearings would be circulated as Committee documents to be considered by the Committee at a subsequent meeting prior to the hearings; and that organizations and individuals whose requests were approved by the Committee would be heard at meetings to be held on 5 and 8 November.

3. At its 15th and 18th meetings, on 1 and 4 November, the Committee considered and approved 27 requests for hearings, contained in documents A/SPC/37/L.4 and Add. 1-26.

4. At its 23rd meeting, on 8 November, the Special Political Committee, following oral proposals by members of the Committee, decided to grant three additional requests for hearings from Mr. Abraham Ordia, Supreme Council for Sports in Africa, Mr. R. Ian Butterfield, National Heritage Foundation and Mr. Edwin A. Locke, Jr., National Strategy Information Center.

5. At its 21st meeting, on 5 November, and 22nd and 23rd meetings, on 8 November, the Committee heard statements by the following persons:

Mr. Michael Myerson, United States Peace Council;
Ms. Beatrice von Roemer, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions;

Mr. Jim Morrell, Centre for International Policy;
Mr. Willis Logan and Mr. Alan Boesack, National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America,
Mr. Abdul Samad Minty, British Anti-*Apartheid* Movement and World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa;
Mr. David Lampel, Inner City Broadcasting, Inc.;
Mr. Wilfrid Grenville-Grey, International Defense and Aid Fund for Southern Africa;
Ms. Gail Hovey, American Committee on Africa;
Mr. Mohamed Said Ahmed, Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization;
Mr. Albert Louis Sachs;
Mr. John Dommissie, American Co-ordinating Committee for Equality in Sport and Society;
Mr. Philip Oke, Christian Peace Conference;
Ms. Ellen Chrisman, World Assembly of Youth;
Ms. Audrey C. Smock, South Africa Taskforce of the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility;
Mr. Romesh Chandra, World Peace Council;
Miss Jeanne Woods, on behalf of Mr. R. H. Stevenson, National Anti-Imperialist Movement in Solidarity with African Liberation;
Mr. Luis Prado, International Oil Working Group;
Ms. Deborah A. Jackson, National Conference of Black Lawyers;
Mr. William H. Schaap, Center for Constitutional Rights;
Mr. Elombe Brath, Patrice Lumumba Coalition;
Mr. Jerry Herman, American Friends Service Committee;
Mr. Abdul Ahmed, Phelps-Stokes Fund;
Mr. Abraham Ordia, Supreme Council for Sports in Africa;
Mr. R. Ian Butterfield, National Heritage Foundation;
Mr. Edwin A. Locke, Jr., National Strategy Information Center.

6. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of Benin made a statement in exercise of the right of reply and the representative of Uganda reserved the right to speak in exercise of the right of reply. At the 26th meeting, the representative of New Zealand made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

7. The proceedings of the Committee are reproduced in the verbatim records of its 21st to 23rd meetings (A/SPC/37/PV.21-23).

8. At its 23rd meeting, the Committee decided to submit a report to the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.2

Cuba: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[1 October 1982]

APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY IN FAVOUR OF SOUTH AFRICAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

The General Assembly,

Having been informed of the death sentences imposed on 6 August 1982 on three members of the African National Congress of South Africa, Thelli Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Semano Mosololi and Marcus Thabo Motaung,

Considering the numerous appeals for clemency already addressed to the South African régime,

1. *Calls upon* the South African authorities not to pro-

ceed with the hanging of the three above-mentioned freedom fighters and to commute the death sentences as soon as possible;

2. *Calls upon* the Security Council to give urgent consideration to the death sentences with a view to prevailing upon the South African authorities not to proceed with the hanging of the three freedom fighters;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the South African authorities immediately and to report on the matter to the General Assembly not later than 15 October 1982.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.2/REV.1

Cuba: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[1 October 1982]

APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY IN FAVOUR OF SOUTH AFRICAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

The General Assembly,

[Same text as document A/37/L.2 above, with the exception of operative paragraphs 1 and 2.]

1. *Calls upon* the South African authorities not to proceed with the execution of the three above-mentioned freedom fighters and to commute the death sentences as soon as possible;

2. *Recommends* that the Security Council should direct an appeal for clemency to the South African authorities not to proceed with the execution of the three above-mentioned members of the African National Congress of South Africa;

DOCUMENT A/37/L.5

Guinea: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[19 October 1982]

SOUTH AFRICA'S APPLICATION FOR CREDIT FROM THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

The General Assembly,

Having learned of the application by South Africa to the International Monetary Fund for a credit of 1 billion special drawing rights,

Recalling its resolutions on the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa, particularly its repeated requests to the International Monetary Fund for the termi-

nation of loans and credits to South Africa,¹ and its resolution 36/172 O of 17 December 1981 on investments in South Africa,

1. *Again requests* the International Monetary Fund to refrain from granting any credits or other assistance to South Africa;

2. *Urges* States members of the International Monetary Fund to take appropriate action towards that end;

¹ See General Assembly resolution 36/172 D

3. Urges the Security Council to consider the matter as soon as possible with a view to taking appropriate action;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake urgent

consultations with the International Monetary Fund and to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.17* AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[9 November 1982]

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions on this question, particularly resolution 36/172 of 17 December 1981,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/37/22 and Add.1 and 2),

Reaffirming that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that it proclaimed 1982 International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa,

Conscious of the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement, as proclaimed, in particular, in General Assembly resolution 3411 C (XXX) of 28 November 1975,

Convinced that it is incumbent on the international community to provide all necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement in their legitimate struggle for the establishment of a democratic society pursuant to their inalienable rights, in conformity with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²

Commending the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements, particularly the African National Congress, for intensifying the armed struggle against the racist régime,

Reaffirming that the *apartheid* régime is totally responsible for precipitating violent conflict through its policy of *apartheid* and inhuman repression,

Gravely concerned at the intensification of repression in South Africa, the growing number of deaths in detention and the imposition of death sentences on freedom fighters of the African National Congress,

Reaffirming that freedom fighters of South Africa should be treated as prisoners of war in accordance with Additional Protocol I³ to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,⁴

Commending the courageous struggle of the black workers of South Africa for their inalienable rights,

Condemning the policy of "bantustanization" designed to dispossess further the African majority of its inalienable

* Incorporating document A/37/L.17/Corr.1.

** Document A/37/L.17/Add.1 was issued to add 13 States to the list of sponsors.

² General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

³ A/32/144, annex. I

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973

rights and to deprive it of citizenship, as well as the continuing forced removals of black people, as an international crime,

Gravely concerned at the growing number of displaced and missing persons resulting from the criminal policies of the racist régime of South Africa,

Reaffirming that *apartheid* cannot be reformed but must be totally eliminated,

Denouncing the manoeuvres of the racist régime of South Africa to divide the oppressed people through so-called constitutional dispensations and other means, and commending the oppressed people of South Africa for rejecting those manoeuvres,

Recognizing that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations are essential to avert the grave threat to international peace and security resulting from the policies and actions of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Considering that political, economic, military and any other collaboration with the *apartheid* régime of South Africa encourages its persistent intransigence and defiance of the international community and its escalating acts of repression and aggression,

Reaffirming that the policies and actions of the *apartheid* régime, the strengthening of its military forces and its escalating acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism against independent African States have resulted in frequent breaches of the peace and constitute a grave threat to international peace and security,

Deploring the attitude of those Western permanent members of the Security Council that have so far prevented the Council from adopting comprehensive sanctions against that régime under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Condemning all military, nuclear and other collaboration by certain Western States and Israel with South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the pronouncements, policies and actions of the Government of the United States of America which have provided comfort and encouragement to the racist régime of South Africa,

Concerned that some Western States and Israel continue military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa, in gross violation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977), of 4 November 1977, and have failed to prevent corporations, institutions and individuals within their jurisdiction from carrying out such co-operation,

Gravely concerned that the racist régime of South Africa has continued to obtain military equipment and ammunition,

as well as technology and know-how, to develop its armaments industry and to acquire nuclear-weapon capability.

Recognizing that any nuclear-weapon capability of the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security and a grave menace to Africa and the world,

Commending all States that have provided assistance to Angola and other front-line States in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Condemning any encouragement to the *apartheid* régime in its acts of aggression, direct or indirect, as hostile to the interests of peace and freedom,

Strongly condemning the activities of those transnational corporations that continue to collaborate with the *apartheid* régime, especially in the military, nuclear, petroleum and other fields, and of those financial institutions that have continued to provide loans and credits to South Africa,

Emphasizing the conclusion of the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa that the continuing political, economic and military collaboration of certain Western States and their transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa encourages its persistent intransigence and defiance of the international community and constitutes a major obstacle to the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of *apartheid* in South Africa, and the attainment of self-determination, freedom and national independence by the people of Namibia.⁵

Recalling and reaffirming the Declaration on South Africa contained in its resolution 34/93 O of 12 December 1979,

Commending the efforts of trade unions, religious institutions, student organizations and anti-*apartheid* movements in their campaigns against transnational corporations and financial institutions collaborating with the racist régime of South Africa,

1. *Strongly condemns* the *apartheid* régime of South Africa for its brutal repression and indiscriminate torture and killings of workers, schoolchildren and other opponents of *apartheid*, and the imposition of death sentences on freedom fighters;

2. *Vehemently condemns* the *apartheid* régime for its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism against independent African States, designed to destabilize the whole of southern Africa;

3. *Reiterates its firm conviction* that the *apartheid* régime has been encouraged to undertake these criminal acts by the protection afforded by major Western Powers against international sanctions;

4. *Condemns* the policies of certain Western States, especially the United States of America, and of Israel, and of their transnational corporations and financial institutions that have increased political, economic and military collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa despite repeated appeals by the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* its conviction that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, universally applied, are the most appropriate and effective means by which the international community can assist the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and dis-

charge its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security;

6. *Again urges* the Security Council to determine that the situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole, resulting from the policies and actions of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, constitutes a grave and growing threat to international peace and security, and to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the régime under Chapter VII of the Charter;

7. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all troops of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa from Angola and demands that South Africa respect fully the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and other independent African States;

8. *Further demands* that the racist régime of South Africa pay full compensation to Angola and other independent African States for the damage to life and property caused by its acts of aggression;

9. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to adopt separate and collective measures for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, pending action by the Security Council;

10. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take the necessary measures to stop the supply of oil from Brunei to South Africa;

11. *Requests* all intergovernmental organizations to exclude the racist régime of South Africa and to terminate all co-operation with it;

12. *Expresses serious concern* over the continued granting of credits by the International Monetary Fund to the racist régime of South Africa and requests it to terminate such credits forthwith;

13. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to refrain from extending to South Africa any facilities which may assist it in its nuclear plans and, in particular, to exclude South Africa from all its technical working groups;

14. *Again calls upon* all States and organizations to refrain from any recognition of or co-operation with the so-called "independent" bantustans;

15. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;⁶

16. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by all available means, including armed struggle, for the seizure of power by the people, the elimination of the *apartheid* régime and the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole;

17. *Demands* that the *apartheid* régime treat captured freedom fighters as prisoners of war under the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁴ and Additional Protocol I thereto;³

18. *Again proclaims* its full support of the national liberation movement of South Africa as the authentic representative of the people of South Africa in their just struggle for liberation;

⁵ See Report of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, Paris, 20-27 May 1981 (A/CONF. 107/8), para. 210

⁶ General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex

19. *Appeals* to all States to provide all necessary humanitarian, educational, financial and other necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement in their legitimate struggle;

20. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme and other agencies of the United Nations system to expand their assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and to the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, namely, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid;

21. *Decides* to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the budget of the United Nations to enable those liberation movements to maintain offices in

New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee and other appropriate bodies;

22. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to assist, in consultation with the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia, persons compelled to leave South Africa because of their objection, on the ground of conscience, to serving in the military or police forces of the apartheid régime;

23. *Reaffirms* the commitment of the United Nations to the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy equal and full human rights and fundamental freedoms and participate freely in the determination of their destiny.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.18 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]

[9 November 1982]

CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Meeting thirty years after it began consideration of the item entitled "Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa",

Gravely concerned over the situation in South Africa, in particular the efforts of the racist régime of South Africa to perpetuate *apartheid*, its deportations of African people, its deprivation of the African people of their inalienable rights through the establishment of so-called "independent" bantustans and its ruthless repression against all opponents of the criminal policy of *apartheid*,

Considering that the policies and actions of the racist régime of South Africa, in particular its acts of aggression, terrorism and destabilization against independent African States, constitute a grave threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing that the racist régime of South Africa, in its persistent defiance of the United Nations, is responsible for the growing threat to the peace in southern Africa and for the repeated breaches of the peace,

Considering that the military build-up and nuclear plans of the racist régime of South Africa constitute a serious menace to international peace and security,

Recognizing further that the total elimination of *apartheid* and the establishment of a democratic State in South Africa are essential for peace, security and stability in the region,

Recalling the long struggle of the African and other people of South Africa for the elimination of racial discrimination and the establishment of a society in which all the people of the country as a whole—irrespective of race, colour or creed—will enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms on the basis of equality,

Reaffirming its recognition of the contribution of that struggle to the purposes of the United Nations,

Paying tribute to all those who have sacrificed their lives in the struggle for freedom and human dignity in South Africa,

Expressing its solidarity with all those imprisoned, restricted or otherwise persecuted for participation in that legitimate struggle,

Anxious that all States should co-operate in effective international action to achieve the purposes indicated in unanimous declarations and resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, in particular the elimination of *apartheid*, an end to repression in South Africa and an end to all violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent African States,

Mindful of the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to secure peace in southern Africa and to promote freedom and equality,

1. *Appeals* to all States and organizations to co-operate fully in effective international action to eliminate *apartheid* in South Africa, to promote the establishment of a democratic society in which all the people of that country will enjoy human and political rights and to secure peace in the region;

2. *Renews its appeal* to all States and organizations to deny any assistance, direct or indirect, to the racist régime

* Document A/37/L.18/Add.1 was issued to add 29 States to the list of sponsors

of South Africa and provide all necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements in this crucial period;

3. *Appeals* to the Western permanent members of the Security Council to co-operate in and facilitate effective action by the Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Endorses* the campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela and all other South African political prisoners as an indispensable prerequisite for a peaceful and just solution in South Africa;

5. *Encourages* action by trade union organizations all over the world in solidarity with the oppressed workers of South Africa;

6. *Appeals* to writers, artists, sportsmen and others to participate actively in the international campaign against *apartheid* in co-operation with the United Nations;

7. *Commends* the front-line States and other States neighbouring South Africa for their sacrifices in support of freedom in South Africa;

8. *Appeals* to all States and organizations to lend all necessary moral and material assistance to those States;

9. *Warns* the racist régime of South Africa against any acts of aggression, terrorism and destabilization against independent African States, and any support to mercenaries;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to continue:

(a) To publicize all acts of aggression, terrorism and destabilization by the racist régime of South Africa against independent African States;

(b) To promote assistance to the front-line States;

11. *Invites* the Security Council urgently to give thorough consideration to the ever-growing threat to the peace in southern Africa and to take effective measures under the Charter.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.19 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[9 November 1982]

COMPREHENSIVE AND MANDATORY SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/172 B of 17 December 1981, the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa⁷ and the programme for the International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa,⁸

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/37/22),

Considering that the policies and actions of the racist régime of South Africa, its military build-up and its nuclear plans constitute a grave threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming its conviction that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, universally applied, are the most appropriate and effective means by which the international community can assist the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and discharge its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing the urgent need for the termination of military, nuclear, economic and technological collaboration with

the racist régime of South Africa, as well as the cessation of sports, cultural and other relations with South Africa,

Deploring the attitude of those Western permanent members of the Security Council that have so far prevented the Council from adopting comprehensive sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Deploring also the attitude of those States, in particular the United States of America and Israel, that have continued and increased their political, economic and other collaboration with South Africa,

Gravely concerned over the activities of those transnational corporations that continue to collaborate with the *apartheid* régime, especially in the petroleum and other fields, and of those financial institutions that have continued to provide loans and credits to South Africa, and over the failure of the States concerned to take effective action to prevent such collaboration,

Expressing serious concern over the greatly increased investments in and loans to South Africa from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland,

Commending all States that have taken effective measures, in accordance with relevant resolutions, for the elimination of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Expressing great appreciation to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular anti-*apartheid* and solidarity movements, trade unions and religious bodies, as well as city and other local authorities, that have taken action to isolate the racist régime of South Africa and

* Document A/37/L.19/Add.1 was issued to add 16 States to the list of sponsors

⁷ *Report of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, Paris, 20-27 May 1981 (A/CONF.107/8), sect. X A*

⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth session, Supplement No. 22 A, document A/36/22/Add.2, annex*

to promote support for comprehensive sanctions against that régime.

Commending the decision taken by the Universal Postal Union at its eighteenth Congress, held at Rio de Janeiro from 12 September to 26 October 1979, to expel South Africa from the Union,

Having learned of the current moves to reverse the foregoing decision taken at the eighteenth Congress of the Universal Postal Union,

Recognizing the important role of the mass media in promoting isolation of the racist régime of South Africa and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa,

Commending the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for its activities, with the assistance of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat and the co-operation of Governments and organizations, in promoting the widest possible support for sanctions against South Africa,

1. *Requests* all Governments and organizations to continue activities in implementation of the programme for the International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa beyond 1982;

2. *Requests* all States, especially Western States concerned and Israel, to cease all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa and to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* all States concerned to take action against corporations and other interests that violate the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa or that are involved in the illicit supply to South Africa of oil from States that have imposed an embargo against South Africa;

4. *Again requests* the Security Council to consider action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations towards comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and, in particular, to take measures:

(a) To monitor effectively and to reinforce the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

(b) To prohibit all co-operation with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields;

(c) To prohibit imports of any military equipment or components from South Africa;

(d) To prevent any co-operation or association with South Africa by any military alliances;

(e) To impose an effective embargo on the supply of oil and oil products to South Africa;

(f) To prohibit financial loans to and new investments in South Africa, as well as all promotion of trade with South Africa;

5. *Requests and authorizes* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to intensify its activities for the total isolation of the racist régime of South Africa and for promoting comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

6. *Urges* all States members of the Universal Postal Union to resist the strong campaign being launched for the purpose of reinstating South Africa's membership of the Union;

7. *Invites* all Governments, parliaments, non-governmental organizations, anti-*apartheid* and solidarity movements, trade unions, religious bodies and other groups to intensify and concert efforts to promote comprehensive sanctions against South Africa in co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.20 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[9 November 1982]

MILITARY AND NUCLEAR COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions on military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, in particular its resolution 36/172 E of 17 December 1981,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the denuclearization of the continent of Africa,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 and 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/37/22 and Add.1 and 2), and of the

International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1982.⁹

Gravely concerned that the racist régime of South Africa has continued to obtain military equipment and ammunition, as well as technology and know-how, to develop its armaments industry and to acquire nuclear-weapon capability,

Recognizing that any nuclear-weapon capability of the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Expressing deep concern over the stepped-up arms build-up and war preparations by the racist régime of South Africa and strongly condemning the growing violation of the arms embargo as well as the continued nuclear collaboration by

* Document A/37/L.20/Add.1 was issued to add 17 States to the list of sponsors.

⁹ Report of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, Paris, 20-27 May 1981 (A/CONF.107/8)

the United States of America and some other Western States and Israel with the *apartheid* régime.

Condemning the actions of those transnational corporations that continue, through their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, to enhance its military and nuclear capabilities.

Recalling that the Security Council had determined in resolution 418 (1977), under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related *matériel* constituted a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security.

Considering the urgent need for mandatory decisions by the Security Council, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to prohibit any military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa.

1. *Urges* the Security Council to take mandatory decisions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to ensure the total cessation of all co-operation

with the racist régime of South Africa in military and nuclear fields by Governments, corporations, institutions and individuals;

2. *Deplores* the actions of several Western States and Israel which have provided the racist régime of South Africa with an enormous arsenal of military equipment and technology, as well as assistance in its nuclear plans, and which have allowed corporations under their jurisdiction to invest in the armaments industry in South Africa;

3. *Condemns* any manoeuvres to create military pacts or arrangements with the participation of the racist régime of South Africa;

4. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to assist, in consultation with the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia, persons compelled to leave South Africa because of their objection, on the ground of conscience, to serving in the military or police force of the *apartheid* régime.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.21 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[9 November 1982]

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/37/22 and Add.1 and 2).

Reaffirming its resolution 36/172 N of 17 December 1981,

Commending the Special Committee for its activities in the discharge of the mandate given to it by the General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat in assisting the Special Committee,

Recognizing the urgent need for greater international efforts to eliminate *apartheid* and enable the South African people to establish a democratic society,

Considering that the implementation of the programme of the International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa⁸ should be continued beyond the end of the year 1982,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/37/22), in particular the recommendations contained in paragraphs 466 to 489 on the programme of work of the Special Committee and on the services of the Centre against *Apartheid* and other units of the Secretariat;

2. *Authorizes* the Special Committee to organize in 1983 an International Conference of Trade Unions on Sanctions and other Actions against the *Apartheid* Régime of South

Africa in accordance with the recommendations in its second special report (A/37/22/Add.2, para. 44);

3. *Encourages* the Special Committee, with the assistance of the Centre against *Apartheid*, to promote the widest possible international mobilization against *apartheid* in pursuance of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the programme of work of the Special Committee for 1983;

4. *Commends* the Special Committee for giving special attention to the following:

(a) Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

(b) Campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela and all other South African political prisoners;

(c) Women and children under *apartheid*;

(d) Action by the trade union movement for the elimination of *apartheid*;

(e) Sports and cultural boycott against South Africa;

(f) Participation by writers, artists, sportsmen, religious leaders and others in the international campaign against *apartheid*;

(g) Implementation of United Nations resolutions for the elimination of *apartheid*;

(h) Publicizing of the struggle for liberation in South Africa;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to participate effectively in the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;¹⁰

* Document A/37/L.21/Add.1 was issued to add 25 States to the list of sponsors.

¹⁰ General Assembly resolution 37/41

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the Centre against *Apartheid*, in consultation with the Special Committee, and to take measures to ensure effective co-operation by all relevant units of the Secretariat in the international campaign against *apartheid*, as indicated in paragraphs 484 to 489 of the report of the Committee (A/37/22);

7. *Decides* to make a special allocation of \$400,000 to the Special Committee for 1983 from the regular budget of the United Nations for the cost of special projects to be decided on by the Committee in order to promote the international campaign against *apartheid*;

8. *Requests* Governments and organizations to make

voluntary contributions or provide other assistance for the special projects of the Special Committee;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund for such voluntary contributions to be used in accordance with the decisions of the Special Committee;

10. *Authorizes* the Special Committee, in view of its mandate to follow the situation with regard to South Africa constantly and to promote international mobilization against *apartheid*, to meet during sessions of the General Assembly as necessary;

11. *Requests* all States, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the international campaign against *apartheid*.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.22 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[9 November 1982]

RELATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions on relations between Israel and South Africa,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa (A/37/22/Add.1),

Alarmed at the increasing collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields, in defiance of resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Considering that such collaboration is a serious hindrance to international action for the eradication of *apartheid*, an encouragement to the racist régime of South Africa to persist in its criminal policy of *apartheid* and a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and the entire African

continent, and constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Again strongly condemns* the continuing and increasing collaboration of Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields;

2. *Demands* that Israel desist from and terminate all forms of collaboration with South Africa forthwith, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, and abide scrupulously by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments and organizations to exert their influence to persuade Israel to desist from such collaboration and abide by the resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to publicize, as widely as possible, information on the relations between Israel and South Africa;

5. *Further requests* the Special Committee to keep the matter under constant review and to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

* Document A/37/L.22/Add.1 was issued to add 22 States to the list of sponsors

DOCUMENT A/37/L.23 AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

** Document A/37/L.23/Add.1 was issued to add 27 States to the list of sponsors

[Original: English]
[9 November 1982]

Apartheid IN SPORTS

The General Assembly.

Having considered the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports (A/37/36).

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 submitting a draft convention as soon as possible;

2. *Authorizes* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue consultations, as required, with representatives of Governments and organizations concerned and experts on *apartheid* in sports.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.26 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[12 November 1982]

INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolution 36/172 O of 17 December 1981.

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/37/22),

Convinced that a cessation of all 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,

* Document A/37/L.26/Add.1 was issued to add 12 States to the list of sponsors

Welcoming the actions of those Governments that have taken legislative and other measures towards that end,

Noting with regret that the Security Council has not yet taken steps towards that end, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolutions 31/6 K of 9 November 1976, 32/105 O of 16 December 1977, 33/183 O of 24 January 1979, 34/93 Q of 12 December 1979, 35/206 Q of 16 December 1980 and 36/172 O of 17 December 1981,

Again 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.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.27 AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Angola, Australia, Austria, Benin, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Liberia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[12 November 1982]

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/37/484).

** Document A/37/L.27/Add.1 was issued to add 12 States to the list of sponsors.

to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

Gravely concerned at the continued and increased repression against opponents of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa, and the institution of numerous trials under arbitrary security legislation, as well as continued repression in Namibia,

Reaffirming that increased humanitarian assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia is appropriate and essential.

Recognizing that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the increased needs for humanitarian and legal assistance.

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 and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well

as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

3. *Appeals* for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund;

4. *Also appeals* for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.28 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela and Viet Nam: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[12 November 1982]

OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/172 G of 17 December 1981,

Recalling further the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa,⁷

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/37/22),

Convinced of the need to ensure the effective implementation of embargoes imposed or policies declared by most oil-producing and oil-exporting countries with regard to the supply of oil and oil products to South Africa, and to promote a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reiterating its requests to the Security Council to consider a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Authorizes* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to appoint a Group of Experts on the Supply of Oil and Oil Products to South Africa, nominated by Governments, to prepare a thorough study and report as soon as possible on all aspects of the question as a basis for the consideration of national and international measures to ensure the effective implementation of the embargoes imposed or policies de-

clared by oil-producing and oil-exporting countries with regard to the supply of oil and oil products to South Africa;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to organize, in consultation with the Special Committee, meetings of permanent representatives to the United Nations of the oil-producing and oil-exporting countries committed to the oil embargo against South Africa:

(a) To consider the report of the Group of Experts on the Supply of Oil and Oil Products to South Africa;

(b) To consult on national and international arrangements to ensure the effective implementation of the embargoes in the light of the report;

(c) To decide on all arrangements for an international conference;

(d) To consider, on the basis of the report of the Group of Experts, participation of countries concerned in addition to oil-producing and oil-exporting countries committed to the oil embargo against South Africa;

3. *Requests and authorizes* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee and in the light of the recommendations made at the meetings of permanent representatives of the countries concerned, to organize the International Conference on an Oil Embargo against South Africa for the purpose of considering national and international arrangements to ensure the implementation of embargoes imposed or policies declared by oil-producing and oil-exporting countries with regard to the supply of oil and oil products to South Africa.

* Document A/37/L.28/Add.1 was issued to add 13 States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.46

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[3 December 1982]

FURTHER APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY IN FAVOUR OF SOUTH AFRICAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

The General Assembly,

Having been informed that the appeal against the death sentences imposed on 19 August 1981 on Mr. Anthony

Tsotsobe, Mr. Johannes Shabangu and Mr. David Moise, members of the African National Congress of South Africa, has been rejected by the appellate division,

Recalling its resolution 36/172 J of 17 December 1981, in particular its demand that the racist régime of South Africa

refrain from the execution of persons sentenced under arbitrary repressive laws for acts arising from opposition to *apartheid*,

Deeply concerned also that the South African authorities have not yet heeded the General Assembly's appeal for clemency contained in its resolution 37/1 of 1 October 1982 in favour of three other South African freedom fighters, namely: Mr. Simon Mogoerane, Mr. Jerry Mosololi and Mr. Marcus Motaung,

Considering that the continued repression against and executions of opponents of *apartheid* are bound to have grave repercussions,

1. *Calls upon* the South African authorities not to proceed with the execution of the six above-mentioned freedom fighters and to commute the death sentences as soon as possible;

2. *Requests* the Security Council to direct an appeal for clemency to the South African authorities not to proceed with the execution of the six above-mentioned members of the African National Congress of South Africa;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the South African authorities immediately and to report on the matter to the General Assembly not later than 15 December 1982.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.46/REV.1

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[6 December 1982]

FURTHER APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY IN FAVOUR OF SOUTH AFRICAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

The General Assembly,

[Same text as document A/37/L.46 above, with the exception of the third preambular paragraph, from which "also" was deleted, and operative paragraph 2.]

2. *Recommends* that the Security Council should direct an appeal for clemency to the South African authorities not to proceed with the execution of the six above-mentioned members of the African National Congress of South Africa;

DOCUMENT A/37/L.54

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[13 December 1982]

INVASION OF LESOTHO BY SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having learned of the invasion of Lesotho by South Africa on 9 December 1982, resulting in the loss of innocent lives and the destruction of property,

Noting with deep concern the continued acts of aggression by South Africa against Lesotho and other neighbouring independent African States in complete disregard of resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Grieved at the tragic loss of human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from the invasion of Lesotho by South Africa,

Convinced that international solidarity with Lesotho, as a neighbouring State of South Africa, is essential to coun-

teract effectively South Africa's policy of coercing its neighbours into not opposing its policy of *apartheid* and not giving sanctuary to South African refugees,

1. *Condemns* South Africa for its unprovoked invasion of Lesotho, resulting in the loss of innocent lives and the destruction of property;

2. *Commends* the Government of Lesotho for its opposition to the *apartheid* policy of the racist régime of South Africa and for the sanctuary it is giving to South African refugees;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to take immediate steps to deter South Africa from repeating its acts of aggression against and destabilization of Lesotho and other neighbouring independent African States.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 1 October 1982, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/37/L.2/Rev.1 by a vote of 136 to none, with 1 abstention.* For the final text, see resolution 37/1.¹¹

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 21 October 1982, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/37/L.5 by a vote of 121 to 3, with 23 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/2.¹¹

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 9 November 1982, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee (A/37/598) (see decision 37/406¹¹).

* Recorded vote

¹¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/37/L.46/Rev.1 by a vote of 127 to none, with 1 abstention.* For the final text, see resolution 37/68.¹¹

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1982, the General Assembly voted on draft resolution A/37/L.17 and Add.1, adopting the twenty-first preambular paragraph by a vote of 73 to 26, with 31 abstentions,* and operative paragraph 4 by a vote of 68 to 26, with 36 abstentions.* It then adopted the draft resolution as a whole by a vote of 118 to 14, with 11 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/69 A.¹¹

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/37/L.18 and Add.1 by a vote of 135 to 3, with 8 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/69 B.¹¹

At the same meeting the General Assembly voted on draft resolution A/37/L.19 and Add.1, adopting the seventh and ninth preambular paragraphs by a separate vote of 74 to 21, with 32 abstentions,* and operative paragraph 6 by a vote of 103 to 21, with 12 abstentions.* It then adopted the draft resolution as a whole by a vote of 114 to 10, with 19 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/69 C.¹¹

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the seventh preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/37/L.20 and Add.1 by a separate vote of 81 to 22, with 29 abstentions,* then the draft resolution as a whole by a vote of 120 to 8, with 16 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/69 D.¹¹

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/37/L.21 and Add.1 by a vote of 142 to 1, with 3 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/69 E.¹¹

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/37/L.22 and Add.1 by a vote of 113 to 18, with 10 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/69 F.¹¹

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/37/L.23 and Add.1 by a vote of 138 to 1, with 7 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/69 G.¹¹

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/37/L.26 and Add.1 by a vote of 134 to 1, with 9 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/69 H.¹¹

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/37/L.27 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 37/69 I.¹¹

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/37/L.28 and Add.1 by a vote of 125 to 6, with 13 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/69 J.¹¹

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 14 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/37/L.54. For the final text, see resolution 37/101.¹¹

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/22	Report of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i>	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No 22</i>
A/37/22/Add 1 and 2-S/15383/Add.1 and 2	Special reports of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No 22A
A/37/36	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
A/37/61-S/14830	Letter dated 6 January 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1982</i>
A/37/74-S/14843	Letter dated 21 January 1982 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/179-S/14980	Letter dated 14 April 1982 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1982
A/37/208-S/15004	Letter dated 26 April 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/261-S/15150	Letter dated 24 May 1982 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the International Conference on Women and <i>Apartheid</i> , held at Brussels from 17 to 19 May 1982	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/265-S/15157	Letter dated 26 May 1982 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Manila Declaration for Action against <i>Apartheid</i> , adopted by the Asian Regional Conference for Action against <i>Apartheid</i> held at Manila from 24 to 26 May 1982	
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
A/37/354-S/15306	Letter dated 21 July 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1982
A/37/414-S/15380	Letter dated 27 August 1982 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/459-S/15405	Letter dated 16 September 1982 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/474 and Corr 1	Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/484	United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/540-S/15454	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982	
A/37/552	Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Guinea to the President of the General Assembly	
A/37/554	Letter dated 18 October 1982 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, the Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General	
A/37/567-S/15466	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Niger to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions and of the final communiqué of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982	
A/37/578	Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the sixty-ninth Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982	
A/37/586-S/15472	Letter dated 25 October 1982 from the representative of Fiji to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Third Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting, held at Suva, Fiji, from 14 to 18 October 1982	
A/37/607	South Africa's application for credit from the International Monetary Fund, report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/635-S/15497	Letter dated 12 November 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the end of the International Conference on Socio-Economic Development and the Dangers of War, held at Kabul from 12 to 15 November 1982	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1982
A/37/691-S/15508	Letter dated 1 December 1982 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration adopted by the Conference of West European Parliamentarians on Sanctions against South Africa held at The Hague on 26 and 27 November 1982	
A/37/695	Letter dated 3 December 1982 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the General Assembly	
A/37/719	Letter dated 1 December 1982 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	
A/37/754-S/15522	Letter dated 13 December 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/778	Letter dated 16 December 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/785-S/15529	Letter dated 14 December 1982 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/786-S/15530	Letter dated 17 December 1982 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/788-S/15534	Letter dated 20 December 1982 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions A/37/L 17 to A/37 L 19, A/37/L 21 to A/37-L 23 and A/37/L 28</i>	
A/C 5/37/70	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/713	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 103

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 34: The situation in the Middle East:* reports of the Secretary-General

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 92nd to 96th, 108th and 112th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 33.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.48 AND ADD.1*****
Bangladesh, Cuba, Guyana, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

*[Original: English]
[9 December 1982]*

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981 and ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, 512 (1982) of 19 June 1982, 513 (1982) of 4 July 1982, 515 (1982) of 29 July 1982, 516 (1982) of 1 August 1982, 517 (1982) of 4 August 1982, 518 (1982) of 12 August 1982, 519 (1982) of 17 August 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 12 October 1982 (A/37/525-S/15451),

Welcoming the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Gravely concerned that the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, still remain under Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still being denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of

** Incorporating document A/37/L.48/Corr.1 dated 15 December 1982

*** Document A/37/L.48/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors

War, of 12 August 1949,¹ to all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

Reiterating all relevant United Nations resolutions which emphasize that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

Reaffirming further the imperative necessity of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law.

Gravely concerned also at recent Israeli actions involving the escalation and expansion of the conflict in the region, which further violate the principles of international law and endanger international peace and security.

Welcoming the Arab peace plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and 9 September 1982 (see A/37/696-S/15510, annex).

Bearing in mind the address made, on 26 October 1982, by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco,² in his capacity as President of the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference.

1. *Condemns* Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all these occupied territories;

2. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

3. *Reaffirms further* that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

4. *Declares once more* that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations, which ensures the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relevant to the question of Palestine, in particular

General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982 and 37/86 E of 20 December 1982:

5. *Rejects* all partial agreements and separate treaties in so far as they violate the recognized rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of just and comprehensive solutions to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

6. *Deplores* Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981, determines that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status are null and void and demands that they be rescinded immediately, and calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions, including Assembly resolutions 37/86 A to E;

7. *Condemns* Israel's aggression and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and outside these territories, particularly Palestinians in Lebanon, including the expropriation and annexation of territory, the establishment of settlements, assassination attempts and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions;

8. *Strongly condemns* the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declares that all these measures are null and void and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law relevant to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

9. *Considers* that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel signed on 30 November 1981 would encourage Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, would have adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and would threaten the security of the region;

10. *Calls upon* all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic and financial aid, as well as human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people;

11. *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-eighth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 44th meeting, paras. 83-92

DOCUMENT A/37/L.49 AND ADD.1*

Bangladesh, Cuba, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[9 December 1982]

The General Assembly.

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East".

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/37/169 and Add.1-3-S/14953 and Add.1-3),

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981 and ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982,

Recalling its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression, *inter alia*, as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof" and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression",

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ to the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem,

Noting that Israel's record and actions establish conclusively that it is not a peace-loving Member State and that it has not carried out its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting further that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions of the Security Council, the latest of which was resolution 497 (1981), thus failing to carry out its obligations under the Charter,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolutions 36/226 B and ES-9/1;

2. *Declares once more* that Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights constitutes an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX);

3. *Declares once more* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is null and void and has no legal validity and/or effect whatsoever;

4. *Declares* all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, to be in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Determines once more* that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

6. *Reaffirms its determination* that all the provisions of The Hague Convention of 1907³ and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect of their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances;

7. *Determines once more* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights since 1967 and their effective annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security;

8. *Strongly deplores* the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council;

9. *Further deplores* any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encourages Israel to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of occupied Arab territories;

10. *Firmly emphasizes once more* its demands that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

11. *Reaffirms once more* the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, which is an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East;

12. *Determines once more* that Israel's record and actions confirm that it is not a peace-loving Member State, that it has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it has carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under General Assembly resolution 273 (III) of 11 May 1949;

13. *Calls once more upon* all Member States to apply the following measures:

(a) To refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel receives from them;

(b) To refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel;

* Document A/37/L.49 Add.1 was issued to add eight States to the list of sponsors

³ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100

(c) To suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel;

(d) To sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel;

14. *Reiterates* its call to all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings

with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields;

15. *Urges* non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

16. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.50

Cuba, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]

[9 December 1982]

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁴

Recalling also the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization⁵ and all other relevant international instruments concerning the right to cultural identity in all its forms,

Having learned that the Israeli army, during its occupation of Beirut, seized and looted the archives and documents of every kind concerning Palestinian history and culture, including cultural articles belonging to those institutions—in particular the Palestine Research Centre—ar-

⁴ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III)

⁵ See *Manual of the General Conference*, 1981 edition (Paris, UNESCO, 1981)

chives, documents, manuscripts, documents and materials such as film documents, literary works by major authors, paintings, objets d'art and works of folklore, research works and so forth, serving as a foundation for the history, culture, national awareness, unity and solidarity of the Palestinian people.

1. *Condemns* those acts of plundering the Palestinian cultural heritage;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of Israel to make full restitution through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, of all the archives and documents removed from the Palestine Research Centre, together with the other cultural property belonging to Palestinian institutions and arbitrarily seized by the Israeli forces.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.50/REV.1

Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]

[16 December 1982]

The General Assembly,

[Same text as document A/37/L.50 above, with the exception of the third preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 2.]

Having learned that the Israeli army, during its occupation of Beirut, seized and took away the archives and documents of every kind concerning Palestinian history and culture, including cultural articles belonging to those institutions—in particular the Palestine Research Centre—archives, documents, manuscripts, documents and materials such as film documents, literary works by major authors,

paintings, objets d'art and works of folklore, research works and so forth, serving as a foundation for the history, culture, national awareness, unity and solidarity of the Palestinian people,

2. *Calls upon* the Government of Israel to make full restitution, through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, of all the cultural property belonging to Palestinian institutions, including the archives and documents removed from the Palestine Research Centre and arbitrarily seized by the Israeli forces.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.51 AND ADD.1*

Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]

[9 December 1982]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative

measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

* Document A/37/L.51/Add.1 was issued to add eight States to the list of sponsors

Recalling Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

1. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their dip-

lomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980);

2. *Calls upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.52 AND ADD.1*

Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[9 December 1982]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 95 (I) of 11 December 1946,

Recalling also its resolution 96 (I) of 11 December 1946, in which it, *inter alia*, affirmed that genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices—whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds—are punishable,

Referring to the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1948,⁶

* Document A/37/L.52/Add.1 was issued to add nine States to the list of sponsors.

⁶ General Assembly resolution 260 A (III)

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹

Appalled at the large-scale massacre of Palestinian civilians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps situated at Beirut,

Recognizing the universal outrage and condemnation of that massacre,

Recalling its resolution ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982,

1. *Condemns* in the strongest terms the large-scale massacre of Palestinian civilians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps;

2. *Resolves* that the massacre was an act of genocide.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.53** AND ADD.1***

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mali, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[9 December 1982]

The General Assembly,

Having heard the address by the President of the Lebanese Republic on 18 October 1982,⁷

Taking note of the decision of the Government of Lebanon calling for the withdrawal from Lebanon of all non-Lebanese

** Incorporating document A/37/L.53/Corr.1 dated 13 December 1982

*** Document A/37/L.53/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors

⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings, 35th meeting, paras. 2-18

troops and forces which are not authorized by the Government to deploy therein,

1. *Calls* for the strict respect of the territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and political independence of Lebanon and supports the efforts of the Government of Lebanon, with regional and international endorsement, to restore the exclusive authority of the Lebanese State throughout its territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.55

Egypt: amendment to document A/37/L.48

[Original: English]
[14 December 1982]

Add the following new third preambular paragraph to draft resolution A/37/L.48:

“Recalling Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and reaffirming the principles and provisions contained therein,”

DOCUMENT A/37/L.59

Syrian Arab Republic: amendment to document A/37/L.53

[Original: English]

[15 December 1982]

Add the following new third preambular paragraph to draft resolution A/37/L.53 and Add.1:

“*Bearing in mind* Security Council resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982 and 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982.”.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1982, the General Assembly took a decision on the draft resolutions before it. It adopted: draft resolution A/37/L.49 and Add.1 by a vote of 87 to 22, with 31 abstentions;* draft resolution A/37/L.50/Rev.1 by a vote of 138 to 1, with 4 abstentions;* and draft resolution A/37/L.51 and Add.1, as revised orally by the representative of Cuba to delete “Article 25 of” in operative paragraph 2, by a vote of 137 to 1, with 4 abstentions.* Proceeding to the vote on draft resolution A/37/L.52 and Add.1, the General Assembly adopted operative paragraph 1 by a vote of 145 to none,* and operative paragraph 2 by a vote of 98 to 19, with 23 abstentions.* It then adopted draft resolution A/37/L.52 and Add.1 as a whole by a vote of 123 to none, with 22 abstentions.* Before voting on draft resolution A/37/L.53 and Add.1, the General Assembly adopted an amendment (A/37/L.59) to the draft by 140 to 1, with 1 abstention.* It then adopted the draft resolution as amended by a vote of 145 to none.* For the final text, see resolutions 37/123 A to E.*

At its 112th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1982, Egypt not having insisted on its amendment (A/37/L.55) to draft resolution A/37/L.48 and Add.1 being put to the vote, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution, as revised orally by the representative of Cuba so that the beginning of operative paragraph 5 reads, “*Rejects* all agreements and arrangements . . .”, by a vote of 113 to 17, with 15 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/123 F.*

* Recorded vote

* See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/59	Note verbale dated 14 December 1981 from the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of communiqués adopted at the plenary meeting of the non-aligned countries held in New York on 14 December 1981	
A/37/60-S/14829 and Corr 1	Letter dated 6 January 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted at the plenary meeting of non-aligned countries held in New York on 5 January 1982	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1982</i>
A/37/65-S/14836	Letter dated 14 January 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/71-S/14842	Letter dated 19 January 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/79-S/14856	Letter dated 2 February 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/80-S/14858	Letter dated 27 January 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/92-S/14876	Letter dated 18 February 1982 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/95-S/14880	Letter dated 19 February 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/101	Letter dated 23 February 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	
A/37/106-S/14893	Letter dated 2 March 1982 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/116-S/14906	Letter dated 15 March 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/118-S/14910 and Corr 1	Letter dated 17 March 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/151-S/14914	Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/153	Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	
A/37/155	Letter dated 22 March 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	
A/37/165	Letter dated 1 April 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/37/166	<i>Idem</i>	
A/37/168-S/14952	Letter dated 2 April 1982 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1982
A/37/169-S/14953 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/169/Add.2 and 3-S/14953/Add 2 and 3	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1982
A/37/170-S/14954	Letter dated 2 April 1982 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement by the Heads of State and Government of the 10 member States of the European Community at a meeting of the European Council held at Brussels on 29 and 30 March 1982	<i>Ibid</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1982
A/37/175	Letter dated 12 April 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/37/190	Letter dated 16 April 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/37/205-S/14990	Letter dated 20 April 1982 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communique of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Kuwait from 5 to 8 April 1982	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/213-S/15015	Letter dated 28 April 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/218-S/15039	Letter dated 3 May 1982 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 member States of the European Community at a meeting of the European Council held at Luxembourg on 26 and 27 April 1982	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/220-S/15051	Letter dated 5 May 1982 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/223	Letter dated 10 May 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/37/228	Letter dated 17 May 1982 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	
A/37/231-S/15093	Letter dated 18 May 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/239-S/15114	Note verbale dated 21 May 1982 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/253	Letter dated 25 May 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/37/257-S/15132	Letter dated 27 May 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/262	Letter dated 1 June 1982 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	
A/37/266	Letter dated 4 June 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/37/269-S/15180	Letter dated 7 June 1982 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/270-S/15183	Note verbale dated 7 June 1982 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/272-S/15186	Letter dated 8 June 1982 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/273	Letter dated 8 June 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/276-S/15190	Note verbale dated 10 June 1982 from the representative of Fiji to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/277-S/15195	Letter dated 10 June 1982 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 member States of the European Community at Bonn on 9 June 1982	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/278	Letter dated 10 June 1982 from the representative of Sierra Leone to the Secretary-General	
A/37/280-S/15197	Letter dated 10 June 1982 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/281-S/15200	Letter dated 11 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communique issued in New York on 11 June 1982 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/282-S/15209	Letter dated 10 June 1982 from the representative of Niger to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/283-S/15210	Letter dated 11 June 1982 from the representative of Singapore to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations issued in Singapore on 11 June 1982 by the Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/284-S/15211	Letter dated 11 June 1982 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/286-S/15220	Note verbale dated 14 June 1982 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communique issued in New York on 11 June 1982 by the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference	<i>Ibid</i>

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title of description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/287-S/15221	Letter dated 15 June 1982 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/289-S/15223	Letter dated 15 June 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/293-S/15224	Letter dated 15 June 1982 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/294-S/15225	Letter dated 15 June 1982 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/295-S/15226	Letter dated 16 June 1982 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/298	Letter dated 17 June 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/299-S/15243	Letter dated 18 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/300	Letter dated 18 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the President of the General Assembly	
A/37/302	Letter dated 21 June 1982 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	
A/37/303	Letter dated 21 June 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/37/304-S/15248	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/306-S/15251	Letter dated 23 June 1982 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/309	Letter dated 24 June 1982 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General	
A/37/313-S/15262	Letter dated 25 June 1982 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/314-S/15263	Letter dated 28 June 1982 from the representative of Mauritania to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/316	Letter dated 28 June 1982 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	
A/37/320-S/15265	Letter dated 30 June 1982 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Heads of State and Government of the 10 member States of the European Community at the conclusion of the meeting held at Brussels on 28 and 29 June 1982	<i>Ibid</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1982
A/37/322-S/15269	Note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1982/1 A and B entitled "Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine"	
A/37/324-S/15268	Letter dated 30 June 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General, transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the fifteenth annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Singapore from 14 to 16 June 1982	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/327	Letter dated 2 July 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/37/332	Letter dated 5 July 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
A/37/336-S/15284	Letter dated 10 July 1982 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/341-S/15294	Letter dated 8 July 1982 from the representative of Seychelles to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/343-S/15297	Letter dated 15 July 1982 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/346-S/15300	Letter dated 16 July 1982 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/360	Letter dated 26 July 1982 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	
A/37/361-S/15312	Letter dated 23 July 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/364	Letter dated 27 July 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	
A/37/366-S/15327	Letter dated 29 July 1982 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 15 to 17 July 1982	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/374-S/15346	Letter dated 4 August 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/379	Letter dated 9 August 1982 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	
A/37/383-S/15352	Letter dated 11 August 1982 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/385	Letter dated 10 August 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/387-S/15364	Letter dated 10 August 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the press statement issued at the conclusion of the special meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Association of South-East Asian Nations held at Bangkok on 7 August 1982	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/393-S/15371	Letter dated 20 August 1982 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/399-S/15372	Letter dated 23 August 1982 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/411-S/15376	Letter dated 26 August 1982 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/423-S/15386	Letter dated 3 September 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/456-S/15397	Letter dated 16 September 1982 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/457-S/15403	Letter dated 17 September 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/463-S/15411	Letter dated 20 September 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/464-S/15412	Letter dated 20 September 1982 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/470-S/15418	Letter dated 20 September 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/471-S/15419	Letter dated 21 September 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/472	Letter dated 20 September 1982 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	
A/37/473-S/15421	Letter dated 20 September 1982 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 member States of the European Community at Brussels on 20 September 1982	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/480	Letter dated 22 September 1982 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/37/483-S/15430	Letter dated 22 September 1982 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/486-S/15433	Letter dated 23 September 1982 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/487-S/15434	Letter dated 23 September 1982 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/489	Letter dated 23 September 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/37/491	Letter dated 24 September 1982 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	
A/37/499	Letter dated 28 September 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/37/502-S/15438	Letter dated 23 September 1982 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/505	Letter dated 29 September 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	
A/37/525-S/15451	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1982
A/37/540-S/15454	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982	
A/37/545	Letter dated 13 October 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/37/572	Letter dated 22 October 1982 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	
A/37/578	Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the sixty-ninth Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982	
A/37/586-S/15472	Letter dated 25 October 1982 from the representative of Fiji to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Third Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting, held at Suva, Fiji, from 14 to 18 October 1982	
A/37/601	Letter dated 5 November 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/37/635-S/15497	Letter dated 12 November 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the end of the International Conference on Socio-Economic Development and the Dangers of War, held at Kabul from 12 to 15 November 1982	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/696-S/15510	Letter dated 3 December 1982 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Final Declaration of the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, adopted at Fez on 9 September 1982	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/706-S/15514	Letter dated 7 December 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 37: Question of Cyprus:* report of the Secretary-General

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 115th to 121st meetings, *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee*, 50th meeting, and *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 21.

DOCUMENT A/37/808

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[10 May 1983]

1. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in its agenda the item entitled "Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General" and to defer a decision on the allocation of the item to an appropriate time in the future. At its 115th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1982, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its thirty-seventh session.

2. At its 116th plenary meeting, on 10 May 1983, the General Assembly decided to consider the 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 their views, and that the Assembly would then resume its consideration of the item, taking into account the report of the Special Political Committee. At the same meeting, the Assembly also de-

cidated to invite the Special Political Committee to meet on the same day for the aforementioned purpose. Furthermore, the Assembly decided that there would be verbatim coverage of the meeting of the Special Political Committee devoted to item 37. The Assembly decided that it would resume its consideration of the item on 11 May.

3. In accordance with the above-mentioned decision of the General Assembly, the Special Political Committee held its 50th meeting on 10 May, in the course of which it heard a statement by Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis, representative of the Greek Cypriot community. The statement is reproduced in the verbatim record of the meeting (A/SPC/37/PV.50).

4. At its 50th meeting, the Committee decided to submit a report immediately 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 11 May for further consideration of the item.

DOCUMENT A/37/L.63 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Togo, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[10 May 1983]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Cyprus,

Recalling its resolution 3212 (XXIX) of 1 November 1974 and its subsequent resolutions on the question of Cyprus,

Recalling the high-level agreements of 12 February 1977 and 19 May 1979,

Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of occupation and acquisition of territory by force,

Greatly concerned at the prolongation of the Cyprus crisis, which poses a serious threat to international peace and security,

* Document A/37/L.63/Add.1 was issued to add 23 States to the list of sponsors.

Deeply regretting that the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus have not yet been implemented,

Recalling the idea of holding an international conference on Cyprus,

Deploring the fact that part of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus is still occupied by foreign forces,

Deploring the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks,

Deploring all unilateral actions that change the demographic structure of Cyprus or promote *faits accomplis*,

Reaffirming 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 and the relevant United Nations resolutions,

1. *Reiterates* its full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and calls once again for the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs;

2. *Affirms* the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the entire territory of Cyprus and its natural and other resources and calls upon all States to support and help the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to exercise these rights;

3. *Condemns* any act which tends to undermine the full and effective exercise of the above-mentioned rights, including the unlawful issue of titles of ownership of property;

4. *Welcomes* the proposal for total demilitarization made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus;

5. *Expresses its support* for the high-level agreements of 12 February 1977 and 19 May 1979 and all the provisions thereof;

6. *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 provide the valid and essential basis for the solution of the problem of Cyprus;

7. *Considers* the withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus as an essential basis for a speedy and mutually acceptable solution of the Cyprus problem;

8. *Demands* the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus;

9. *Commends* the intensification of the efforts made by the Secretary-General, while noting with concern the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks;

10. *Calls* for meaningful, result-oriented, constructive and substantive negotiations between the representatives of

the two communities, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, to be conducted freely and on an equal footing, on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions and the high-level agreements, with a view to reaching as early as possible a mutually acceptable agreement based on the fundamental and legitimate rights of the two communities;

11. *Calls* for respect of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots, including the freedom of movement, the freedom of settlement and the right to property, and the instituting of urgent measures for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety;

12. *Considers* that the *de facto* situation created by the force of arms should not be allowed to influence or in any way affect the solution of the problem of Cyprus;

13. *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;

14. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to refrain from any action which violates or is designed to violate the independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus;

15. *Reiterates* its recommendation that the Security Council should examine the question of implementation, within a specified 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 speedy and effective implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus;

16. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General, as expressed in his report (A/37/805 and Corr.1), to pursue a renewed personal involvement in the quest for a solution of the problem of Cyprus and, in view of this, requests the Secretary-General to undertake such actions or initiatives as he may consider appropriate within the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council for promoting a just and lasting solution of the problem and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the results of his efforts;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Question of Cyprus" 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 115th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1982, the General Assembly decided to retain item 37 on the agenda of the thirty-seventh session and to include it among the items to be considered at the resumption of that session (see decision 37/452¹).

At its 117th plenary meeting, on 11 May 1983, during the resumed session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee (see decision 37/455¹).

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

At its 121st plenary meeting, on 13 May 1983, the General Assembly took a decision on the draft resolution under consideration (A/37/L.63 and Add.1). In separate votes it adopted operative paragraph 7 by 89 to 5, with 27 abstentions,* and operative paragraph 15 by 86 to 8, with 25 abstentions.* It then adopted the draft resolution as a whole by a vote of 103 to 5, with 20 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/253.¹

* Registered vote

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
A/37/467-S/15415	Letter dated 20 September 1982 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1982</i>
A/37/478-S/15426	Letter dated 22 September 1982 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/567-S/15466	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Niger to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the resolutions and of the final communiqué of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982	
A/37/606-S/15485	Letter dated 4 November 1982 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i> , <i>Supplement for October, November and December 1982</i>
A/37/634-S/15494	Letter dated 18 November 1982 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/642-S/15499	Letter dated 23 November 1982 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/643-S/15500	Letter dated 23 November 1982 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/694-S/15509	Letter dated 1 December 1982 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/777-S/15528	Letter dated 15 December 1982 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i> , <i>Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1983</i>
A/37/787-S/15533	Letter dated 16 December 1982 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i> , <i>Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982</i>
A/37/791-S/15544	Letter dated 29 December 1982 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i> , <i>Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1983</i>
A/37/792-S/15603	Letter dated 8 February 1983 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/793-S/15620	Letter dated 22 February 1983 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/794-S/15648	Letter dated 17 March 1983 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/795-S/15652	Letter dated 22 March 1983 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/796-S/15666	Letter dated 28 March 1983 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/797-S/15682	Letter dated 4 April 1983 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i> , <i>Supplement for April, May and June 1983</i>
A/37/798-S/15684	Letter dated 5 April 1983 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/799-S/15715	Letter dated 18 April 1983 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/800-S/15717	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/801-S/15718	Letter dated 19 April 1983 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/802-S/15722	Letter dated 19 April 1983 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/803-S/15730	Letter dated 25 April 1983 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i> .
A/37/804	Letter dated 27 April 1983 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	
A/37/805 and Corr 1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/806-S/15750	Letter dated 6 May 1983 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid</i>
A/37/809	Letter dated 9 May 1983 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	
A/37/810	Letter dated 10 May 1983 from the representative of Turkey to the President of the General Assembly	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

- Agenda item 39: Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security: report of the Secretary-General**
- Agenda item 40: Reduction of military budgets:**
- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General
- Agenda item 41: Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/83 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 42: Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament**
- Agenda item 43: Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/85: report of the Committee on Disarmament**
- Agenda item 44: Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa: report of the Secretary-General**
- Agenda item 45: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East**
- Agenda item 46: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General**
- Agenda item 47: 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**
- Agenda item 48: 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 49: World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference**
- Agenda item 50: 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) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;
 - (c) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (d) Nuclear weapons in all aspects: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
 - (e) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (f) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;
 - (g) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
 - (h) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session: report of the Committee on Disarmament
- Agenda item 51: 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 Secretary-General**
- Agenda item 52: Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament**
- Agenda item 53: Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament**
- Agenda item 54: Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons:**
- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, First Committee*, 3rd to 45th, 47th, 48th, 57th and 58th meetings, *ibid.*, *First Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 61st and 62nd meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 98th and 101st meetings. For the prior consideration of the question dealt with under item 39, see the annex fascicle for items 39 to 49 and 121 of the agenda of the thirty-fifth session (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Annexes*), of the questions dealt with under items 40 to 57, see the annex fascicles for items 39 to 56, 128 and 135 of the agenda of the thirty-sixth session (*ibid.*, *Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*)

Agenda item 55: General and complete disarmament:

- (a) **Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament;**
- (b) **Prevention of an arms race in outer space and prohibition of anti-satellite systems: report of the Committee on Disarmament;**
- (c) **Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament;**
- (d) **Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present: report of the Committee on Disarmament;**
- (e) **Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Committee on Disarmament;**
- (f) **Strategic arms limitation talks**

Agenda item 56: Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General**Agenda item 57: Conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of the stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space: report of the Committee on Disarmament****Agenda item 133: Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:**

- (a) **Report of the Committee on Disarmament;**
- (b) **Implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade and consideration of initiatives and proposals of Member States;**
- (c) **United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;**
- (d) **World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General**

Agenda item 136: Relationship between disarmament and development**Agenda item 138: Immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests****Agenda item 139: Intensification of efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and ensure the safe development of nuclear energy****C O N T E N T S**

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DOCUMENT A/37/195

Sweden: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session

[Original: English]
[23 August 1982]

LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1982 TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Pursuant to instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of a supplementary item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly.

An explanatory memorandum is attached to this letter in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure.

(Signed) Björn ELMÉR
*Counsellor, Acting Permanent Representative of Sweden
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. The study on the relationship between disarmament and development¹ was based on the most comprehensive study yet undertaken by the United Nations in the field of disarmament. It was undertaken after a joint initiative

¹ *The Relationship between Disarmament and Development* (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.82.IX 1).

by Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden,² and was submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, for its consideration and appropriate action, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 36/92 G of 9 December 1981.

2. On 19 April 1982, the five Nordic countries submitted to the Secretary-General a joint working paper³ stressing the need for effective follow-up by Member States and the United Nations system of the recommendations contained in the study. The Nordic countries received widespread support and suggested improvements at the twelfth special session and, in consultation with others, a draft text was produced to be included in the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament. Other proposals, emanating from the Nordic working paper, were incorporated in the report of the working group on the World Disarmament Campaign.

3. Owing to prevailing circumstances, the General Assembly was unable to conclude at its twelfth special session its consideration of the study or to take appropriate action on all of the recommendations contained in it. In order to facilitate follow-up and implementation, Sweden requests that the matter of disarmament and development be included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/S-10/1)*, vol. V, document A/AC.187/80.

³ A/S-12/18, annex.

DOCUMENT A/37/242

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session

[Original: Russian]
[1 October 1982]

LETTER DATED 1 OCTOBER TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Soviet Union proposes the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly of an important and urgent item entitled "Intensification of efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and ensure the safe development of nuclear energy".

The practical need for raising this question stems from the irreversible process of the rapid development of nuclear energy, which, as the non-renewable reserves of organic fuel on earth are being depleted, makes it possible to meet mankind's increasing needs in the field of power supply for industry, agriculture and scientific research. This is evidenced by all the data of contemporary science. The further development of nuclear energy is needed for the sake of progress in human civilization, and it will inevitably take place at a rapid rate and on an ever-growing scale. Accordingly, there will be an increase in the sophistication and the number of nuclear installations such as atomic power stations, research reactors, nuclear-fuel production and re-processing plants and facilities for storing fissionable materials.

Investigations show that the destruction of such installations would result in the release of radioactive substances and the radioactive contamination of large areas. Thus, for

example, according to the calculations of specialists, the radioactive contamination caused by the destruction of one atomic power station with a power of 1 million kilowatts would be comparable to that resulting from the explosion of a 1-megaton nuclear bomb in the short run and would be dozens of times as great over a period of a year or more.

Therefore the destruction of peaceful nuclear installations even by means of conventional weapons would in fact have consequences equivalent to those of an attack with nuclear weapons, that is to say, of actions which the United Nations has already described as the gravest crime against humanity.

Destruction of peaceful nuclear installations by means of nuclear weapons would have totally disastrous consequences on a global scale.

The need for ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy is therefore organically linked to the problem of preventing the unleashing of nuclear war. And this, in turn, makes it even more urgent to intensify efforts to remove the very possibility of the outbreak of such a war—in other words, to reduce and ultimately to eliminate nuclear weapons.

As the first and most easily realizable step in this direction, in the opinion of the Soviet Union, all nuclear States should simultaneously suspend (freeze) the production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles, and also the production of fissionable materials for the manufacture of various types of nuclear weapons.

Moreover, the cessation of the nuclear arms race, combined with the ensuring of the safe development of nuclear energy, would provide additional incentives for the further development of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of the atom.

I should be grateful, Sir, if you would regard this letter as an explanatory memorandum in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and have it circulated, together with the annexed draft resolution, as an official document of the General Assembly.

(Signed) A. GROMYKO
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

ANNEX

Draft resolution

INTENSIFICATION OF EFFORTS TO REMOVE THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR AND ENSURE THE SAFE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

The General Assembly,

Noting that the increasingly widespread use of nuclear energy is an objective necessity for meeting the growing needs of mankind in various fields of activity as other, non-renewable energy sources are being depleted,

Taking into consideration the fact that the irreversible process of the development of nuclear energy involves the establishment of a large number

of peaceful nuclear installations with a high concentration of radioactive materials,

Bearing in mind that the destruction of such installations would bring about a considerable release of radioactive nuclear materials even if conventional weapons were used, and if nuclear weapons were used it would have totally disastrous consequences on a global scale,

Expressing its concern at the fact that under such circumstances the unleashing of nuclear war would be all the more dangerous,

Reaffirming the will of the States Members of the United Nations, as expressed in the Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear Catastrophe,⁴

1 *Calls upon* all States to intensify their efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and ensure the safe development of nuclear energy;

2 *Declares* that the deliberate destruction of peaceful nuclear installations even by means of conventional weapons is essentially equivalent to an attack using nuclear weapons, that is to say, to actions of a kind which the United Nations has already described as the gravest crime against humanity,

3 *Notes* that the limitation and reduction of the nuclear arms race will produce more favourable conditions for the development of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of the energy of the atom,

4. *Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States, as a first step towards the reduction and ultimate elimination of their nuclear arsenals, to agree on a simultaneous suspension (freezing) of the production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles, and also of the production of fissionable materials for the purposes of manufacturing various types of nuclear weapons.

⁴ Resolution 36/100.

DOCUMENT A/37/243

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session

[Original: Russian]
[1 October 1982]

LETTER DATED 1 OCTOBER 1982 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Soviet Union proposes the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly of an important and urgent item entitled "Immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests".

At present, no task is more important than to remove the threat of nuclear war from mankind and to achieve the cessation of the nuclear-arms race. For its part, the Soviet Union is exerting untiring efforts for the attainment of this goal. That was also the purport of its recent extremely important step—namely, assumption of the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The peoples of the world have the right to expect that all the other nuclear Powers will follow the Soviet Union's example.

The complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests—by all States and in all environments—would also constitute a major step towards reducing the nuclear threat. This measure, which is long overdue, would be a serious obstacle to the development of ever-new types and systems of nuclear weapons as well as to the emergence of new nuclear-weapon States.

The Soviet Union, like other peace-loving States, is deeply concerned over the fact that almost 20 years after the conclusion of the Treaty Banning Nuclear-Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water⁵ the complete

cessation of nuclear-weapon tests has not yet been achieved because of the obstructionist policies of certain nuclear States.

It is the view of the Soviet Union that resolute and vigorous action is needed to bring this problem out of the impasse: it is necessary to formulate and conclude without delay an international treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests and, for the purpose of creating more favourable conditions for the elaboration of such a treaty, to declare a moratorium on all nuclear explosions for the duration of the negotiations.

Motivated by the desire to contribute to speedy progress towards this goal, the Soviet Union is submitting to this session of the General Assembly for its consideration "Basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests".

That document takes into account everything positive that has been achieved over many years of discussion in various forums of the problem of banning nuclear-weapon tests and reflects the additional considerations of many States, in particular on questions of verification of compliance with a future treaty.

Please regard this letter as an explanatory memorandum in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and circulate it together with the attached draft resolution and the above-mentioned document as official General Assembly documents.

(Signed) A. GROMYKO
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43

ANNEX

Draft resolution

IMMEDIATE CESSATION AND PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR-WEAPON TESTS

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned over the continuing nuclear-arms race and the growing danger of nuclear war,

Convinced that an immediate cessation of nuclear-weapon tests by all States in all environments and the prohibition of such testing in the future would be a serious obstacle to the development of ever-new types and systems of nuclear weapons, as well as to the emergence of new nuclear States,

Taking note of the "Basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests", submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the current session (see appendix below),

1 *Urges* the Committee on Disarmament to proceed promptly to practical negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests,

2 *Refers* to the Committee on Disarmament for its consideration the basic provisions of such a treaty, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the text of which is attached to the present resolution, as well as the proposals and observations made by other States on this question in the course of the current session,

3 *Calls upon* all the nuclear-weapon States, as a gesture of goodwill and with a view to creating more favourable conditions for the formulation of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, not to conduct any nuclear explosions, starting from a date to be agreed among them and until the above-mentioned treaty is concluded, after the appropriate declarations have been made by them to that effect well in advance,

4 *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests".

APPENDIX

Basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

The objective of averting nuclear war, towards which the efforts of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of other peace-loving States are directed, makes it imperative to take such measures, *inter alia*, as would impede the development of ever-new types and systems of nuclear weapons.

One such effective measure would be the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests by all States and in all environments, which at the same time would promote the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

Motivated by these goals, the Soviet Union is submitting to States Members of the United Nations, for their consideration, the following basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

A SCOPE OF THE PROHIBITION

1. Each State party to this Treaty shall undertake to prohibit, to prevent and not to carry out any nuclear-weapon test explosions at any place under its jurisdiction or control, in any environment—in the atmosphere, beyond its limits, including outer space, under water or under ground.

2. No party shall cause, encourage or in any way participate in the conduct of any nuclear-weapon-test explosions anywhere

3. A moratorium shall be declared on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, under which the parties to this Treaty shall refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in carrying out such explosions until the relevant procedure has been evolved

4. Promptly after the entry into force of this Treaty, consideration shall be given to the question of procedure for carrying out nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Such procedure, to be agreed upon, may take the form of a special agreement or agreements constituting an integral part of this Treaty.

B. ENSURING COMPLIANCE WITH THE TREATY

1. *General provisions on verification*

5. The States parties to this Treaty shall base their activities in verifying compliance with the provisions of this Treaty on a combination of national and international measures.

6. For the purpose of verifying compliance by other States parties with the provisions of this Treaty, any State party shall have the right to use the national technical means of verification which it has at its disposal, in a manner consistent with generally recognized principles of international law.

7. States parties which possess national technical means of verification may, in case of necessity, place the information which they obtained through those means, and which is important for the purposes of this Treaty, at the disposal of other parties

8. The States parties to this Treaty undertake not to interfere with the national technical means of verification of other States parties

9. International measures of verification shall be carried out through international procedures within the framework of the United Nations, in accordance with the Charter, and through consultations and co-operation between States parties, as well as through the services of the Committee of Experts of States parties to this Treaty

2. *Consultations and co-operation*

10. The States parties to this Treaty shall, in case of necessity, consult each other, make inquiries and provide information in connection with such inquiries with a view to solving any questions that may arise with regard to compliance with the provisions of this Treaty.

11. The States parties shall exchange, bilaterally or through the Committee of Experts, information which they consider necessary to provide assurance of compliance with the obligations assumed under this Treaty.

12. Consultations and co-operation may also be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter

13. In the interests of increasing the effectiveness of this Treaty, the States parties to this Treaty shall agree in an appropriate way on the prevention of any actions aimed at deliberately falsifying the actual state of affairs with regard to compliance with this Treaty by other States parties

3. *International exchange of seismic data*

14. For the purposes of better assuring compliance with obligations under this Treaty, each party may participate in an international exchange of seismic data. Such international exchange shall be carried out in accordance with the following guidelines.

4. *Guidelines for the international exchange of seismic data*

15. Each State party to this Treaty shall have the right to participate in the international exchange of seismic data, to contribute data from seismic stations on its territory which it designates for participation in the international exchange and to receive all the seismic data made available through the international exchange.

16. Each party that decides to participate in the international exchange shall designate an appropriate body through which it will communicate with the international exchange

17. Seismic data shall be transmitted through the Global Telecommunication System of the World Meteorological Organization or through any other agreed communication channels

18. International seismic data centres shall be established in agreed locations, taking into account the desirability of appropriate geographical distribution. These centres shall receive all seismic data contributed to the international exchange by its participants, process seismic data without interpreting the nature of seismic events, make the processed seismic data available to all participants and maintain records of all seismic data contributed by participants and processed by the centre. Each centre shall be under the jurisdiction of the party on whose territory it is located.

19. The Committee of Experts, whose establishment is provided for in this Treaty, shall draw in its work upon the recommendations contained in the reports of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events⁶ established by the Committee on Disarmament. Such measures include the elaboration of standards for the technical and operational characteristics of participating seismic stations and international seismic data centres, for the form in which data are transmitted to the centres, and for the form and manner in which the centres make seismic data available to participants and respond to their requests for additional seismic data regarding specific seismic events.

⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/33/27)*, annex II, documents CCD/558 and Add. 1; and CD/53/Appendix III/Vol. II, documents CD/43 and Add. 1.

5. *International Committee of Experts of States parties to the Treaty*

20 A Committee of Experts of States parties to this Treaty shall be established to consider questions related to the international exchange of seismic data. Any State party shall have the right to appoint a representative to this Committee.

21. The Committee, which will function on the basis of consensus, shall hold its first meeting not later than ninety days after the entry into force of this Treaty and shall meet thereafter as necessary.

22 The Committee shall develop, in accordance with the guidelines, detailed arrangements regulating the establishment and operation of the international exchange; it shall facilitate its implementation and co-operation between States parties to enhance the effectiveness of such exchange.

23. The Committee shall facilitate more extensive international consultations and co-operation, exchange of information and assistance in verification, in the interests of compliance with the provisions of this Treaty.

24 Other questions relating to the organization and procedures of the Committee of Experts, its possible subsidiary bodies and their functions, rights, duties and proceedings, its role in promoting international exchange and in on-site inspection, as well as other matters, are to be elaborated

6 *Fact-finding procedure regarding compliance with the Treaty: on-site inspection*

25. Each State party to this Treaty, if it has doubts regarding an event on the territory of another State which may have been a nuclear explosion, may send that party a request for an on-site inspection. The request should state the reasons why it is being made, including relevant seismic and other physical data that could be associated with a possible nuclear explosion, its time and location.

26. The party which has received the request, being aware of the importance of providing assurance of compliance with the obligations under this Treaty, shall state whether or not it is prepared to agree to an inspection. If the party which has received the request is not prepared to agree to an inspection on its territory, it shall communicate the reasons for its decision to the requesting State and the Committee of Experts.

27 If the requesting State party is not satisfied with the explanation received and the information provided on a bilateral basis, it may ask the Committee of Experts for additional information and consultation regarding that request and assistance in ascertaining the facts in the form of scientific and technical expertise

28. For the purpose of conducting inspection on the territory of the States parties which may give their agreement, procedures shall be elaborated for such inspections and the manner in which they are to be conducted, including the list of rights and functions of the inspecting personnel and the definition of the role of the receiving party during the inspection

29. This Treaty shall also contain a provision enabling any two or more of the States parties to agree, by mutual consent, in view of special interests or special circumstances, on additional measures which would facilitate verification of compliance with this Treaty

7 *Procedure for lodging complaints with the Security Council*

30. Any State party which has reason to believe that any other State party has acted or may be acting in violation of the obligations deriving from the provisions of this Treaty shall have the right to lodge a complaint with the Security Council. Such a complaint should include all relevant information, as well as all possible evidence supporting the validity of the complaint.

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

32. Each State party to this Treaty undertakes to provide or support assistance, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, to any State party which requests it, if the Security Council decides that such party has been exposed to danger or is perhaps being exposed to danger as a result of violation by another State party of the obligations assumed under this Treaty

C CONCLUDING PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY

33. This Treaty shall be of unlimited duration. It shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty Governments, including the Governments of all States permanent members of the Security Council.

34 However, the States parties may agree that this Treaty should enter into force for an agreed limited period, given the participation of three States permanent members of the Security Council—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

35 Provision should be made for the procedure for the signing and ratification of this Treaty, for the depositary, for accession by States to this Treaty and for amendments

DOCUMENT A/37/651*

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 39

[Original: English]
[30 November 1982]

1. The item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 1 of its resolution 35/141 of 12 December 1980.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary

meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 39, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures (A/37/386);

(b) A letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);

(c) A letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982 (A/37/540-S/15454).

* Incorporating document A/37/651/Corr.1, dated 21 January 1983

5. On 10 November, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Ireland, Mali, Mexico, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.16) entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security", which was later also sponsored by the Congo, Jordan, Liberia, Malta and the United Republic of Cameroon. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Romania at the 32nd meeting, on 12 November.

6. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.16 without a vote after an oral revision to add the words "taking also into account the views expressed on the report by Member States not later than 1 March 1983" to operative paragraph 4 had been incorporated at the suggestion of Romania to accommodate the viewpoints of some delegations (for the text, 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:

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE ARMAMENTS RACE AND ITS EXTREMELY HARMFUL EFFECTS ON WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions 2667 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2831 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 3075 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 32/75 of 12 December 1977 and 35/141 of 12 December 1980,

Deeply concerned that the arms race, particularly in nuclear armaments, and military expenditures continue to increase at an alarming speed, constituting a grave danger for world peace and security,

Recalling also the conclusion of the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,⁷ that the vastly increased military budgets have also contributed to current economic problems in certain States and that existing and planned military programmes constitute a colossal waste of precious resources which might otherwise be used to raise the living standards of all peoples and solve the problems confronting developing countries in achieving economic and social development,

Reaffirming the need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about and understand the situation prevailing in the field of the arms race and disarmament,

Having in mind the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign,⁸ solemnly launched at the twelfth special session, which is intended to promote public interest in, and support for, reaching agreements on measures of arms limitation and disarmament,

Recalling further paragraph 93 (c) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁹ which provides that the Secretary-General shall periodically submit reports to the Assembly on the economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Considering that the elaboration of such reports should be viewed as a measure aimed at building confidence among States,

1. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the updated report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures (A/37/386);

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Consultant Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures, as well as to the Governments and international organizations that have rendered assistance in updating the report;

3. *Recommends* that the conclusions of the updated report should be brought to the attention of public opinion and also taken into account in future action by the United Nations in the field of disarmament;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication and to give it publicity in the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, taking also into account the views expressed on the report by Member States not later than 1 March 1983;

5. *Recommends* that all Governments should ensure the widest possible distribution of the report, including, where appropriate, its translation into the respective national languages;

6. *Invites* the specialized agencies as well as intergovernmental, national and non-governmental organizations to use their facilities to make the report widely known;

7. *Reaffirms* its decision to keep the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security" under constant review, and decides to include it in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session.

⁸ *Ibid.*, annex V.

⁹ Resolution S-10/2.

⁷ A/S-12/32, para. 61

DOCUMENT A/37/652

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 40

[Original: English]
[6 December 1982]

1. The item entitled "Reduction of military budgets: (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission; (b) Report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional

agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/82 A of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 40, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Disarmament Commission (A/37/42);

(b) A letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);

(c) The report of the Secretary-General on the reduction of military budgets (A/37/418 and Add.1 and Corr.1);

(d) A letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982 (A/37/540-S/15454);

(e) A letter dated 19 October 1982 from the Representative of Italy to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions adopted by the 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982 (A/37/578).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.20

5. On 12 November, Austria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia, Ireland, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, the Sudan, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.20), which was subsequently also sponsored by Mali. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Romania at the 34th meeting, on 16 November.

6. At its 39th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.20 without a vote (for the text, see para. 12 below, draft resolution A).

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.22 and Rev.1 and 2

7. On 12 November, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Finland, France, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Rwanda, the Sudan, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.22) which was subsequently also sponsored by the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland and Malta. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 34th meeting, on 16 November, and read as follows:

“The General Assembly,

“Deeply concerned about the arms race and present tendencies to increase further the rate of growth of military expenditures, the deplorable waste of human and economic resources and the potentially harmful effects on world peace and security,

“Considering that a gradual reduction of military expenditures on a mutually agreed basis would be a measure that would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities of reallocating resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

“Convinced that such reductions could and should be carried out on a mutually agreed basis without detriment to the national security of any country,

“Reaffirming its conviction that provisions for defining, reporting, comparing and verifying military expenditures will have to be basic elements of any international agreement to reduce such expenditures,

“Recalling that an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures has been introduced in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980 and that annual reports on military expenditures are now being received from a number of Member States,

“Considering that a wider participation in the reporting system would promote its further refinement and would, by contributing to greater openness in military matters, increase confidence between States,

“Considering that new initiatives are called for to give a fresh impetus towards achievement of the broadest possible participation of States from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems in the reporting of military expenditures to the Secretary-General,

“Noting that among such initiatives is a proposal to convene an international conference on military expenditures,

*“Noting with appreciation that, in pursuance of resolution 35/142 B, the Secretary-General has submitted his report on the reduction of military budgets¹⁰ dealing *inter alia* with the question of comparing and verifying military expenditures and containing several useful conclusions and recommendations for the promotion of further progress in this field,*

“Considering also that this study of the question of comparing and verifying military expenditures should be followed by a practical exercise by which these questions may be further explored with a view to facilitating future negotiations on the reduction of military expenditures,

“Emphasizing that all above-mentioned activities and initiatives, as well as other ongoing activities within the United Nations related to the agenda item “Reduction of military budgets” should have the fundamental objective of facilitating future negotiations aimed at the conclusion of international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

¹⁰ A/S-12/7.

“1. *Stresses* the need to increase the number of reporting States with a view to the broadest possible participation from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems and requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit their views and suggestions on practical means of promoting this goal and to report to the thirty-eighth session on the results of this consultation;

“2. *Reiterates* its recommendation to all Member States to report, annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General, using the reporting instrument, their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available;

“3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to modify the instructions of the reporting instrument in a manner suggested in paragraph 59 of his report¹⁰ and to circulate this revised instrument among all Member States so that they may use it in their reporting in 1983;

“4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the collecting and assembling of data on military expenditures, reported by States on the basis of the reporting instrument, an integral part of his normal statistical services and to arrange and publish these data according to statistical practice;

“5. *Requests* the Secretary-General with the assistance of a group of qualified experts and with the voluntary co-operation of States, to undertake the task of constructing price indices and purchasing-power parities for the military expenditures of participating States. This task should encompass a study of the problem as a whole, which would include the following:

“(a) To assess the feasibility of such an exercise;

“(b) To design the project and methodology to be employed;

“(c) To determine the types of data required (such as product descriptions, prices and statistical weights);

“(d) To construct military price indices and purchasing-power parities;

“6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ascertain the willingness of States to participate and to enlist their voluntary co-operation;

“7. *Invites* Member States to participate in the above-mentioned exercise;

“8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit progress reports to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions and a final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session;

“9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the group of experts with the necessary assistance and secretariat services;

“10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled ‘Reduction of military budgets.’”

8. On 16 November, the sponsors submitted a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.22/Rev.1), in which the tenth preambular paragraph was revised to read:

“*Considering also* that the study of this question should be followed by a practical exercise in order to explore it

further with a view to facilitating future negotiations on the reduction of military expenditures,”

9. On 24 November, the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.22/Rev.2), in which a new operative paragraph 10 was added, which read as follows:

“10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the report on the reduction of military budgets (A/S-12/7) to be issued as a United Nations publication and widely distributed;”

The remaining operative paragraph was consequently renumbered.

10. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the administrative and financial implications (A/C.1/37/L.70).

11. At its 45th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.22/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 98 to 13, with 8 abstentions (for the text, see para. 12 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Angola, Argentina, Brazil, China, Ghana, India, Mozambique, Zambia.

Recommendation of the First Committee

12. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

A

The General Assembly,

Expressing its deep concern about the ever-spiralling arms race and growing military expenditures, which constitute a heavy burden for the economies of all nations and have extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Recalling that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, all Member States unanimously and categorically reaffirmed the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as "their solemn commitment" to it.¹¹

Reaffirming the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, according to which the gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example in absolute figures or in terms of percentage points, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would be a measure that would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities for the reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.¹²

Recalling also the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,¹³ which provides that during this period renewed efforts should be made to reach agreement on the reduction of military expenditures and the reallocation of resources thus saved to economic and social development, especially for the benefit of developing countries,

Recalling further its resolution 34/83 F of 11 December 1979, in which it considered that a new impetus should be given to endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission on the work accomplished during its session in 1982 on the item "Reduction of military budgets",¹⁴

Convinced that the identification and elaboration of a set of principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets could contribute to harmonizing the views of States and create confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements on the reduction of military budgets,

Considering that the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets and the other current activities within the framework of the United Nations related to the question of the reduction of military budgets should be regarded as having the fundamental objective of reaching international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

Aware of the various proposals submitted by Member States and of the activities carried out so far within the framework of the United Nations in the field of the reduction of military budgets,

1. *Declares once again its conviction* that it is possible to achieve international agreements on reduction of military budgets without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security, self-defense and sovereignty;

2. *Reaffirms* that human and material resources released through the reduction of military expenditures could be reallocated for economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries;

3. *Reiterates* the urgent need to reinforce the endeavours of all States and international action in the reduction of military budgets, with a view to reaching international agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures;

4. *Urges* all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its session to be held in 1983, the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets", including consideration of the background paper¹⁵ as well as other proposals and ideas on that subject, with a view to identifying and elaborating the principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military expenditures, keeping in mind the possibility of embodying such principles in a suitable document at an appropriate stage;

6. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its next substantive session, other proposals and ideas, as well as recommendations submitted by Member States, for reducing military budgets;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

B

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the arms race and present tendencies to increase further the rate of growth of military expenditures, the deplorable waste of human and economic resources and the potentially harmful effects on world peace and security,

Considering that a gradual reduction of military expenditures on a mutually agreed basis would be a measure that would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities of reallocating resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

Convinced that such reductions could and should be carried out on a mutually agreed basis without detriment to the national security of any country,

Reaffirming its conviction that provisions for defining, reporting, comparing and verifying military expenditures will have to be basic elements of any international agreement to reduce such expenditures,

Recalling that an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures has been introduced in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980 and that annual reports on military expenditures are now being received from a number of Member States,

Considering that a wider participation in the reporting system would promote its further refinement and would, by contributing to greater openness in military matters, increase confidence between States,

¹¹ A/S-12/32, para. 62

¹² Resolution S-10/2, para. 89

¹³ Resolution 35/46, annex

¹⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-12/3), paras. 23-25*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-12/3), annex II

Considering that new initiatives are called for to give a fresh impetus towards achievement of the broadest possible participation of States from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems in the reporting of military expenditures to the Secretary-General.

Noting that among such initiatives is a proposal to convene an international conference on military expenditures.

Noting with appreciation that, in pursuance of resolution 35/142 B, the Secretary-General has submitted his report on the reduction of military budgets,¹⁰ which deals, *inter alia*, with the question of comparing and verifying military expenditures and contains several useful conclusions and recommendations for the promotion of further progress in this field.

Considering also that the study of this question should be followed by a practical exercise in order to explore it further with a view to facilitating future negotiations on the reduction of military expenditures.

Emphasizing that all the above-mentioned activities and initiatives, as well as other ongoing activities within the United Nations related to the reduction of military budgets, should have the fundamental objective of facilitating future negotiations aimed at the conclusion of international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

1. Stresses the need to increase the number of reporting States with a view to the broadest possible participation from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems and requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit their views and suggestions on practical means of promoting this goal and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the results of this consultation;

2. Reiterates its recommendation that all Member States should report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General, using the reporting instrument, their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to modify the instructions of the reporting instrument in the manner suggested in paragraph 59 of his report¹⁰ and to circulate this revised

instrument among all Member States so that they may use it in their reporting in 1983;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make the collecting and assembling of data on military expenditures, reported by States on the basis of the reporting instrument, an integral part of his normal statistical services and to arrange and publish these data according to statistical practice;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts and with the voluntary cooperation of States, to undertake the task of constructing price indices and purchasing-power parities for the military expenditures of participating States; this task should encompass a study of the problem as a whole, which would include the following:

(a) To assess the feasibility of such an exercise;

(b) To design the project and methodology to be employed;

(c) To determine the types of data required, such as product descriptions, prices and statistical weights;

(d) To construct military price indices and purchasing-power parities;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to ascertain the willingness of States to participate and to enlist their voluntary co-operation;

7. Invites Member States to participate in the above-mentioned exercise;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit progress reports to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions and a final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the group of experts with the necessary assistance and secretariat services;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the report on the reduction of military budgets¹⁰ to be issued as a United Nations publication and widely distributed;

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

DOCUMENT A/37/653

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 41

[Original: English]
[30 November 1982]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/83 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-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/83 of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 41, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);

(b) A letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982 (A/37/540-S/15454).

5. On 18 November, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.51) entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/83 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)", which was later also sponsored by Ghana. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 39th meeting, on 22 November. At the 43rd meeting, on 24 November, the representative of the Netherlands submitted an oral amendment to the third preambular paragraph to replace the words "the Netherlands" by the words "the Kingdom of the Netherlands", which was accepted by the sponsors.

6. At the same meeting the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.51, as orally amended, by a recorded vote of 119 to none, with 7 abstentions¹⁶ (for the text, see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, 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 Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Cuba, France, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Mali, Venezuela.

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 36/83 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, 32/76 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/58 of 14 December 1978, 34/71 of 11 December 1979, 35/143 of 12 December 1980 and 36/83 of 9 December 1981 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),¹⁷

Taking into account that within the zone of application of that Treaty, to which twenty-two sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories which, in spite of not being 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 that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America became parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively,

1. *Regrets* that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations which the General Assembly has addressed to it;

2. *Urges* France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/71 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

¹⁶ The delegation of Ethiopia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution and the delegation of Guyana that it had intended to abstain.

¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326

DOCUMENT A/37/654

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 42

[Original: English]
[30 November 1982]

1. The item entitled "Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/84 of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 42, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr. 1);

(b) A letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);

(c) A letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982 (A/37/540-S/15454);

(d) A letter dated 25 October 1982 from the representative of Fiji to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting III, held at Suva from 14 to 18 October 1982 (A/37/586-S/15472).

5. On 16 November, Ecuador, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.32) entitled "Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons". On 19 November, the same sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.32/Rev.1), which contained a new operative paragraph 4, with the subsequent paragraphs appropriately renumbered (for the text, see para. 7 below). The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 38th meeting, on 19 November, and it was later also sponsored by Bangladesh, Colombia and Costa Rica.

6. At its 41st meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.32/Rev.1 by a recorded

vote of 104 to 2, with 19 abstentions.¹⁸ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CESSATION OF ALL TEST EXPLOSIONS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, which has been examined for more than twenty-five years and on which the General Assembly has adopted more than forty resolutions, is a basic objective of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, to the attainment of which it has repeatedly assigned the highest priority,

Stressing that on seven different occasions it has condemned such tests in the strongest terms and that, since 1974, it has stated its conviction that the continuance of nuclear-weapon testing will intensify the arms race, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war,

Reiterating the assertion made in several previous resolutions that, whatever may be the differences on the question

¹⁸ The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

of verification, there is no valid reason for delaying the conclusion of an agreement on a comprehensive test ban.

Recalling that since 1972 the Secretary-General has declared that all the technical and scientific aspects of the problem have been so fully explored that only a political decision is now necessary in order to achieve final agreement, that when the existing means of verification are taken into account it is difficult to understand further delay in achieving agreement on an underground test ban, and that the potential risks of continuing underground nuclear-weapon tests would far outweigh any possible risks from ending such tests,

Recalling also that the Secretary-General, in his foreword to the report entitled "Comprehensive nuclear-test ban",¹⁹ submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, reiterated with special emphasis the opinion he had expressed nine years earlier and, after specifically referring to it, added: "I still hold that belief. The problem can and should be solved now",

Noting that in the same report, which was prepared in compliance with General Assembly decision 34/422 of 11 December 1979, the experts emphasized that non-nuclear-weapon States in general had come to regard the achievement of a comprehensive test ban as a litmus test of the determination of the nuclear-weapon States to halt the arms race, adding that verification of compliance no longer seemed to be an obstacle to reaching agreement,

Taking into account that the three nuclear-weapon States which act as depositaries of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water²⁰ undertook in that Treaty, almost twenty years ago, to seek the achievement of the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and that such an undertaking was explicitly reiterated in 1968 in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,²¹

Deploring that neither the Committee on Disarmament nor the General Assembly at its twelfth special session have been able to elaborate a comprehensive test-ban treaty.

1. *Reiterates once again its grave concern* that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

¹⁹ A/35/257

²⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43

²¹ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex

2. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority and constitutes a vital element for the success of efforts to prevent both vertical and horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons and a contribution to nuclear disarmament;

3. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and, meanwhile, to refrain from testing in the environments covered by that Treaty;

4. *Urges also* the three original parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to abide strictly by the undertakings contained therein to seek "to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time" and "to continue negotiations to this end";

5. *Urges likewise* all States members of the Committee on Disarmament:

(a) To bear in mind that if the consensus rule should not be used in such a manner as to prevent the establishment of subsidiary bodies for the effective discharge of the functions of the Committee, neither should it be used to prevent the approval of appropriate mandates for such subsidiary bodies;

(b) To assign to the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on item 1 of the Committee's agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", a mandate which should provide for the multilateral negotiation of a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests, to be initiated immediately after the beginning of the session of the Committee to be held in 1983;

(c) To exert their best endeavours in order that the Committee may transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session the multilaterally negotiated text of such a treaty;

6. *Calls upon* the States depositaries of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by virtue of their special responsibilities under those two Treaties and as a provisional measure, to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear-test explosions, either through a trilaterally agreed moratorium or through three unilateral moratoria;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons".

DOCUMENT A/37/655

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 43

[Original: English]
[2 December 1982]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/85: report of the Committee on Disarmament", was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/85 of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meeting from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 43, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr. 1);

(b) A letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);

(c) A letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982 (A/37/540-S/15454);

(d) A letter dated 25 October 1982 from the representative of Fiji to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting III, held at Suva from 14 to 18 October 1982 (A/37/586-S/15472).

5. On 17 November, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Ireland, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.40) entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty". The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 38th meeting, on 19th November and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Convinced of the urgent need for the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty capable of attracting the widest possible international support and adherence,

"Reaffirming its conviction that an end to nuclear-weapon testing by all States in all environments would be a major step towards ending the qualitative improvement, development and proliferation of nuclear weapons, a means of relieving the deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of radioactive contamination for the health of present and future generations and a measure of the utmost importance in bringing the nuclear arms race to an end,

"Recalling that the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water²⁰ undertook not to carry out any nuclear-weapon-test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, in the environments covered by that Treaty, and in that Treaty and in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons²¹ the parties expressed their determination to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

"Recalling also its previous resolutions on this subject,

"Recognizing the indispensable role of the Committee on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

"Convinced that the Committee on Disarmament should commence negotiations on such a treaty at the earliest possible date,

"Recognizing the importance to such a treaty of the work assigned by the Committee on Disarmament to 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,

"Stressing the importance of further efforts by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to facilitate the conclusion of such a treaty,

"1. Reiterates its grave concern that, despite the express wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States, nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated;

"2. Reaffirms its conviction that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is a matter of the greatest urgency and highest priority;

"3. Expresses the conviction that such a treaty would constitute a vital element for the success of efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race and the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons, and to prevent the expansion of existing nuclear arsenals and the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries;

"4. Notes that the Committee on Disarmament has established an *ad hoc* working group to discuss and define, through substantive examination, issues relating to verification and compliance, with a view to making further progress toward a nuclear-test ban;

"5. Further notes that the said *ad hoc* working group has initiated consideration of the issues under its mandate;

"6. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue the consideration of these issues and to take the necessary steps to initiate substantive negotiations in order that the draft of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be submitted to the General Assembly at the earliest possible date;

"7. Urges all members of the Committee on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to cooperate with the Committee in fulfilling these tasks;

"8. Also requests the Committee on Disarmament to determine, in the context of its negotiations on such a treaty, the institutional and administrative arrangements necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and an effective verification system;

"9. Calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to report on progress to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

"10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled 'Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty'."

6. On 26 November, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Ireland, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the

Niger, Norway, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Thailand and Uruguay sponsored a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.40/Rev.1), which added a new sixth preambular paragraph, new operative paragraph 5 and revised the language in operative paragraphs 2 and 4. (For the text, see para. 8 below). The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 45th meeting, on 26 November.

7. At the same meeting the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.40/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 92 to 1, with 34 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the urgent need for the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty capable of attracting the widest possible international support and adherence,

Reaffirming its conviction that an end to nuclear-weapon testing by all States in all environments would be a major step towards ending the qualitative improvement, development and proliferation of nuclear weapons, a means of relieving the deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of radio-active contamination for the health of present and future generations and a measure of the utmost importance in bringing the nuclear arms race to an end,

Recalling that the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under

Water²⁰ undertook not to carry out any nuclear-weapon-test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, in the environments covered by that Treaty, and that in that Treaty and in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons²¹ the parties expressed their determination to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on this subject,

Recognizing the indispensable role of the Committee on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Taking into account that part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament concerning consideration of the item entitled "Nuclear test ban" during its session in 1982 (A/37/27 and Corr. 1, sect. III. A),

Convinced that the Committee on Disarmament should commence negotiations on such a treaty at the earliest possible date,

Recognizing the importance to such a treaty of the work assigned by the Committee on Disarmament to 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,

Stressing the importance of further efforts by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to facilitate the conclusion of such a treaty,

1. *Reiterates its grave concern* that, despite the express wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States, nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated;

2. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the greatest urgency and highest priority;

3. *Expresses the conviction* that such a treaty would constitute a vital element for the success of efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race and the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons, and to prevent the expansion of existing nuclear arsenals and the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries;

4. *Notes* that the Committee on Disarmament, in the exercise of its responsibilities as the multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, established on 21 April 1982 an *Ad Hoc* Working Group under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear test ban", and, considering that discussion of specific issues in the first instance might facilitate progress towards negotiation of a nuclear test ban, requested the *Ad Hoc* Working Group:

(a) To discuss and define, through substantive examination, issues relating to verification and compliance, with a view to making further progress towards a nuclear test ban;

(b) To take into account all existing proposals and future initiatives and report to the Committee on the progress of its work before the conclusion of the session of 1982;

5. *Also notes* that the Committee on Disarmament agreed that it would thereafter take a decision on subsequent courses of action with a view to fulfilling its responsibilities in this regard;

6. *Further notes* that the *Ad Hoc* Working Group has initiated consideration of the issues under its mandate;

7. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to continue the consideration of these issues and to take the necessary steps to initiate substantive negotiations in order that the draft of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be submitted to the General Assembly at the earliest possible date;

8. *Urges* all members of the Committee on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to co-operate with the Committee in fulfilling these tasks;

9. *Also requests* the Committee on Disarmament to de-

termine, in the context of its negotiations on such a treaty, the institutional and administrative arrangements necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and an effective verification system;

10. *Calls upon* the Committee on Disarmament to report on progress to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

DOCUMENT A/37/656

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 44

[Original: English]

[6 December 1982]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 36/86 A and B of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 44, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General (A/37/432);

(b) A letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);

(c) A letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982 (A/37/540-S/15454).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.37

5. On 17 November, Kenya, on behalf of the group of African States, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.37) entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa". The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Kenya at the 37th meeting, on 19 November.

6. At its 44th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.37 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by a recorded vote of 99 to 8, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

(b) Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.37, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 110 to none, with 13 abstentions²² (for the text, see para 9 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi,

²² The delegation of Japan subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution and the delegation of Canada that it had intended to abstain.

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, 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 Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.38

7. On 17 November, Kenya, on behalf of the group of African States, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.38), entitled "Nuclear capability of South Africa" which was later also sponsored by Qatar. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Kenya at the 37th meeting, on 19 November.

8. At the 44th meeting, on 26th November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.38 by a recorded vote of 107 to 6, with 10 abstentions²³ (for the text, see para. 9 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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.

²³ The delegation of Suriname subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

Against: Belgium, France, Israel, Suriname, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal.

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

A

Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa²⁴ 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 earliest resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961 on the subject, as well as resolutions 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980 and 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-weapon-free zone, in particular resolution 33/63 in which it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent,

Noting with concern that South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear-weapon capability seriously jeopardizes the realization of the objective of a denuclearized Africa and poses a grave danger not only to the security of African States but also to international peace and security,

Taking note of the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective,²⁵ in particular its recommendation that all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa should cease,

Expressing its indignation that certain Western countries and Israel have, in flagrant and defiant violation of its pertinent resolutions and in utter disregard of international concern on the subject, continued to collaborate with South Africa in the nuclear field, despite the risk and danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons which the nuclear programme of the racist régime represents and poses to the legitimate right of African States to live in peace within secure borders,

Recalling its decision, contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, that the Security Council should take appropriate steps to prevent the frustration of the objective of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa,²⁶

²⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

²⁵ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14179

²⁶ Resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).

Recalling that in the Final Document it noted that the accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, present a challenging and an increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm.

1. *Once again reiterates* its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. *Condemns* all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, since such collaboration enables it to frustrate, *inter alia*, the objective of the Declaration of the Denuclearization of Africa which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

3. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, including the provision to it of such related dual-purpose materials as computers, electronic equipment and related technology;

4. *Requests* the Security Council, for the purposes of disarmament, to take enforcement measures through strict adherence by all States to its relevant decisions to prevent any racist régimes from acquiring any arms or arms technology;

5. *Requests* the Security Council, in this connection, to conclude expeditiously its consideration of the recommendations of the Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo, rendering it more effective and prohibiting in particular all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

6. *Demands* that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

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

B

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980 and 36/86 A of 9 December 1981,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa²⁴ 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 that, in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978, it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent of Africa or elsewhere,

Recalling also that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly²⁷ it noted that the accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of arma-

ments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, presented a challenging and an increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,

Alarmed that South Africa's nuclear programme has enabled it to acquire a nuclear-weapon capability and that that capability has been enhanced by the continued support and active collaboration which certain Western countries and Israel have readily given to it in pursuance of their economic interests and geostrategic designs, in gross violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Taking note of the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective,²⁵ as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 473 (1980),²⁸

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 9 September 1980²⁹ as well as his reports of 3 September 1981³⁰ and 20 September 1982 (A/37/432) submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 35/146 A and 36/86 A on the nuclear capability of South Africa,

Gravely concerned that South Africa, in flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, has continued its military attacks against independent States of southern Africa, in particular Angola, part of which still remains occupied by South African forces, and has increased its acts of subversion aimed at destabilizing those States,

Expressing its utter disappointment that certain Western countries have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in its nuclear and military build-up and have, by a ready recourse to the use of the veto, consistently frustrated every effort at the United Nations to deal with the South African question,

1. *Deplores* the massive build-up of South Africa's military machine, including its frenzied acquisition of a nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

2. *Reaffirms* that the racist régime's acquisition of nuclear capability constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

3. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider substantively the question of South Africa's nuclear capability pursuant, *inter alia*, to the findings of the Group of Experts on South Africa's Plan and Capability in the Nuclear Field³¹ appointed by the Secretary-General;

4. *Requests* the Security Council, for the purposes of disarmament, to take enforcement measures, through strict adherence by all States to its relevant decisions, to prevent any racist régimes from acquiring arms or arms technology;

5. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime, including the provision to it of such materials as computers, electronic equipment and related technology;

²⁸ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14167*

²⁹ A/35/402 and Corr 1.

³⁰ A/36/430

³¹ A/35/402 and Corr 1, annex.

²⁷ Resolution S/10-2, para 12

6. *Demands* that South Africa respect international concern for peace and stability in Africa by terminating forthwith its development of the capability to produce nuclear weapons and that it submit all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

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

DOCUMENT A/37/657

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 45

[Original: English]
[6 December 1982]

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-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/87 A of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 45, the Committee had before it a letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278).

5. On 17 November, Egypt submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.49) entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East", which was introduced by its representative at the 38th meeting, on 19 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980 and 36/87 of 9 December 1981 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

"*Recalling also* the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60-63, in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,³²

"*Emphasizing* the basic provisions of the above resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, 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 and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and declare their support for the establishment of the zone and deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

"*Noting* that already eleven Middle Eastern States are parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,²¹

"*Realizing* that adherence to the aforementioned Treaty by all States of the region would be conducive to a speedy establishment of the nuclear-weapon-free zone,

"*Reaffirming* the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

"*Emphasizing further* that all peaceful nuclear facilities should be protected against military attacks, nuclear or conventional,

"*Bearing in mind* the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

"*Desirous* to build on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

"1. *Resolves* that the adherence by all parties in the region to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

"2. *Invites* those parties in the region which have not yet done so, to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

"3. *Calls upon* all countries of the region that have not yet done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

³² Resolution S-10/2

“4. *Invites* those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with the relevant paragraph of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

“5. *Invites further* those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

“6. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance to the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and spirit of the present resolution;

“7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution;

“8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled “Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East.”

6. On 24 November, Egypt submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.49/Rev.1) in which the fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of the original text were deleted, a new operative paragraph 1 was added, and preambular paragraph 7 was reworded as follows:

“*Emphasizing further* the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,”.

7. At its 45th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.49/Rev.1 without a vote (for the text, 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:

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980 and 36/87 of 9 December 1981 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,³²

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, 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 and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing further the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous to build on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

1. *Urges* all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of 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;²¹

2. *Calls upon* all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Invites* those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with the relevant paragraph of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

4. *Invites further* those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

5. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and spirit of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled “Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East”.

DOCUMENT A/37/658

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 46

[Original: English]
[30 November 1982]

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-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/88 of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 46, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General (A/37/433);

(b) A letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278).

5. At the 30th meeting, on 10 November, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.14) entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

6. At its 41st meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.14 by a recorded vote of 79 to 2, with 39 abstentions³³ (for the text, see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Bhutan, India.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

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 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, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980 and 36/88 of 9 December 1981 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

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

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

Noting the 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,

Further recalling that, in its resolution 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 Assembly³² regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

³³ The delegations of Costa Rica and Guyana subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (A/37/433),

1. *Reaffirms* its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;
2. *Urges once again* the States of South Asia and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as may be interested to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to this objective;
3. *Calls upon* those nuclear-weapon States that have

not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render such assistance as may be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;
5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

DOCUMENT A/37/659

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 47

[Original: English]
[3 December 1982]

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 Committee on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/89 of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 47, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr.1);

(b) A letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.43.

5. On 17 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, the Niger, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam and Yemen submitted a draft resolution

(A/C.1/37/L.43). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic at the 36th meeting, on 18 November.

6. At its 41st meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.43 by a recorded vote of 99 to none, with 26 abstentions (for the text, see para. 10 below, draft resolution A). The vote was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.46 and Rev. 1

7. On 17 November, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution

(A/C.1/37/L.46) entitled "Renunciation of the use of new discoveries and scientific and technical achievements for military purposes", which was later also sponsored by Mali and Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic at the 36th meeting, on 18 November.

8. On 24 November, the sponsors submitted a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.46/Rev.1), in which the operative paragraph, which read:

"Calls upon all States to renounce the use of new discoveries and scientific and technological achievements for military purposes."

was replaced by the following text:

"Calls upon all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes."

9. At its 44th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.46/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 89 to 10, with 18 abstentions (for the text, see para. 10 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Spain.

Recommendation of the First Committee

10. 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

New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3479 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/74 of 10 December 1976, 32/84 A of 12 December 1977,

33/66 B of 14 December 1978, 34/79 of 11 December 1979, 35/149 of 12 December 1980 and 36/89 of 9 December 1981 concerning the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 39 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,³⁴ according to which qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are both important for halting the arms race and 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 Final Document 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 aimed at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction should be appropriately pursued.

Expressing once again its firm belief, in the light of the decisions adopted at the tenth special session, 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 that in the course of its session in 1982 the Committee on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons",

Noting with satisfaction that in the course of its session in 1982 the Committee on Disarmament held informal meetings on this item with the participation of qualified governmental experts,

Convinced that all ways and means should be utilized to prevent the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Taking into consideration the part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament relating to this question (A/37/27 and Corr.1, paras. 76, 77 and 84-89),

1. *Requests the Committee on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to intensify negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, with a view to preparing a draft comprehensive 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 draft possible agreements on particular types of such weapons;*

2. *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;*

3. *Calls upon the States permanent members of the Security Council, as well as upon other militarily significant States, to make declarations, identical in substance, concerning the refusal to create new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, as a first*

³⁴ Resolution S-10/2

step towards the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on this subject, bearing in mind that such declarations would be approved thereafter by a decision of the Security Council:

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

5. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-eighth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth 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".

B

Renunciation of the use of new discoveries and scientific and technological achievements for military purposes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 39 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,³⁴ according to which qualitative and quantitative measures are both important for halting the arms race and 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, so that, ultimately, scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes.

Recalling its Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind,³⁵

Noting that scientific and technological progress has become one of the most important factors in the development of mankind,

Noting with concern that new discoveries and scientific and technological achievements can be used to intensify dangerously the arms race,

Recognizing the necessity to ensure that scientific and technological progress is used exclusively to serve the peaceful aspirations of humanity,

Aware that the time has come to consider ways to solve the problem of renunciation of the use of new discoveries and scientific and technological achievements for military purposes,

Calls upon all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes.

³⁵ Resolution 3384 (XXX)

DOCUMENT A/37/660

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 48

[Original: English]
[6 December 1982]

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-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/90 of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 48, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/37/29);

(b) A letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);

(c) A letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982 (A/37/540-S/15454);

(d) A letter dated 25 October 1982 from the representative of Fiji to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting III, held at Suva from 14 to 18 October 1982 (A/37/586-S/15472);

(e) A note verbale dated 30 November 1982 from the representatives of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint statement of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics related to the recommendation contained in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/C.1/37/11).

5. At the 44th meeting, on 26 November, the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean, introduced the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and the draft resolution recommended by that Committee in paragraph 19 of its report.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the administrative and financial implications (A/C.1/37/L.76).

7. At its 50th meeting, on 2 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution recommended by the *Ad Hoc* Committee without a vote (for the text, 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:

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, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980 and 36/90 of 9 December 1981, and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it stated that the establishment of zones of peace in various regions of the world under appropriate conditions to be clearly defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone, taking into account the characteristics of the zone and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and in conformity with international law, can contribute to strengthening the security of States within such zones and to international peace and security as a whole,³⁶

Recalling further the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,³⁷

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Recalling its decision, taken at the thirty-fourth session in resolution 34/80 B, to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo during 1981,

Recalling further its decision, taken at the thirty-fifth session in resolution 35/150, to make every effort, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area, particularly recent developments, as well as the progress made in the harmonization of views, to finalize, in accordance with its normal methods of work, all preparations for the Conference, including the dates for its convening,

Recalling the exchange of varied views in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean in 1982 and noting that, while some progress has been made, a number of issues remain to be resolved,

Noting the exchange of views on the adverse political and security climate in the region,

Noting also that the *Ad Hoc* Committee has failed to reach consensus on the dates for the convening, during 1983, of the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo,

³⁶ Resolution S-10/2, para. 64

³⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/34/45 and Corr 1)*

Convinced that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived in the context of their confrontation, gives urgency to the need to take practical steps for the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

Considering that all other foreign military presence in the area, whenever it is contrary to the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and the purposes and principles of the Charter, further gives greater urgency to the need to take practical steps towards the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

Considering also that the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean requires the active participation of and full co-operation among the littoral and hinterland States, the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users to ensure conditions of peace and security based on the purposes and principles of the Charter as well as the general principles of international law,

Considering further that the creation of a zone of peace requires co-operation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, and respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland States,

Calling for the renewal of genuinely constructive efforts through the exercise of the political will necessary for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,

Deeply concerned at the danger posed by the grave and ominous developments in the area and the resulting sharp deterioration of peace, security and stability which particularly seriously affect the littoral and hinterland States, as well as international peace and security,

Convinced that the continued deterioration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area is an important consideration bearing on the question of the early convening of the Conference and that the easing of tension in the area would enhance the prospect of success being achieved by the Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/37/29) and the exchange of views in the Committee;

2. *Regrets* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee has failed to reach consensus on the finalization of dates for the convening, during 1983, of the Conference on the Indian Ocean, and takes note of the views expressed relating to the need for the convening of the Conference during the first half of 1984;

3. *Emphasizes* its decision to convene the Conference at Colombo as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, adopted in 1971;

4. *Emphasizes also*, in pursuance of that decision and in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area, its decision to request the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue its efforts for the necessary harmonization of views on the remaining issues related to the convening of the Conference;

5. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue its work on the necessary harmonization of views on the relevant

issues, including those set forth in paragraph 4 above, and to make every effort to accomplish the necessary preparatory work for the Conference, including consideration of its convening not later than the first half of 1984;

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

7. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to hold three further sessions in 1983 of a duration of two weeks each, with the possibility of holding a fourth session to be considered as required;

8. *Requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date;

9. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

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

DOCUMENT A/37/661

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 49

[Original: English]
[3 December 1982]

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-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/91 of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 49, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (A/37/28);

(b) A letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);

(c) A letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982 (A/37/540-S/15454).

5. On 16 November, Burundi, Peru, Poland, Spain and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.28), subsequently also sponsored by Mali, Mongolia and Qatar, which was introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference, at the 38th meeting on 19 November.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the administrative and financial implications (A/C.1/37/L.71).

7. At its 45th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.28 by a recorded vote of 125 to none³⁸ (for the text, see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

³⁸ The delegations of Cyprus, the Gambia and Rwanda subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

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, 32/89 of 12 December 1977, 33/69 of 14 December 1978, 34/81 of 11 December 1979, 35/151 of 12 December 1980 and 36/91 of 9 December 1981,

Reiterating its conviction that all the 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 conviction that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could provide 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/37/28),

Recalling that, in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,³⁹ it decided that, at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 23 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, the General Assembly considered it pertinent also to recall that in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly it had stated that at the earliest appropriate time a world disarmament conference should be convened, with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

³⁹ Resolution S-10/2

Recalling further that although the General Assembly, at its twelfth special session, did not make any recommendations on the question of a world disarmament conference, in its report to the Assembly the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Twelfth Special Session recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration,⁴⁰

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that in its report to the General Assembly the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference stated, *inter alia*, the following:

“Having regard for the important requirements of a world disarmament conference to be convened at the earliest appropriate time, with universal participation and with adequate preparation, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 64 of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Twelfth Special Session, should take up the question at its thirty-seventh regular session for its further consideration, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolution 36/91, adopted by consensus, in particular paragraph 1 of the said resolution” (A/37/28, para. 17);

2. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

3. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons, in order to remain currently informed of their attitudes, as well as with all other States, and to consider any possible relevant proposals and observations which might be made to the Committee, especially having in mind paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

4. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled “World Disarmament Conference”.

⁴⁰ A/S-12/32, para. 64

DOCUMENT A/37/662*

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 50

[Original: English]
[6 December 1982]

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) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;

“(c) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;

“(d) Nuclear weapons in all aspects: report of the Committee on Disarmament;

“(e) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;

“(f) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;

“(g) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Committee on Disarmament;

“(h) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session: report of the Committee on Disarmament”

was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 33/71 D of 14 December 1978 and 36/92 A to M of 9 December 1981.

*Incorporating document A/37/662/Corr.1, dated 27 January 1983

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 50, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr.1);

(b) The report of the Disarmament Commission (A/37/42);

(c) A letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);

(d) A letter dated 9 August 1982 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the Presidium of the League of the German Democratic Republic for the United Nations on the outcome of the twelfth special session of the General Assembly (A/37/380);

(e) The report of the Secretary-General on Disarmament Week (A/37/455 and Add.1);

(f) A letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982 (A/37/540-S/15454);

(g) The report of the Secretary-General on the status of multilateral disarmament agreements (A/37/560);

(h) A letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions adopted by the 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982 (A/37/578);

(i) A letter dated 25 October 1982 from the representative of Fiji to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting III, held at Suva from 14 to 18 October 1982 (A/37/586-S/15472);

(j) A letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the address by participants in the Soviet peace movements to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly (A/C.1/37/4);

(k) A letter dated 29 October 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolution adopted at a solemn meeting held on 25 October, at Hanoi, in response to the "International Week of Action for Disarmament" (A/C.1/37/8).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.11

5. On 5 November, the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.11) entitled "Obligation of States to contribute to effective disarmament negotiations", which was introduced by its representative at the 29th meeting, on 9 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the General Assembly adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

"Recalling its resolutions S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 34/83 C of 11 December 1979, 35/46 of 3 December 1980, 35/152 E of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 M of 9 December 1981,

"Deploing that no tangible progress has been achieved in the implementation of these resolutions,

"Stressing the importance of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly⁴¹ as the comprehensive and long-term basis for efforts towards halting and reversing the arms race, which was unanimously and categorically reaffirmed by all Member States at the twelfth special session,

"Recalling paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, stating that 'all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations' and that 'consequently all States have the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament', and stating further that 'while disarmament is the responsibility of all States, the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and, together with other militarily significant States, for halting and reversing the arms race', and that 'it is therefore important to secure their active participation',

"Bearing in mind the fundamental importance of disarmament for the accomplishment of the principal purpose of the United Nations, i.e. maintaining international peace and security and settling international disputes by peaceful means,

"Convinced that the active participation of Member States in effective disarmament negotiations is imperative for discharging their responsibility to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security,

"Stressing the commitment of States, which they have undertaken under terms of international law in various existing international instruments, to conduct negotiations which would lead to early agreements on disarmament measures, in particular on nuclear disarmament, and which serve the overall objective of general and complete disarmament,

"Bearing in mind the solemn commitment of all Member States to the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and their pledge to respect the priorities in disarmament negotiations as agreed to in its Programme of Action,⁴²

⁴¹ Resolution S-10/2

⁴² *Ibid.*, sect. III

“Fully aware of the profound preoccupation of people everywhere over the growing risk of nuclear war, the prevention of which is the most acute and urgent task of the present day.

“Aware also of the necessity to proceed to serious negotiations on disarmament in good faith, aimed at the achievement of early results, in particular at the prevention of nuclear war, in order to save mankind from the most acute danger facing it.

“1. Expresses its alarm about the continued escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, which is constantly increasing the danger of nuclear war, while disarmament negotiations are being endlessly protracted, blocked or discontinued;

“2. Expresses its conviction that it is the foremost obligation of all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and the other militarily significant States, to live up to their commitment undertaken in international instruments and to the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session of the General Assembly and to conduct, without any pre-conditions, serious negotiations in good faith on arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of the equality, reciprocity and undiminished security of each side;

“3. Urges these States to intensify their efforts and to bring to a successful end the negotiations currently being held in the Committee on Disarmament and other international forums, to resume suspended negotiations and to start new negotiations on effective international agreements according to the priorities established in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

“4. Recommends that the Committee on Disarmament should concentrate its work on the substantive and priority items on its agenda with a view to achieving tangible results in order to make a major contribution to the implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the tenth special session of the General Assembly and to the accomplishment of the tasks set forth in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;⁴³

“5. Calls upon States engaged in disarmament negotiations outside the United Nations framework to intensify their efforts with a view to achieving concrete results without delay, and to implement such results immediately so as to create favourable conditions for further progress;

“6. Calls upon all States to refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations as well as to implement without delay agreements achieved in negotiations within and outside the United Nations framework;

“7. Invites all States engaged in disarmament and/or arms limitation and reduction negotiations outside the United Nations framework to keep the General Assembly and the Committee on Disarmament informed of the results of such negotiations in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document;

“8. Recommends that at subsequent sessions of the General Assembly special attention should be attached to the continuous review of the status of disarmament negotiations on the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels.”

⁴³ Resolution 35/46, annex

6. At the 40th meeting, on 23 November, the German Democratic Republic indicated that it would not insist on this draft resolution being put to the vote, in view of the fact that parts of the text had been incorporated into draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.26/Rev.1, of which the German Democratic Republic had become a sponsor.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.12 and Rev.1

7. On 5 November, Indonesia, Mexico and Sweden submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.12), subsequently also sponsored by Colombia, Ghana and Yugoslavia, which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 27th meeting, on 5 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

“The General Assembly,

“Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it approved by consensus a declaration contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which, *inter alia*, it proclaimed that, in order to effectively discharge the central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament which belong to the United Nations in accordance with its Charter, the United Nations should be kept appropriately informed of all steps in this field, whether unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral, without prejudice to the progress of negotiations;⁴⁴

“Recalling also that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, Member States reiterated ‘their solemn commitment’ to implement the Final Document, the validity of which received their ‘unanimous and categorical reaffirmation’;⁴⁵

“1. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in conformity with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to transmit to the General Assembly, before 22 November 1982, authentic official information on the proposals respectively submitted by them—as well as on the meaning and scope which they attribute to such proposals—in the bilateral conversations relating to nuclear weapons of intermediate or medium range begun at Geneva on 30 November 1981, and those which, with the acronym START, deal with strategic nuclear weapons and began in the same city on 29 June 1982;

“2. In the light of the contents of the reports received from the two above-mentioned States, the General Assembly will examine whether to formulate recommendations in connection with this matter and, in the affirmative, which would be the most appropriate.”

8. At the 39th meeting, on 22 November, the representative of Mexico introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.12/Rev.1), in which a third preambular paragraph was added and the two operative paragraphs were replaced by three new operative paragraphs.

9. At its 40th meeting, on 23 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.12/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 99 to 1, with 28 abstentions (for the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan,

⁴⁴ Resolution S-10/2, para. 27.

⁴⁵ A/S-12/32, para. 62

Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.19

10. On 11 November, Afghanistan, Angola, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yemen submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.19) entitled "International co-operation for disarmament", subsequently also sponsored by Benin, Guinea, Guyana and Mali, which was introduced by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the 34th meeting, on 16 November.

11. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.19 by a recorded vote of 92 to 14, with 17 abstentions⁴⁶ (for the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan,

Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.21 and Rev.1

12. On 12 November, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.21) entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", subsequently also sponsored by Cuba and Mongolia, which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 33rd meeting, on 15 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"[Same text as in draft resolution C in paragraph 33 below, with the exception of the fourteenth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 1.]

"Considering that possibilities will continue to be explored in the Committee on Disarmament for reaching agreement on a negotiating role for the Committee, bearing in mind the high priority accorded to the question of the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

"1. Calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to initiate negotiations regarding the elaboration of a nuclear disarmament programme, in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to establish for this purpose an ad hoc working group on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament;"

13. On 19 November, a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.21/Rev.1) was submitted by the sponsors.

14. At its 43rd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.21/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 94 to 18, with 10 abstentions⁴⁷ (for the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,

⁴⁶ The delegation of Cyprus subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

⁴⁷ The delegations of Angola and the Sudan subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Angola, Greece, Guatemala, Israel, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Uruguay, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.24

15. On 15 November, Afghanistan, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, India, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Mozambique submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.24) entitled "Disarmament Week", subsequently also sponsored by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Congo, Mali, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam, which was introduced by the representative of Mongolia at the 34th meeting, on 16 November.

16. At its 39th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.24 without a vote (for the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution D).

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.25

17. On 15 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.25) entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon", which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 34th meeting, on 16 November.

18. At its 39th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.25 by a recorded vote of 59 to 14, with 52 abstentions (for the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic

of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Iceland, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.26 and Rev.1

19. On 15 November, Algeria, Argentina, the Bahamas, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.26) entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session", subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Benin, the Congo, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Qatar and Sierra Leone, which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 36th meeting, on 18 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"[Same text as in draft resolution F in paragraph 33 below, with the exception of the fifth preambular paragraph, the eleventh preambular paragraph—which did not form part of the text—and operative paragraphs 3 and 4.]

"Convinced that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and that, in this respect, the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States have special obligations and responsibilities,

"3. Invites all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to undertake urgent measures with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions of the General Assembly at its tenth special session and to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in its Programme of Action as well as in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly;

"4. Urges all Member States to exert the greatest effort to stimulate and accelerate disarmament negotia-

tions at all levels, and to achieve rapid progress in resolving various disarmament issues:'.

20. On 22 November the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.26/Rev.1).

21. At its 44th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.26/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 114 to none, with 10 abstentions (for the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.27

22. On 15 November, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.27) entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament", subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Benin, Colombia, the Congo, the German Democratic Republic, Madagascar and the United Republic of Cameroon, which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 35th meeting, on 17 November.

23. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.27 by a recorded vote of 113 to none, with 17 abstentions (for the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican

Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.42

24. On 17 November, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Liberia, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.42) entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", subsequently also sponsored by the Bahamas, Ecuador, Morocco and Zaire, which was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 36th meeting, on 18 November.

25. At its 44th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.42 by a recorded vote of 125 to none (for the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, 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 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.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.45

26. On 17 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.45) entitled "Prevention of nuclear war", subsequently also sponsored by Benin, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, the German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Qatar and Sri Lanka, which was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 36th meeting, on 18 November.

27. At its 43rd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.45 by a recorded vote of 111 to none, with 17 abstentions (for the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.47

28. On 17 November, Cuba and the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.47) entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war", subsequently also sponsored by Romania and Viet Nam, which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 37th meeting, on 19 November.

29. At its 41st meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.47 by a recorded vote of 87 to 19, with 18 abstentions (for the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bul-

garia, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, China, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Uruguay, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.55

30. On 18 November, Argentina, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, the Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Republic of Cameroon and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.55) entitled "Monitoring of international disarmament agreements and strengthening of international security: proposal for the establishment of an international satellite monitoring agency", subsequently also sponsored by Algeria, Costa Rica, Liberia and Malta, which was introduced by the representative of France at the 39th meeting, on 22 November.

31. At the 41st meeting, on 23 November, the representative of France orally revised the draft resolution, adding a new operative paragraph 4.

32. At its 43rd meeting on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.55, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 109 to 9, with 8 abstentions⁴⁸ (for the text, see para. 33 below, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

⁴⁸ The delegation of Cyprus subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Cuba, Cyprus, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, United States of America, Viet Nam.

Recommendation 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

Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it approved by consensus a declaration, contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which, *inter alia*, it proclaimed that, in order effectively to discharge the central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament which belong to the United Nations in accordance with its Charter, the United Nations should be kept appropriately informed of all steps in this field, whether unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral, without prejudice to the progress of negotiations,⁴⁴

Recalling also that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, Member States reiterated "their solemn commitment" to implement the Final Document, the validity of which received their "unanimous and categorical reaffirmation",⁴⁵

Noting that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have been carrying out at Geneva two series of bilateral nuclear arms negotiations, begun on 30 November 1981 and 29 June 1982 respectively,

1. *Requests* the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to transmit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 September 1983, a joint report or two separate reports on the stage reached in their above-mentioned negotiations, for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

2. *Also requests* the two negotiating parties to bear constantly in mind that not only their national interests but also the vital interests of all the peoples of the world are at stake in this question;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations".

B

International co-operation for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Stressing again the urgent need for an active and sustained effort to intensify the comprehensive implementation of the recommendations and decisions unanimously adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, as contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴¹ and confirmed in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴⁹ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament of 11 December 1979⁵⁰ and General Assembly resolution 36/92 D of 9 December 1981,

Deeply concerned over the danger of a nuclear war, the continued arms race and the danger of unleashing a further, qualitatively new round of the arms race, all of which have an extraordinarily negative impact on the international situation,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, halting the nuclear-arms race and attaining disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security,

Bearing in mind the vital interest of all nations in the attainment of effective disarmament measures, which would release considerable financial and material resources to be used for the economic and social development of all States, in particular developing countries,

Considering the importance of manifestations of popular peace and anti-nuclear movements against the arms race and the escalation of the danger of nuclear war throughout the world,

Convinced of the need to strengthen constructive international co-operation, based on the political goodwill of States, for successful negotiations on disarmament, in accordance with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Emphasizing the duty of States to co-operate for the preservation of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as confirmed 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, of 24 October 1970,⁵¹ the obligation to co-operate actively and constructively for the attainment of the aims of disarmament being an indispensable part of that duty,

Expressing the conviction that concrete manifestations of political goodwill, including unilateral measures, such as an obligation not to make first use of nuclear weapons, improve conditions for resolving disarmament issues in a spirit of co-operation among States,

⁴⁹ A/S-12/32

⁵⁰ Resolution 34/88.

⁵¹ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex

Taking into consideration the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in combining efforts and in supporting and developing active co-operation among States aimed at the solution of disarmament problems.

1. *Calls upon* all States, in implementing the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to make active use of the principles and ideas contained in the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament by actively participating in disarmament negotiations, with a view to achieving concrete results, and by conducting them on the basis of equality and undiminished security and the non-use of force in international relations, refraining at the same time from developing new directions and channels of the arms race;

2. *Declares* that the elaboration and dissemination of any doctrines and concepts justifying the unleashing of nuclear war endanger world peace, lead to deterioration of the international situation and further intensification of the arms race and are detrimental to the generally recognized necessity of international co-operation for disarmament;

3. *Declares* that the use of force in international relations as well as in attempts to prevent the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples⁵² is a phenomenon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament;

4. *Appeals* to States which are members of military or political groupings to promote, on the basis of the Final Document, in the spirit of international co-operation for disarmament, the gradual mutual limitation of military activities of these groupings, thus creating conditions for their dissolution;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States to cultivate and disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign,⁵³ the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament, *inter alia* through their educational systems, mass media and cultural policies;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to consider, in order further to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, measures aimed at strengthening the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament through research, education, information, communication and culture.

C

Nuclear weapons in all aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it expressed its profound preoccupation over the danger of war, in particular nuclear war, the prevention of which remains the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Reaffirming once again that nuclear weapons pose the most serious threat to mankind and its survival and that it is therefore essential to proceed with nuclear disarmament and 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.

⁵² Resolution 1514 (XV)

⁵³ A/S-12/32, annex V

Stressing again that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons alone are more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth, and bearing in mind the devastating results which nuclear war would have on belligerents and non-belligerents alike,

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it decided that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war had the highest priority and that it was essential to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons,

Recalling further that, in its resolution 35/152 B of 12 December 1980, it noted with alarm the increased risk of a nuclear catastrophe associated both with the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and with the adoption of the new doctrine of limited or partial use of nuclear weapons giving rise to illusions of the admissibility and acceptability of a nuclear conflict,

Noting with alarm that to the doctrine of a limited nuclear war was later added the concept of a protracted nuclear war,

Noting also with alarm that these dangerous doctrines lead to a new twist in the spiral of the arms race, which may seriously hamper the reaching of agreement on nuclear disarmament,

Stressing the urgent need for the cessation of the development and deployment of new types and systems of nuclear weapons as a step on the road to nuclear disarmament,

Stressing again that priority in disarmament negotiations should be given to nuclear weapons, and referring to paragraphs 49 and 54 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴¹

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 J of 11 December 1979, 35/152 B and C of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 E of 9 December 1981,

Noting that the Committee on Disarmament, during its session held in 1982, discussed the question of the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and, in particular, the establishment of an *ad hoc* working group for negotiations on that question,

Regretting, however, that the Committee on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the establishment of an *ad hoc* working group for the purpose of undertaking multilateral negotiations on the question of the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament,

Considering that efforts will continue to be made in order to enable the Committee on Disarmament to fulfil its negotiating role with regard to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, bearing in mind the high priority accorded to this question in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Convinced that the Committee on Disarmament is the most suitable forum for the preparation and conduct of negotiations on nuclear disarmament,

1. *Calls upon* the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and especially to elaborate a nuclear disarmament programme, and to establish for this purpose an *ad hoc* working group on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and on nuclear disarmament;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Committee on Disarmament".

D

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned over the continuing 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,

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and by international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament,⁵⁴

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session,⁴⁹ in particular the recommendation that, in view of the fact that Disarmament Week has played a useful role in fostering the objectives of disarmament, the week starting 24 October should continue to be widely observed as Disarmament Week,

Recognizing the important role which the mass information organs of the United Nations can play in promoting more active involvement of governmental and public organizations in Disarmament Week,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States and international and national non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week (A/37/455 and Add.1);

3. *Invites* all States that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week,⁵⁵ prepared by the Secretary-General;

4. *Invites* the relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race and requests them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;

5. *Invites* Governments, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

6. *Invites* international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare annually, within existing resources, a compilation of the information collected by the relevant departments of the Secretariat, as well as at United Nations information centres, pertaining to the holding of Disarmament Week in the preceding year;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report containing the information referred to in paragraphs 4 to 7 above.

E

Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴¹ in which it is stated that the achievement of nuclear disarmament will require urgent negotiations of agreements, *inter alia*, on the cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems,

Stressing that the nuclear neutron weapon represents a further step in the qualitative arms race in the field of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/92 K of 9 December 1981, entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon",

Sharing the world-wide concern expressed by Member States, as well as by non-governmental organizations, over the continued and expanded production and introduction of the nuclear neutron weapon in military arsenals, which escalates the nuclear-arms race and significantly lowers the threshold of nuclear war,

Aware of the inhumane effects of that weapon, which constitutes a grave threat, particularly to the unprotected civilian population,

Noting the consideration by the Committee on Disarmament during its session held in 1982 of issues connected with the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, as well as the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon (A/37/27 and Corr.1, Sect. III.B),

Regretting that the Committee on Disarmament was not able to reach agreement on the commencement of negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament or on the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon in an appropriate organizational framework,

1. *Reaffirms* its request to the Committee on Disarmament to start without delay negotiations within an appropriate organizational framework with a view to concluding a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion of this question by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session and at its thirty-seventh session;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon".

⁵⁴ Resolution S-10/2, para 102.

⁵⁵ A/34/436

F

*Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session**The General Assembly,*

Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴⁹ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 34/83 C of 11 December 1979, 35/46 of 3 December 1980, 35/152 E of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 M of 9 December 1981 and its decision S-12/24 of 10 July 1982,

Regretting that at its twelfth special session it was not able to achieve, despite the expectations of the international community and the efforts exerted by a large number of Member States, the main objectives of that session, namely, to adopt a comprehensive programme of disarmament and to give further impetus to, and assess the implementation of, the decisions and recommendations of the tenth special session, as well as certain urgent measures for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament,

Noting with deep concern that the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session have not been implemented, that, between the two special sessions on disarmament, the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, has gained in intensity, that urgent measures to prevent nuclear war and for disarmament have not been adopted and that open threats, pressures and military intervention against independent States and violation of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations have taken place, posing the most serious threat to international peace and security,

Convinced that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and that, in this respect, the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States have the primary responsibility,

Deeply concerned that negotiations on disarmament issues are lagging far behind the rapid technological development in the field of armaments and the relentless growth of military arsenals,

Considering it imperative to give a new impetus to negotiations on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future,

Convinced that the success of disarmament negotiations, in which all the peoples of the world have a vital interest, can be achieved through the active participation of Member States in such negotiations, contributing thereby to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Recalling with satisfaction that at its twelfth special session it unanimously and categorically reaffirmed the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴¹ as well as the solemn commitment of all Member States to it and their pledge to respect the priorities in disarmament negotiations, as agreed to in the Programme of Action contained therein,

Recalling the commitment of States undertaken in various international agreements to negotiate on disarmament measures, in particular on nuclear disarmament,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* over the constant deterioration of international relations, as well as the intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, which directly threatens international peace and security and increases the danger of outbreak of war, in particular nuclear war;

2. *Calls upon* all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at promoting international security and leading to the effective halting and reversing of the arms race and to disarmament;

3. *Invites* all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to take urgent measures with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly concerning nuclear disarmament, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action of the Final Document and in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly;

4. *Urges* all Member States to exert the greatest effort to stimulate and accelerate disarmament negotiations in good faith at all levels and to achieve rapid progress in resolving various disarmament issues;

5. *Calls upon* the Committee on Disarmament to concentrate its work on the substantive and priority items on its agenda, to proceed to negotiations on nuclear disarmament without further delay and to elaborate, as soon as possible, drafts of international agreements on those disarmament issues which have been the object of negotiations over a number of years, particularly a treaty on a nuclear-weapon-test ban and on a complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

6. *Calls upon* members of the Committee on Disarmament, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, to show a greater measure of readiness and flexibility in further negotiations on the elaboration of a draft comprehensive programme of disarmament and thus enable the Committee to submit, pursuant to the decision of the twelfth special session, a revised draft of such a programme to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

7. *Calls upon* the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in considering various issues of disarmament on its agenda and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session concrete recommendations with a view to contributing to a solution of outstanding issues;

8. *Calls upon* nuclear-weapon States engaged in separate negotiations on issues of nuclear disarmament to exert the utmost effort with a view to achieving concrete results in those negotiations and thus contribute to the success of multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament;

9. *Invites* all States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to keep the General Assembly and the Committee on Disarmament informed of the results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

G

Report of the Committee on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 F of 9 December 1981,

Recalling also the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly⁴¹ and the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴⁹

Having considered the report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr.1),

Reaffirming that the establishment of *ad hoc* working groups offers the best available machinery for the conduct of multilateral negotiations on items on the agenda of the Committee on Disarmament and contributes to the strengthening of the negotiating role of the Committee,

Noting that the Committee on Disarmament has set up an *Ad Hoc* Working Group under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban",

Regretting that, despite the expressed wish of the great majority of members of the Committee on Disarmament, the establishment of an *ad hoc* working group to undertake multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament was once again prevented during the session of the Committee held in 1982,

Expressing its deep concern and disappointment that the Committee on Disarmament has not thus far been able to reach concrete agreements on disarmament issues which have been under consideration for a number of years, particularly on those to which the United Nations has assigned greatest priority and urgency,

Convinced that the Committee on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should play the central role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament and on the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Stressing that negotiations on specific disarmament issues conducted outside the Committee on Disarmament should in no way serve as a pretext for preventing the conduct of multilateral negotiations on such questions in the Committee,

1. *Urges* the Committee on Disarmament to continue or undertake, during its session to be held in 1983, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly on those questions, and, in order to reach that goal, to provide the existing *ad hoc* working groups with appropriate negotiating mandates and to establish, as a matter of urgency, an *ad hoc* working group on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament;

2. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to intensify its work, to make the utmost effort to achieve concrete results in the shortest possible period of time and to prepare

draft international agreements on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, above all on a treaty on a nuclear-weapon test ban and on the complete and effective prohibition of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

3. *Also requests* the Committee on Disarmament to continue as from the beginning of its session in 1983, in accordance with the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, its intensive work on the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament and to submit the revised draft of such a programme to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

4. *Invites* the members of the Committee on Disarmament involved in separate negotiations on specific priority questions of disarmament to intensify their efforts in order to achieve a positive conclusion of those negotiations without further delay and to submit to the Committee a full report on their separate negotiations and the results achieved in order to contribute most directly to the negotiations in the Committee, in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

5. *Further requests* the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament".

H

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/37/42),

Emphasizing again the importance of an effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴¹ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Taking into account the relevant sections of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴⁹ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Considering the important role that the Disarmament Commission has played and the significant contribution that it has made in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Desirous of strengthening the effectiveness of the Disarmament Commission,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 H of 11 December 1979, 35/152 F of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 B of 9 December 1981,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Notes* that the Disarmament Commission again was not able to conclude its consideration of several items on its agenda;

3. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and, to that end, to direct

its attention at each substantive session to specific subjects from among those which have been and will be under its consideration, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and to make concrete recommendations on such subjects to the subsequent session of the Assembly:

4. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1983 and to submit a substantive report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr.1), together with all the official records of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

I

Prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

Recalling that removal of the threat of a nuclear war is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Reiterating that it is the shared responsibility of all Member States to save succeeding generations from the scourge of another world war,

Recalling the provisions of paragraphs 47 to 50 and 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴¹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

Recalling also its resolution 36/81 B of 9 December 1981, entitled "Prevention of nuclear war", in which it urged all nuclear-weapon States to submit to the Secretary-General by 30 April 1982, for consideration at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, their views, proposals and practical suggestions for ensuring the prevention of nuclear war and invited all other Member States that so desired to do likewise,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General containing such views, proposals and practical suggestions, which was submitted at the twelfth special session,⁵⁶

Taking into account the deliberations on this item during the twelfth special session, in particular in Working Group III of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Twelfth Special Session and in the drafting group established to continue consideration of the proposals concerning the question of the prevention of nuclear war, referred to in the Concluding Document of that session,⁵⁷

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risks of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all the peoples of the world,

1. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war, taking into account the documents referred to above, as well as other existing proposals and future initiatives;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all relevant documents to facilitate the consideration of this item by the Committee;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Committee on Disarmament".

J

Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴¹ effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 36/81 B, 36/92 I and 36/100 of 9 December 1981,

Reaffirming that the most effective guarantee against the danger of nuclear war and the use of nuclear weapons is nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling also its declaration, contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, 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 upon and which would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

1. *Considers* that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, concerning their respective obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons offer an important avenue to decrease the danger of nuclear war;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the other nuclear-weapon States will consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons.

K

Monitoring of disarmament agreements and strengthening of international security: proposal for the establishment of an international satellite monitoring agency

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming 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 technology of earth observation by artificial satellites,

⁵⁶ A/S-12/11 and Add.1 and Add 1/Corr.1 and Add 2-5

⁵⁷ A/S-12/32, paras. 44-47

Aware of the important contribution that such technology can make to solving problems posed by monitoring, given, in particular, the need to provide for international measures of a non-discriminatory character which do not constitute interference in the internal affairs of States.

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 J of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Secretary-General to undertake, 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 and to seek the views of Member States on this subject and 34/83 E of 11 December 1979, in which it took note of those views.

Noting with interest the report of the Secretary-General⁵⁸ to which was annexed the very detailed study prepared by the Group of Governmental Experts appointed to study the implications of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency.

Emphasizing that technological advances increase the possibilities in this area and that Member States, as well as the international community represented by its competent organs, should be in a position to benefit, in the appropriate conditions, from adequate monitoring techniques, whether through the implementation of disarmament agreements or

⁵⁸ A/AC 206/14

through the strengthening of international security and confidence.

Convinced that for these reasons consideration of the proposal for the establishment of an international satellite monitoring agency should be pursued in all of its aspects.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General to which was annexed the study on the implications of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Governmental Experts on the Question of the Establishment of an International Satellite Monitoring Agency, which helped him, for the way in which the report was prepared;

3. *Takes note also* of the conclusions of the study regarding the possibilities of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to have the report reproduced as a United Nations publication in order to ensure that it receives the widest possible dissemination;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, on the practical modalities for implementing those conclusions with respect to the institutional aspects of the draft examined in chapter II, part V, of the study.

DOCUMENT A/37/663

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 51

[Original: English]
[3 December 1982]

1. The 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 Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/93 of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 51, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General (A/37/199 and Corr.1);

(b) A letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries,

held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278).

5. On 18 November, Austria, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.59) 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", which was later also sponsored by Ecuador, Egypt, Liberia, Mongolia and Viet Nam. At the 38th meeting, on 19 November, the draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria. At the 41st meeting, on 23 November, the representative of Nigeria, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution by replacing the words "sign and ratify" with "become parties to".

6. At the same meeting the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.59, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 123 to none (for the text, see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic

Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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 States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. 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,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980 and 36/93 of 9 December 1981,

Reaffirming its conviction that the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants would 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,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),⁵⁹

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/199 and Corr.1) in which indication was given that an increasing number of States had either signed or ratified the Convention, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981,

1. *Urges* those States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and the Protocols annexed thereto, as early as possible, so as to obtain their entry into force and, ultimately, their universal adherence;

2. *Takes note* that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing annexed Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as the Depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols, to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the said Convention and its Protocols;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the 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".

⁵⁹ A/CONF 95/15 and Corr.2, annex I.

DOCUMENT A/37/664

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 52

[Original: English]
[30 November 1982]

1. The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/94 of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 52, the Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr.1).

5. On 16 November, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Mongolia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.29), which was later also sponsored by Viet Nam. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 38th meeting, on 19 November.

6. At the 41st meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.29 by a recorded vote of 84 to 17, with 19 abstentions (for the text, see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Burma, Guatemala, India, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Malawi, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sweden, Uruguay, Zaire.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONCLUSION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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 nuclear conflagration,

Taking into account the principle of non-use of force or threat of force enshrined 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, including 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 the attainment of this objective,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop 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 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,

Mindful of the statements made and views expressed by various States on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States,

Concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and the increased danger of recourse to use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Deeply concerned at the plans for further stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States that could directly affect the security of non-nuclear-weapon States,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁶⁰ in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolutions 33/72 of 14 December 1978, 34/84 and 34/85 of 11 December 1979, 35/154 and 35/155 of 12 December 1980, the relevant provisions of its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980 and its resolutions 36/94 and 36/95 of 9 December 1981,

Noting that the Committee on Disarmament considered in 1982 the item entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" and the work done by the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on this item,

Recalling the drafts of an international convention submitted on that item to the Committee on Disarmament in 1979 and noting with satisfaction that the idea of concluding such a convention has received widespread international support,

Taking note of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,⁶¹ as well as of the report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr.1), including the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group to Consider, and Negotiate on, Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons,

Wishing to promote an early and successful completion of the negotiations on the elaboration of a convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

⁶⁰ Resolution S-10/2.

⁶¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2)*

Noting that the idea of interim arrangements as a first step towards the conclusion of such a convention has also been considered in the Committee on Disarmament, particularly in the form of a Security Council resolution on this subject, and reaffirming the call made in that respect by the General Assembly in paragraph 6 of its resolution 35/154 and in paragraph 5 of its resolution 36/94,

Taking note of the recommendation contained in the special report of the Committee on Disarmament that ways and means should be explored by the Committee to overcome the difficulties encountered in the negotiations of the above-mentioned Working Group with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,⁶²

Convinced that abandoning policies of first use of nuclear weapons would, *inter alia*, constitute a substantive contribution to the efforts to achieve progress towards effective strengthening of the security guarantees for non-nuclear-weapon States.

Welcoming the solemn declarations concerning the non-first-use of nuclear weapons, in particular the obligation of nuclear-weapon States not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, assumed at the highest political level or confirmed at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly.

Convinced further that, if all nuclear-weapon States were to assume obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, that would be tantamount, in practice, to banning the use of nuclear weapons against all States, including all non-nuclear-weapon States.

Bearing in mind that, in the search for a solution of the problem of security assurances, priority should be given to

⁶² *Ibid.*, para 63, part IV

the legitimate security concerns of the non-nuclear-weapon States, which, by virtue of their forgoing the nuclear option and of not allowing nuclear weapons to be stationed on their territories, have every right to expect to be most effectively guaranteed against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

1. *Welcomes once again* the conclusion of the Committee on Disarmament that there is continuing recognition of the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Committee on Disarmament there is once again no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention on this subject;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to continue the negotiations on the question of the strengthening of the security guarantees for non-nuclear-weapon States during its session in 1983;

4. *Calls once again upon* all States participating in these negotiations to make efforts to elaborate and conclude an international instrument of a legally binding character, such as an international convention, on this matter;

5. *Calls once again upon* all nuclear-weapon States to make solemn declarations, identical in substance, concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States having no such weapons on their territories, as a first step towards the conclusion of an international convention, and recommends that the Security Council should examine such declarations and, if they all meet the above-mentioned objective, should adopt an appropriate resolution approving them;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

DOCUMENT A/37/665

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 53

[Original: English]
[30 November 1982]

1. The item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/95 of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary

meeting on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 53, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr 1);

(b) A letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278).

5. On 8 November 1982, Pakistan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.13) on the subject, which was introduced by its representative at the 30th meeting, on 10 November.

6. At its 41st meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.13 by a recorded vote

of 104 to none, with 3 abstentions⁶³ (for the text, see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, 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: India, 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:

CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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 continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race,

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 the 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 force, including 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 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,

Recalling also 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,⁶⁴ in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure 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,

Recalling its resolutions 33/72 of 14 December 1978, 34/85 of 11 December 1979, 35/155 of 12 December 1980 and 36/95 of 9 December 1981,

Further recalling paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted, therefore, by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement, and to submit agreed texts, where possible, before the second special session devoted to disarmament, on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Committee on Disarmament and its *Ad Hoc* Working Group to Consider and Negotiate Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to reaching agreement on this item,⁶⁴

Noting the proposals submitted under that item in the Committee on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note of the decision of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, as well as the relevant recommendations of the Islamic Conference, reiterated recently at the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982 (A/37/567-S/15466), calling upon the Committee on Disarmament to elaborate and reach an agreement on an international basis to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Further noting the support expressed in the Committee on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

⁶³ The delegations of Costa Rica, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan and Yemen subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

⁶⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12.2)*, para. 63

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Committee on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. *Appeals* to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. *Recommends* that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or com-

mon formula and that the various alternative approaches, including in particular those considered in the Committee on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. *Recommends* that the Committee on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

DOCUMENT A/37/666

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 54

[Original: English]
[9 December 1982]

1. The item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament; (b) Report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 36/96 A and C of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 54, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr.1);

(b) The report of the Secretary-General on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (A/37/259);

(c) A letter dated 19 January 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General (A/37/72);

(d) A note verbale dated 24 February 1982 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General (A/37/102);

(e) A letter dated 19 March 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General (A/37/152-S/14915);

(f) A note verbale dated 22 March 1982 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General (A/37/157);

(g) A letter dated 7 April 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/37/173);

(h) A letter dated 14 April 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General (A/37/180);

(i) A letter dated 19 April 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General (A/37/202-S/14986);

(j) A letter dated 27 April 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/37/210);

(k) A letter dated 28 April 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/37/212);

(l) A letter dated 30 April 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/37/219);

(m) A letter dated 20 May 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/37/233);

(n) A note verbale dated 20 May 1982 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General (A/37/234 and Corr.1);

(o) A letter dated 23 June 1982 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General (A/37/308);

(p) A letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);

(q) A letter dated 5 August 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General (A/37/376);

(r) A letter dated 6 August 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General (A/37/377);

(s) A note verbale dated 29 November 1982 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/37/10).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.15 and Rev.1

5. On 10 November, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.15) entitled "Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons". The draft resolution was introduced at the 31st meeting, on 11 November, by the representative of the German Democratic Republic and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling paragraph 75 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly⁶⁰ stating that the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction represents one of the most urgent measures of disarmament,

"Referring to the unanimous and categorical reaffirmation by all Member States at the twelfth special session of the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,⁶⁵

"Convinced of the need for the earliest conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, which would significantly contribute to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"Recalling its resolution 36/96 B of 9 December 1981,

"Expressing profound concern at the production of binary chemical weapons and considerations on their deployment at military bases abroad, which would increase the probability of chemical warfare,

"Taking into consideration the decision by the Committee on Disarmament on the new mandate for the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Chemical Weapons as well as the work of this group during the 1982 Session of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr.1, para. 75),

"Regretting that the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have been suspended since 1980 and have not been resumed,

"Deeming it desirable for States to refrain from taking any action that could delay or further complicate negotiations,

"Aware that the qualitative improvement and development of chemical weapons and especially of binary chemical weapons complicate ongoing negotiations on

the prohibition of chemical weapons and increase the danger that the chemical arms race may overtake the negotiating process.

"Considering that the creation of chemical-weapon-free zones would facilitate the speedy conclusion of a convention on the complete prohibition of chemical weapons,

"1. Reaffirms the necessity of the speediest elaboration and conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

"2. Appeals to all States to facilitate in every possible way the conclusion of such a convention;

"3. Urges the Committee on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Chemical Weapons on the basis of its new mandate to achieve accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date;

"4. Calls upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to resume at the earliest possible date their bilateral negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and to submit their joint proposal to the Committee on Disarmament;

"5. Reaffirms its call to all States to refrain from any action which could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically to refrain from the production and deployment of binary and other new types of chemical weapons as well as from stationing chemical weapons on the territory of other States;

"6. Appeals to all States to consider the establishment of zones free from chemical weapons;

"7. Invites all Member States to inform the Secretary-General, no later than 15 April 1983, of their views regarding the question of chemical-weapon-free zones;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report containing the views referred to in paragraph 7 above to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session."

6. On 19 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.15/Rev.1), which was introduced at the 39th meeting, on 22 November, by the representative of the German Democratic Republic. In the revised draft resolution the fifth, ninth and tenth preambular paragraphs were replaced and operative paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 were deleted.

7. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.15/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 79 to 1, with 43 abstentions (for the text, see para. 21 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New

⁶⁵ A/S-12/32, para. 62

Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.44

8. On 17 November, Argentina, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Poland, Sweden and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.44) entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" which was subsequently also sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Mongolia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Poland at the 38th meeting on 19 November and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and of their destruction,

"*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 1925,⁶⁶ and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction,⁶⁷

"*Having considered* the report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr.1), which embodies, *inter alia*, the report of its *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Chemical Weapons (*ibid.*, para. 75),

"*Noting* relevant proposals and initiatives, including those put forward at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

"*Considering* it necessary that all efforts be exerted for the resumption and successful conclusion of the bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

"1. *Notes with satisfaction* the work of the Committee on Disarmament during its session held in 1982

regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, in particular progress in the work of its *Ad Hoc* Working Group on that question;

"2. *Expresses its regret* that an agreement on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been elaborated;

"3. *Urges* the Committee on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify elaboration of such a convention, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives with a view to enabling the Committee to achieve agreement at the earliest date;

"4. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session."

9. On 22 November, Algeria, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted an amendment (A/C.1/37/L.66) to draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.44, which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 41st meeting, on 23 November. The amendment proposed replacing operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution by the following:

"3. *Urges* the Committee on Disarmament to intensify, as a matter of high priority, during its session in 1983, elaboration of such a convention, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, and in particular to re-establish its *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Chemical Weapons with an appropriate mandate enabling the Committee to achieve agreement at the earliest date:"

10. At the 44th meeting, on 26 November, the representative of Poland, on behalf of the original sponsors, orally revised operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution.

11. At the same meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia announced that the amendment contained in document A/C.1/37/L.66 had been withdrawn in view of the oral revision introduced by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

12. Also at the same meeting, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.44, as orally revised, without a vote (for the text, see para. 21 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.61

13. On 18 November, Austria, Colombia, Ireland, Mexico, Pakistan, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.61) entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons", which was subsequently also sponsored by Ecuador and the Federal Republic of Germany. The draft resolution was introduced at the 38th meeting, on 19 November, by the representative of Sweden.

14. At its 45th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.61 by a recorded vote of 106 to 14, with 2 abstentions (for the text, see para. 21 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia,

⁶⁶ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

⁶⁷ Resolution 2026 (XXVI), annex

Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Guinea, India.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.54

15. On 18 November, Belgium, Ecuador, France, the Netherlands, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.54) entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons". The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 38th meeting, on 19 November.

16. At the 45th meeting, on 26 November, the representative of France orally revised the title of the draft resolution to read "Provisional procedures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol".

17. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the administrative and financial implications (A/C.1/37/L.75).

18. At the 47th meeting, on 29 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.54, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 70 to 18, with 31 abstentions⁶⁸ (for the text, see para. 21 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cyprus, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Iraq, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.79

19. On 6 December, Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, New Zealand and Norway submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.79) entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons", which was subsequently also sponsored by Spain and Turkey. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of New Zealand at the 57th meeting, on 8 December. At the same meeting, the representative of New Zealand orally revised operative paragraph 2, inserting, at the end of the paragraph, the words "that are" after the word "actions", for the clause to read "and condemns all actions that are contrary to those objectives".

20. At its 58th meeting, on 8 December, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.79 as follows:

(a) The second preambular paragraph was adopted by 55 votes to 21, with 33 abstentions:

(b) The draft resolution as a whole, as orally revised, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 63 to 20, with 31 abstentions (for the text, see para. 21 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cyprus, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

⁶⁸ The delegations of Costa Rica and New Zealand subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the First Committee

21. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

A

Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 75 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁶⁰ in which it is stated that the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction represents one of the most urgent measures of disarmament,

Referring to the unanimous and categorical reaffirmation by all Member States, at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, of the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,⁶⁵

Convinced of the need for the earliest conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, which would significantly contribute to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recalling its resolution 36/96 B of 9 December 1981,

Expressing profound concern at the production and deployment of binary chemical weapons,

Taking into consideration the decision by the Committee on Disarmament on the new mandate for the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Chemical Weapons, as well as the work of the Group during the 1982 session of the Committee (A/37/27 and Corr.1, para. 75),

Regretting that the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have been suspended since 1980 and have not been resumed,

Deeming it desirable for States to refrain from taking any action that could delay or further complicate negotiations,

Aware that the qualitative improvement and development of chemical weapons complicate ongoing negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons,

Taking note of the proposals on the creation of chemical-weapon-free zones aimed at facilitating the complete prohibition of chemical weapons,

1. *Reaffirms* the necessity of the earliest elaboration and conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

2. *Appeals* to all States to facilitate in every possible way the conclusion of such a convention;

3. *Urges* the Committee on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Chemical Weapons on the basis of its new mandate to achieve accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date;

4. *Calls upon* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to resume at the earliest possible date their bilateral negotiations on the prohibition

of chemical weapons and to submit their joint proposal to the Committee on Disarmament;

5. *Reaffirms its call* to all States to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically to refrain from the production and deployment of binary and other new types of chemical weapons, as well as from stationing chemical weapons on the territory of other States.

B

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

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 1925,⁶⁶ and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,⁶⁷

Having considered the report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr.1), which includes, *inter alia*, the report of its *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Chemical Weapons (*ibid.*, para. 75),

Noting relevant proposals and initiatives, including those put forward at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Considering it necessary that all efforts be exerted for the resumption and successful conclusion of the bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the work of the Committee on Disarmament during its session in 1982 regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, in particular the progress in the work of its *Ad Hoc* Working Group on that question;

2. *Expresses its regret* that an agreement on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been elaborated;

3. *Urges* the Committee on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1983, the elaboration of such a convention, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to enabling the Committee to achieve agreement at the earliest date, and to re-establish its *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Chemical Weapons for this purpose;

4. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

C

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the continued importance of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and

Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972.⁶⁷

Deeply convinced that the effective implementation and functioning of the Convention through the application of an adequate complaint and verification procedure will enhance international peace and security as well as the prospect of realizing the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Conscious of the need to maintain inviolate 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 1925,⁶⁶ and to ensure its universal application,

Recalling its resolution 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 on the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, in which it stated, *inter alia*, that verification should be based on a combination of appropriate national and international measures which would complement and supplement each other, thereby providing an acceptable system that would ensure the effective implementation of the prohibition,

Recalling also resolution 35/144 A of 12 December 1980, by which it welcomed the Final Declaration of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,⁶⁹

Noting that, in their Final Declaration, the States parties considered that various international procedures, including the right of any State party subsequently to request that a consultative meeting open to all States parties be convened at expert level, would make it possible to ensure effectively and adequately the implementation of the provisions of the Convention,

Taking into account that, in their Final Declaration, the States parties, having noted the concerns and differing views expressed on the adequacy of article V of the Convention, believed that this question should be further considered at an appropriate time,

1. *Reaffirms once again* its resolution 2662 (XXV) on the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons;

2. *Recommends* that the States parties should hold a special conference as soon as possible to establish a flexible, objective and non-discriminatory procedure to deal with issues concerning compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;⁶⁷

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary research, as may be required for the special conference of States parties to the Convention.

D

Provisional procedures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or

Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods in Warfare, which was signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925⁶⁶ and entered into force on 8 February 1928,

Noting that States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction⁶⁷ have reaffirmed their adherence to the principles and objectives of that Protocol and called upon all States to comply with them.

Noting also that the Protocol does not provide for the establishment of procedures for investigating reports concerning activities prohibited by the Protocol.

Noting further that the Committee on Disarmament is currently engaged in the negotiation of a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons, which should contain provisions to ensure its effective verification,

Believing it conducive to the continued authority of the Protocol that, pending eventual formal arrangements, procedures be established to make possible the prompt and impartial investigation of information concerning possible violations of the provisions of the Protocol,

1. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to accede to the 1925 Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare;⁶⁶

2. *Calls upon* all States to comply with the provisions of the Protocol;

3. *Calls upon* the Committee on Disarmament to expedite its negotiations on a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons with a view to its submission to the General Assembly with the shortest possible delay;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to investigate, with the assistance of qualified experts, information that may be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning activities that may constitute a violation of the Protocol or of the relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain thereby the facts of the matter, and promptly to report the results of any such investigation to all Member States and to the General Assembly;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the co-operation of Member States, to compile, as a matter of priority, and maintain lists of qualified experts whose services could be made available at short notice to undertake such investigations, and of laboratories with the capability to undertake testing for the presence of agents the use of which is prohibited;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in meeting the objectives of paragraph 3 above:

(a) To appoint, as necessary, groups of experts selected from the above-mentioned list to undertake urgent investigation of possible violations;

(b) To make the necessary arrangements for the experts to collect and examine evidence, including on-site, with the co-operation of the countries concerned, to the extent relevant to the investigation, and for such testing as may be required;

(c) To seek, in any such investigation, appropriate assistance and relevant information from all Governments and international organizations concerned, as well as from other appropriate sources;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, to devise procedures

⁶⁹ BWC/CONF I/10, sect. II.

for the timely and efficient investigation of information concerning activities that may constitute a violation of the Geneva Protocol or the relevant rules of customary international law and to assemble and organize systematically documentation relating to the identification of signs and symptoms associated with the use of such agents as a means of facilitating such investigations and the medical treatment that may be required;

8. *Requests* Governments, national and international organizations, as well as scientific and research institutions, to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in this work;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/259) to which was annexed the report of the Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use of

Chemical Weapons appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 35/144 C of 12 December 1980 and 36/96 C of 9 December 1981,

Noting the final conclusion of the Group of Experts that, while it could not state that the allegations had been proven, nevertheless it could not disregard the circumstantial evidence suggestive of the possible use of some sort of toxic chemical substance in some instances,

Recalling that the use of chemical and biological weapons has been declared incompatible with the accepted norms of civilization,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General and expresses its appreciation to the Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons for the work it has accomplished, as well as to the Member States that co-operated with the Group in fulfilling its mandate;

2. *Calls anew* for 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 Warfare⁶⁶ and condemns all actions that are contrary to those objectives.

DOCUMENT A/37/667

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 55

[Original: English]
[6 December 1982]

1. The item entitled:

“General and complete disarmament:

“(a) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament;

“(b) Prevention of an arms race in outer space and prohibition of anti-satellite systems: report of the Committee on Disarmament;

“(c) Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament;

“(d) Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present: report of the Committee on Disarmament;

“(e) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Committee on Disarmament;

“(f) Strategic arms limitation talks”

was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/97 of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First

Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 55, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr.1);

(b) A letter dated 14 June 1982 from the representatives of Afghanistan and the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/37/297);

(c) A letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);

(d) A letter dated 28 June 1982 from the representatives of the German Democratic Republic and Grenada to the Secretary-General (A/37/359);

(e) A letter dated 9 August 1982 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/37/380);

(f) A letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982 (A/37/540-S/15454);

(g) A note by the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (A/37/550);

(h) A letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions adopted by the 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982 (A/37/578);

(i) A letter dated 30 September 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/37/3);

(j) A letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/37/4);

(k) A note verbale dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/37/6).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.18

5. On 11 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.18) entitled "Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present", which was introduced at the 33rd meeting, on 15 November, by the representative of Hungary.

6. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.18 by a recorded vote of 55 to 19 with 44 abstentions⁷⁰ (for the text, see para. 40 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Algeria, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

⁷⁰ The delegation of Togo subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.23

7. On 15 November, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.23) entitled "United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research", which was subsequently also sponsored by Ghana, Malta, Qatar, the Sudan and Turkey. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Norway at the 34th meeting, on 16 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Aware of the need of the international community to be provided with more diversified and complete data on problems relating to international security, the armaments race and disarmament so as to facilitate progress, through negotiations, towards greater security for all States,*

"*Convinced that negotiations on disarmament and continuing efforts to secure greater security at a lower level of armaments would benefit from objective and factual studies and analysis,*

"*Reaffirming the importance of ensuring that disarmament studies should be conducted in accordance with the criteria of scientific independence,*

"*Conscious 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,*

"*Stressing the need to undertake more in-depth, forward-looking and long-term research on disarmament within the United Nations,*

"*Recalling its resolutions 33/71 K of 16 December 1978, 34/83 M of 11 December 1979 and 35/152 H of 12 December 1980,*

"1. *Expresses its gratitude to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its contribution to the establishment and development of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;*

"2. *Notes with satisfaction the activities carried out by the Institute since its establishment;*

"3. *Decides that:*

"(a) *The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research shall function as an autonomous institution working in close relationship with the United Nations Centre for Disarmament. It will be organized in a manner to ensure participation on an equitable political and geographical basis. The Institute shall continue to undertake independent research on disarmament and related security issues. It will duly take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly;*

"(b) *The Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies shall function as the Board of Trustees of the Institute;*

"(c) *The headquarters of the Institute shall be at Geneva;*

"(d) *Activities of the Institute shall be funded by contributions from States, public and private organizations;*

“4. *Invites* Governments to consider making contributions to the Institute;

“5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the Institute administrative and other support;

“6. *Requests* the Board of Trustees to draft the statute of the Institute on the basis of the Institute’s present mandate, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

“7. *Invites* the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of this resolution and the activities carried out by the Institute.”

8. The draft resolution was later included in draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.67 and Corr.1 (see paras. 36 to 39 below).

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.30

9. On 16 November, Mexico, Nigeria and Sweden submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.30) entitled “Report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues”, which was subsequently also sponsored by Ecuador, Indonesia and Mali. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 35th meeting, on 17 November.

10. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.30 without a vote (for the text, see para. 40 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.33

11. On 16 November, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Japan and Sweden submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.33) entitled “Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons”, which was subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Colombia and Costa Rica. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 35th meeting, on 17 November.

12. At its 39th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.33 without a vote (for the text, see paragraph 40 below, draft resolution C).

Draft decision A/C.1/37/L.36

13. On 17 November, Norway submitted a draft decision (A/C.1/37/L.36) entitled “Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies”, which was subsequently also sponsored by Ecuador. The draft decision read as follows:

“The First Committee recommends that the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General to review the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies in line with his note A/37/550, and to entrust it with the functions listed therein, taking into account the further relevant decisions of the General Assembly in this regard.”

The draft decision was later included in draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.67 and Corr.1 (see paragraphs 36 to 39 below).

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.41

14. On 17 November, Australia, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Norway and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.41) entitled “Prevention of an arms race in outer space and

prohibition of anti-satellite systems”, which was subsequently also sponsored by Costa Rica, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Italy at the 36th meeting, on 18 November.

15. At its 44th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.41 by a recorded vote of 92 to none, with 29 abstentions (for the text, see para. 40 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Panama, Peru, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.48

16. On 17 November, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Singapore and Sweden submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.48) entitled “Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes”, which was subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Indonesia and Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 37th meeting, on 19 November.

17. At its 43rd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.48 by a recorded vote of 104 to none, with 21 abstentions (for the text, see para. 40 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana,

Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Panama, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.52

18. On 18 November, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Mexico, Nigeria, Sri Lanka and Sweden submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.52) entitled "Review and supplement of the comprehensive study on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects", which was subsequently sponsored also by Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Morocco, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced at the 37th meeting, on 19 November, by the representative of Finland.

19. At the 45th meeting, on 26 November, the representative of Finland orally revised the draft resolution, adding, at the end of operative paragraph 2, after the words "thirty-ninth session", the words "bearing in mind the savings that may be made within existing budgetary appropriations."

20. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the administrative and financial implications (A/C.1/37/L.72).

21. At the same meeting the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.52, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 125 to 1, with 2 abstentions (for the text, see para. 40 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia,

Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: India.

Abstaining: Guyana, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.53

22. On 17 November, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Colombia, France, Indonesia, Ireland, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania and Sweden submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.53) entitled "Measures to provide objective information on military capabilities", which was subsequently sponsored also by Belgium, Ecuador and Ghana. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Austria at the 38th meeting, on 19 November.

23. At its 43rd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.53 by a recorded vote of 103 to none, with 18 abstentions⁷¹ (for the text, see para. 40 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Sierra Leone, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Zambia.

⁷¹ The delegation of Brazil subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.56

24. On 18 November, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, India, Japan and Norway submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.56) entitled "Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof", which was subsequently sponsored also by Colombia, Ecuador and Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Denmark at the 37th meeting, on 19 November.

25. At its 43rd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.56 without a vote (for the text, see para. 40 below, draft resolution H).

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.57

26. On 18 November, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Norway, Sao Tome and Principe, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.57) entitled "Review Conference of the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques". The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Finland at the 37th meeting, on 19 November.

27. At its 45th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.57 by a recorded vote of 117 to none, with 7 abstentions⁷² (for the text, see para. 40 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, 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 Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Peru.

⁷² The delegation of Venezuela subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.60

28. On 18 November, the Bahamas, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Ireland, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.60) entitled "Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament", which was subsequently sponsored also by Ecuador, Ghana, Liberia, Romania and the United Republic of Cameroon. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 38th meeting, on 19 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 31/90 of 14 December 1976, by which it decided to keep the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament under continued review,

"Recalling also resolution 34/87 E of 11 December 1979 in which it, *inter alia:*

"(a) Reaffirmed that the United Nations had a central role and primary responsibility in the field of disarmament,

"(b) Noted that the growing disarmament agenda and the complexity of the issues involved, as well as the more active participation of a large number of Member States, created increasing demands in the United Nations management of disarmament affairs for purposes such as the promotion, substantive preparation, implementation and control of the process of disarmament,

"Noting that the twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, placed increasing duties on the Centre for Disarmament in requesting it to provide the central guidance in co-ordinating the World Disarmament Campaign activities within the United Nations system,

"Noting also proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session with a view to taking certain action to strengthen the United Nations disarmament machinery,

"Recognizing the growing importance attached to disarmament questions since the tenth special session, as evidenced by the increasing work-load placed on the Centre for Disarmament of the Secretariat and on the Committee on Disarmament,

"Bearing in mind the suggestion that the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum should have the designation of a conference,

"Reaffirming the validity of the provisions contained in paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷³

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to transform the Centre for Disarmament, appropriately strengthened with the existing overall resources of the United Nations, into a Department for Disarmament Affairs, headed by an Under-Secretary-General and so organized as to reflect fully the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the practical implementation of this resolution;

⁷³ Resolution S-10/2.

“3. *Recommends* to the Committee on Disarmament that it consider designating itself as a conference without prejudice to paragraph 120 of the Final Document.”

29. Draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.60) was later included in draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.67 and Corr.1 (see paras. 36 to 39 below).

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.62

30. On 18 November, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Colombia, France, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.62) entitled “Military research and development”, which was subsequently also sponsored by Ecuador, Ghana and Malta.

31. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the administrative and financial implications (A/C.1/37/L.74).

32. At the 48th meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Sweden orally revised the draft resolution by adding the following phrase to operative paragraph 1, after the word “experts”:

“bearing in mind the savings that may be made from the existing budgetary appropriations.”

33. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.62, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 103 to none, with 8 abstentions⁷⁴ (for the text, see para. 40 below, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.63

34. On 18 November, Egypt submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.63) which was subsequently also sponsored by Colombia, Ecuador and Sierra Leone. The draft resolution read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“*Recalling* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

“*Gravely concerned* over the alarming deterioration and the growing tension characterizing the international situation,

“*Emphasizing* that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

“*Expressing its deep concern* over the escalating pace of the arms race both in its qualitative and quantitative aspects, in particular the nuclear arms race, which hinders the collective drive in the field of disarmament and has adverse effects on the international situation and world peace,

“*Convinced* that while disarmament is the responsibility of all States, the two major nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and, together with other militarily significant States, for halting and reversing the arms race,

“*Expressing deep regret* over the failure of the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, held in June 1982, to produce positive results, in particular the adoption of a comprehensive programme for disarmament containing urgent and concrete measures for the realization of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

“*Reaffirming* the urgent need for the implementation, according to the priorities set forth therein, of the recommendations and decisions contained in the unanimously adopted Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷³ the first special session devoted to disarmament, held in 1978, the validity of which has also been unanimously reaffirmed by the twelfth special session,

“1. *Reiterates* the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament in accordance with its Charter as well as paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, held in 1978;

“2. *Reaffirms* the disarmament priorities unanimously agreed upon as contained in the Final Document referred to above;

“3. *Expresses profound concern* over the escalating pace of the arms race both in its qualitative and quantitative aspects and, in particular, the nuclear arms race and its adverse effects on the international situation;

“4. *Calls upon* all the major nuclear Powers to undertake concrete and effective measures to halt and reverse the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, in order to help create the atmosphere conducive to the realization of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.”

35. At the 45th meeting, on 26 November, the representative of Egypt made a statement to the effect that the sponsors did not wish to put the draft resolution to a vote.

⁷⁴ The delegations of Gabon and Yemen subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.67 and Corr.1

36. On 22 November, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.67 and Corr.1) entitled "Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament", which was subsequently sponsored also by Rwanda.

37. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Norway at the 40th meeting, on 23 November, who stated that it replaced draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.9, under agenda item 133 (a) (see A/37/670 para. 28), and draft resolutions A/C.1/37/L.23 and A/C.1/37/L.60 and draft decision A/C.1/37/L.36, under agenda item 55 (see paras. 7, 13 and 28 above).

38. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the administrative and financial implications (A/C.1/37/L.68).

39. At its 44th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.67 and Corr.1 without a vote (for the text, see para. 40 below, draft resolution K).

Recommendation of the First Committee

40. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

A

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,

Recalling its resolution 33/91 F of 16 December 1978, which contains an appeal to all nuclear-weapon States to refrain from stationing nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present and to all non-nuclear-weapon States that do not have nuclear weapons on their territories to refrain from any steps that would directly or indirectly result in the stationing of such weapons on their territories,

Recalling further its resolutions 35/156 C of 12 December 1980 and 36/97 E of 9 December 1981, in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to talks, with a view to elaborating an international agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present,

Noting with regret that the appeals by the General Assembly remain unheeded,

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, thus contributing to

the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons and leading eventually to the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind the clearly expressed intention of many States to prevent the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territories,

Deeply alarmed by plans and practical steps leading to a build-up of nuclear-weapon arsenals on the territories of other States,

1. *Requests once again* the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to talks, with a view to elaborating an international agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present;

2. *Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States not to station nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present and to refrain from further action involving the stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of other States;

3. *Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States to freeze qualitatively nuclear weapons on the territories of other States;

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

5. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the question to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present: report of the Committee on Disarmament".

B

Report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues

The General Assembly,

Concerned over the alarming state of the arms race and the risks it causes to the survival of humanity,

Recognizing the central role of the United Nations in reducing tension, in safeguarding and promoting confidence between States and in furthering common security and the cause of disarmament,

Having noted the report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues entitled "Common security", submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,⁷⁵

Convinced that the Commission has made an important contribution to the discussion and deliberation on disarmament and security issues and that its recommendations and proposals, embodied in its programme of action, should be further considered within the United Nations system,

Noting that the recommendations in the report were addressed to Governments and to the United Nations and its organs,

Convinced of the importance of ensuring an effective follow-up to the report in the United Nations system and in other relevant contexts,

⁷⁵ See A/S-12/AC.1/PV 4, p. 18

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues to the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Further requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider those recommendations and proposals in the report that relate to disarmament and arms limitation and to suggest, in a report to the General Assembly, how best to ensure an effective follow-up thereto within the United Nations system or otherwise;

3. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues: report of the Disarmament Commission".

C

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling the resolution of the Commission for Conventional Armaments of 12 August 1948, which defined weapons of mass destruction to include atomic explosive weapons, radioactive material weapons, lethal chemical and biological weapons and any weapons developed in the future which have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of the atomic bomb or the other weapons mentioned above,

Recalling its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Recalling paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly⁷³ in which it is stated that a convention should be concluded prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/97 B of 9 December 1981 on the conclusion of such a convention,

Convinced that such a convention would serve to spare mankind the potential dangers of the use of radiological weapons and thereby contribute to strengthening peace and averting the threat of war,

Noting that negotiations on the conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons have been conducted in the Committee on Disarmament,

Taking note of those parts of the reports of the Committee on Disarmament to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session⁷⁶ and its thirty-seventh session that deal with those negotiations, including the reports of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Radiological Weapons (A/37/27 and Corr.1, paras. 76-89),

Recognizing that notwithstanding the progress achieved in those negotiations, divergent views continue to exist in connection with various aspects,

Taking into consideration that the peaceful applications of nuclear energy involve the establishment of a large number of nuclear installations with a high concentration of radioactive materials, and bearing in mind that the destruction of such nuclear facilities by military attacks could have disastrous consequences,

Noting with satisfaction the wide recognition of the need to reach agreement on the comprehensive prohibition of radiological weapons,

1. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to an early conclusion of the elaboration of a treaty prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons, in order that it may be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

2. *Further requests* the Committee on Disarmament to continue its search for a solution to the question of prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities, including the scope of such prohibition, taking into account all proposals submitted to it to this end;

3. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Radiological Weapons, in the report adopted by the Committee on Disarmament, to establish at the beginning of its session to be held in 1983 an *ad hoc* working group to continue negotiations on the prohibition of radiological weapons (A/37/27 and Corr.1, para. 83);

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session of the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

D

Prevention of an arms race in outer space and prohibition of anti-satellite systems

The General Assembly,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Believing that any activity in outer space should be for peaceful purposes and carried on for the benefit of all peoples, irrespective of the degree of their economic and scientific development,

Recalling that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,⁷⁷ have undertaken, in article III, to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interests of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,

Reaffirming, in particular, article IV of the above-mentioned Treaty, which stipulates that States parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner,

Reaffirming also paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷³ which states that, in order to prevent an arms race in outer space,

⁷⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2), paras. 67-75

⁷⁷ Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex

further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty.

Aware of the need to prevent an arms race in outer space and in particular of the threat posed by anti-satellite systems and their destabilizing effects on international peace and security.

Recalling its resolution 36/97 C and 36/99 of 9 December 1981,

Noting the grave concern expressed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space⁷⁸ over the possible extension of an arms race into outer space, and the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, and also to the Committee on Disarmament,

Noting also that, in the course of its session in 1982, the Committee on Disarmament considered this subject both at its formal and informal meetings, as well as through informal consultations,

Taking note of the part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament relating to the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space" (A/37/27 and Corr. 1, paras. 97-106),

1. *Reaffirms* that further effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution made by Member States to the discussion of the item in the Committee on Disarmament and in the General Assembly;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to continue substantive consideration of:

(a) The question of negotiating effective and verifiable agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space, taking into account all existing and future proposals designed to meet this objective;

(b) As a matter of priority, the question of negotiating an effective and verifiable agreement to prohibit anti-satellite systems as an important step towards the fulfilment of the objectives set out in subparagraph (a) above;

4. *Expresses the hope* that the Committee on Disarmament will take the appropriate steps, such as the possible establishment of a working group, in order to promote the objectives set forth in paragraphs 1 and 3 above;

5. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to report on the consideration given to this subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space and prohibition of anti-satellite systems".

E

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December

⁷⁸ See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982* (A/CONF 101/10 and Corr 1 and 2, paras. 13, 14 and 426)

1980 and 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷³ and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

Noting that the agenda of the Committee on Disarmament for 1982 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the Committee's programme of work for both parts of its session held in 1982 contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament",

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Committee on Disarmament on those items,

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear arms race,

Considering that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices also would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

Requests the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

F

Review and supplement of the Comprehensive Study of the Question of Nuclear-weapon-free Zones in all its Aspects

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to make every effort towards achieving a cessation of the nuclear arms race, nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recognizing, in pursuance of these ends, the urgent need to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world,

Affirming that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones is a contribution to disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 3472 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 on the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects,

Recalling the views, observations and suggestions made on it by Governments, and by the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations concerned, and the report of the Secretary-General containing them,⁷⁹

Considering that questions related to the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various parts of the world

⁷⁹ A/31/189 and Add 1 and 2.

have been addressed in a number of recent studies undertaken by the United Nations in the field of disarmament.

Considering further that the experience of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)⁸⁰ would be of great value for the other regions of the world,

Recognizing that these developments should be recorded in a new complementary study of this subject,

1. Decides that a study should be undertaken to review and supplement the *Comprehensive Study of the Question of Nuclear-weapon-free Zones in all its Aspects*⁸¹ in the light of information and experience accumulated since 1975;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an *ad hoc* group of qualified governmental experts, to carry out the study and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, bearing in mind the savings that may be made within existing budgetary appropriations;

3. Calls upon interested Governments and international organizations concerned to extend such assistance as may be required from time to time for the carrying out of the study;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects".

G

Measures to provide objective information on military capabilities

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security and the deplorable waste of human and material resources for military purposes,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷³ which states, *inter alia*, that, in order to facilitate the process of disarmament, it is necessary 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,

Bearing in mind that the Final Document also states that disarmament, relaxation of international tensions, respect for the right of self-determination and national independence, the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the strengthening of international peace and security are directly related to each other, that progress in any of these spheres has a beneficial effect on all of them and that, in turn, failure in one sphere has negative effects on others,

Recalling also paragraph 105 of the Final Document, in which Member States are encouraged to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament, to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the arms race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Noting that misperceptions of the military capabilities and the intentions of potential adversaries, which could be caused, *inter alia*, by lack of objective information, could induce States to undertake armaments programmes leading to the acceleration of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and to heightened international tensions,

Aware that objective information on military capabilities, in particular among nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, could contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements and, thereby, help to halt and reverse the arms race,

1. Calls upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to consider additional measures to facilitate the provision of objective information on, and objective assessments of, military capabilities;

2. Invites all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and proposals concerning such measures;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report containing, first, the replies of Member States called for under paragraph 2 above, and, secondly, on the basis of these replies, a preliminary analysis of the possible role of the United Nations in the context of measures to facilitate the provision of objective information on, and objective assessments of, military capabilities.

H

Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2660 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, in which it commended the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof,

Noting the provisions of article VII of that Treaty concerning the holding of review conferences,

Bearing in mind that, in its Final Declaration,⁸² the First Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, held at Geneva from 20 June to 1 July 1977, decided that a further review conference should be held at Geneva in 1982, unless a majority of States parties indicated to the depositaries that they wished such a conference to be postponed, in which case it should be convened not later than 1984,

Recalling its resolution 32/87 A of 12 December 1977, in which it made an assessment of the outcome of the first Review Conference,

Bearing in mind all the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷³ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

1. Notes that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee for the second Review Conference

⁸⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326

⁸¹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.I.7.

⁸² SBT/CONF/25, Part II, article VII.

of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof is to be established prior to holding a further review conference in 1983;

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;

3. *Recalls* its expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty.

I

Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile use of Environmental Modification Techniques *The General Assembly.*

Recalling its resolution 31/72 of 10 December 1976, in which it referred the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention.

Noting that paragraph 1 of article VIII of the Convention provides that:

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

Bearing in mind that the Convention will have been in force for five years on 5 October 1983,

1. *Notes* that the Secretary-General, as Depositary of the Convention, intends to convene the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques called for in paragraph 1 of article VIII of the Convention at the earliest practicable time after 5 October 1983 and that, to that end, he will hold consultations with the Parties to the Convention with regard to questions relating to the Conference and its preparation, including the establishment of a Preparatory Committee for the Conference;

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;

3. *Also notes* that arrangements for meeting the costs of the Review Conference and its preparation are to be made by the Conference.

J

Military research and development

The General Assembly.

Mindful of the important task of the United Nations to evaluate the state of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and to deliberate all relevant issues of disarmament,

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 39 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷³ the first special session devoted to disarmament, according to which qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are both important for halting the arms race and 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, so that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes,

Recalling further that, according to paragraph 103 of the Final Document, the Centre for Disarmament of the Secretariat should intensify its activities in the presentation of information concerning the armaments race and disarmament,

Noting the impact of military research and development on the arms race, in particular in relation to major weapons systems such as nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

Concerned that, at present, a large proportion of all scientists and technicians in the world are involved in military programmes,

Noting also that in the arms race, particularly as regards nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, there is an increasing emphasis on the qualitative aspects,

Recognizing that research and development in certain fields may contribute to disarmament and have conflict-preventing effects,

Aware of the fundamental importance of research and development for peaceful purposes, and of the inalienable right of all States to develop, also in co-operation with other States, their research and development for such purposes,

Convinced of the need to focus attention on the military use of research and development and to prepare the ground for further substantial consideration of this matter,

Recalling the suggestions on military research and development submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Convinced also that increased information on military research and development could contribute to promoting confidence between States and enhance the possibility of reaching agreements on arms limitation and disarmament,

Convinced further that a study on the military application of research and development would make a valuable contribution to increasing available knowledge on military research and development in all States, particularly research and development by the major military Powers, and to the dissemination of factual information on these issues, as well as the analysis thereof,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, bearing in mind the savings that might be made from the existing budgetary appropriations, to carry out a comprehensive study on the scope, role and direction of the military use of research and development, the mechanisms involved, its role in the overall arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and its impact on arms limitation and disarmament, particularly in relation to major weapons systems, such as nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, with a view to preventing a qualitative arms race and to ensuring that scientific and technological achievements may ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes;

2. *Invites* all States to submit to the Secretary-General not later than 15 April 1983 their views on the subject of the study and to co-operate with the Secretary-General so that the objectives of the study may be achieved;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

K

Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/90 of 14 December 1976, by which it decided to keep the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament under continued review,

Recalling also its resolution 34/87 E of 11 December 1979, in which it, *inter alia*:

(a) Reaffirmed that the United Nations had a central role and primary responsibility in the field of disarmament,

(b) Noted that the growing disarmament agenda and the complexity of the issues involved, as well as the more active participation of a large number of Member States, created increasing demands on United Nations management of disarmament affairs for purposes such as the promotion, substantive preparation, implementation and control of the process of disarmament,

Reaffirming the importance of the Committee on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, in conformity with paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷³ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recognizing the growing importance attached to disarmament questions since the tenth special session, as evidenced by the increasing work-load placed on the Centre for Disarmament of the Secretariat and on the Committee on Disarmament,

Bearing in mind the close relationship between matters concerning international security and disarmament and the interest in close co-operation between the units in the Secretariat dealing with them,

Noting the proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, with a view to taking certain action to strengthen the United Nations disarmament machinery,

Noting also that the twelfth special session placed increasing duties on the Centre for Disarmament in requesting it to provide the central guidance in co-ordinating the World Disarmament Campaign activities within the United Nations system,⁸³

I

Having considered the relevant parts of section II F of the report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr.1),

Reaffirming paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Noting that it was not possible to complete the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament during

the twelfth special session of the General Assembly in conformity with paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and with Assembly resolution 36/97 J of 9 December 1981,

Noting also that the consultations in the Committee on Disarmament on the basis of paragraphs 55 and 62 of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly⁸⁴ have not been completed,

Requests the Committee on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the review of the membership of the Committee, taking into account paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and paragraphs 55 and 62 of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session;

II

Bearing in mind the suggestion that the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum should have the designation of a conference,

Reaffirming the validity of the provisions contained in paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Commends to the Committee on Disarmament that it consider designating itself as a conference without prejudice to paragraph 120 of the Final Document;

III

Recalling paragraph 124 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Requests the Secretary-General to revive the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies in line with his note of 26 October 1982 (A/37/550) and to entrust it with the functions listed therein, taking into account the provisions of section IV of the present resolution and further relevant decisions of the General Assembly in this regard;

IV

Aware of the need of the international community to be provided with more diversified and complete data on problems relating to international security, the armaments race and disarmament so as to facilitate progress, through negotiations towards greater security for all States,

Convinced that negotiations on disarmament and continuing efforts to secure greater security at a lower level of armaments would benefit from objective and factual studies and analyses,

Reaffirming the importance of ensuring that disarmament studies should be conducted in accordance with the criteria of scientific independence,

Conscious 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,

Stressing the need to undertake more in-depth, forward-looking and long-term research on disarmament within the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for

⁸³ See A/S-12/32, annex V, para 14

⁸⁴ A/S-12/32

its contribution to the establishment and development of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the activities carried out by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research since its establishment;

3. *Decides* that:

(a) The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research shall:

- (i) Function as an autonomous institution working in close relationship with the Department for Disarmament Affairs;⁸⁵
- (ii) Be organized in a manner to ensure participation on an equitable political and geographical basis;
- (iii) Continue to undertake independent research on disarmament and related security issues;
- (iv) Duly take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly;

(b) The Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies shall function as the Board of Trustees of the Institute;

(c) The headquarters of the Institute shall be at Geneva;

(d) Activities of the Institute shall be funded by voluntary contributions from States and public and private organizations;

⁸⁵ See section V of the present resolution

4. *Invites* Governments to consider making contributions to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give administrative and other support to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

6. *Requests* the Board of Trustees to draft the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the basis of the Institute's present mandate, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

7. *Invites* the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution and the activities carried out by the Institute;

V

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transform the Centre for Disarmament, appropriately strengthened with the existing overall resources of the United Nations, into a Department for Disarmament Affairs headed by an Under-Secretary-General, which will be so organized as to reflect fully the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the practical implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/37/668*

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 56

[Original: English]
[6 December 1982]

1. The item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in accordance with its resolution 36/98 of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 56, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General (A/37/434);

(b) A letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting

of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);

(c) A letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982 (A/37/540-S/15454).

5. On 16 November, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.31) entitled "Israeli nuclear armament", which was later also sponsored by Djibouti, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and Viet Nam. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 36th meeting, on 18 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"[Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 8 below, except for the first, third and seventh preambular paragraphs and operative paragraph 5.]

"Recalling its previous resolution on Israeli nuclear armament,

"Recalling also its resolution 35/157 of 12 December 1980 on military nuclear collaboration with Israel,

*Incorporating documents A/37/668/Corr.1 and 2, dated 7 February and 20 April 1983.

“Conscious of the grave consequences which endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel’s development and acquisition of nuclear weapons, and Israel’s collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

“5. Requests the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action against Israel so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security by its nuclear capability and by pursuing its policy of aggression, expansion and annexation of territories;”.

6. At the 43rd meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Iraq orally revised the draft resolution, as follows:

(a) In the seventh preambular paragraph the words “Israel’s development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel’s” were replaced by the words “Israel’s nuclear-weapon capability and its”;

(b) Operative paragraph 5 was replaced by the following text:

“5. Requests the Security Council to consider taking effective action so as to prevent Israel from endangering international peace and security by pursuing its policy of aggression, expansion and annexation of territories;”.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee proceeded to vote on the draft resolution, as orally revised, as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by a recorded vote of 87 to 17, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, 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: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Finland, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Malawi, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Spain, Thailand, Uruguay.

(b) Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.31 as a whole, as orally revised, was adopted by a recorded vote of 91 to 2, with 30 abstentions (for the text, see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan,

Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/157 of 12 December 1980 and 36/98 of 9 December 1981 on Israeli nuclear armament,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling further its resolution 33/71 A of 14 December 1978 on military and nuclear collaboration with Israel,

Recalling its repeated condemnation of the nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa,

Recalling Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981 and taking note of the first special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa (A/37/22/Add.1-S/15383/Add.1),

Noting with grave concern Israel’s persistent refusal to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁸⁶ despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Conscious of the grave consequences which endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel’s nuclear-weapon capability and its collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament (A/37/434),

⁸⁶ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

1. *Reaffirms* its demand that Israel renounce, without delay, any possession of nuclear weapons and place all its nuclear activities under international safeguards;
2. *Calls again upon* all States and other parties and institutions to terminate forthwith all nuclear collaboration with Israel;
3. *Requests again* the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in these activities;
4. *Calls upon* all States to submit to the Secretary-General all information in their possession concerning the Israeli nuclear programme or any public or private assistance thereto;
5. *Requests* the Security Council to consider taking effective action so as to prevent Israel from endangering international peace and security by pursuing its policy of aggression, expansion and annexation of territories;

6. *Condemns* Israel's officially declared intention to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Israeli nuclear activities under constant review and to report thereon as appropriate;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, to follow closely the nuclear and military collaboration between Israel and South Africa and the dangers it constitutes to peace and security and to efforts aimed at the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa and the Middle East;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

DOCUMENT A/37/669

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 57

[Original: English]
[6 December 1982]

1. The item entitled "Conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of the stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space: report of the Committee on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/99 of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 57, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr.1);

(b) A letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions adopted by the 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982 (A/37/578).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.8

5. On 27 October, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.8), which was later also sponsored by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Viet Nam.

The draft resolution, which was introduced by the representative of Mongolia at the 38th meeting, on 19 November, read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Guided* by the objectives of strengthening peace and international security,

"*Expressing* the general interest of all mankind in the further exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes for the benefit of all States and in the interests of developing friendly relations and mutual understanding among them,

"*Recognizing* the danger threatening mankind in the event of outer space becoming an arena for the arms race,

"*Endeavouring* to keep outer space from becoming an arena for the arms race and a source of tension in relations among States,

"*Taking into account* the draft treaty on the prohibition of the stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space,⁸⁷ submitted to the General Assembly by the Soviet Union, and also the views and considerations put forward in the course of the discussion of this question at the thirty-seventh session,

"*Referring* to its resolution 36/99 of 15 January 1982 on the conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of the stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space,

"*Noting* the discussion at the session of the Committee on Disarmament held in 1982 on the question of the agenda item entitled 'Prevention of an arms race in outer space',

"*Recalling* that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,⁸⁸ undertook in article III to carry out activities in the exploration and use of outer space,

⁸⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, document A/36/192, annex*

⁸⁸ Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex

including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interests of maintaining peace and security and developing international co-operation and mutual understanding.

“*Recalling* paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁸⁹ in which it is stated that in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit 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,

“*Stressing* the need to prevent an arms race in outer space,

“*Recognizing* the threat that would be represented by the stationing in outer space of weapons of any kind, including anti-satellite systems, which would exert a destabilizing influence on international peace and security,

“*Convinced* of the need for further measures to keep outer space from being converted into an area of military confrontation contrary to the spirit of the 1967 Treaty on outer space,⁸⁸

“*Considering it imperative* for the international community to give attention to concrete measures for the prevention of an arms race in outer space and, in this context, to the question of anti-satellite systems in the Committee on Disarmament,

“1. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to activate work on the preparation of an international agreement, including the establishment of an *ad hoc* working group, to begin discussions of substance, with a view to the adoption of effective measures to prevent the spread of an arms race in outer space;

“2. *Calls upon* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to renew bilateral talks on the question of anti-satellite systems;

“3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled “Conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of the stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space.”

6. At the 43rd meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Mongolia indicated that the sponsors would not press draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.8 to a vote, as its main elements and ideas had been reflected in draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.64/Rev.1.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.64 and Rev.1

7. On 18 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.64) entitled “Prevention of an arms race in outer space”, which was later also sponsored by Colombia, the Congo, Ecuador, Ghana, Maldives, Romania, Singapore and Venezuela. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka at the 38th meeting, on 19 November, and read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“[*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 10 below, except for the third preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 1.*]

“*Reaffirming* that exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be exclusively for peaceful purposes and shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development and shall be the province of all mankind,

“1. *Reaffirms* that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and shall not become an arena for an arms race;”.

8. On 23 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, the Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.64/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Benin, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Mongolia, Sweden and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and in which the following changes had been introduced:

(a) The third preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 1 were reworded:

(b) A new paragraph was inserted after the third preambular paragraph. It read:

“*Reaffirming further* the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be exclusively for peaceful purposes.”.

9. At its 45th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.64/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 8 abstentions⁹⁰ (for the text, see para. 10 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

⁸⁹ Resolution S-10/2.

⁹⁰ The delegation of the Niger subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Niger, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the First Committee

10. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space twenty-five years ago,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming further the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be exclusively for peaceful purposes,

Recalling that the States Parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,⁸⁸ undertook in article III to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,

Reaffirming, in particular, article IV of the said Treaty, which stipulates that States Parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, to install such weapons on celestial bodies, or to station such weapons in outer space in any other manner,

Reaffirming paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁸⁹ in which it is stated that, in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Recalling its resolutions 36/97 C and 36/99 of 9 December 1981,

Gravely concerned at the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space,

Mindful of the widespread interest expressed by Member States in the course of the negotiations on and following the adoption of the above-mentioned Treaty in ensuring that the exploration and use of outer space should be for peaceful purposes, and taking note of proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, and at its regular sessions and to the Committee on Disarmament,

Noting the grave concern expressed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space over the possible extension of an arms race into outer space and the recommendations made to the com-

petent organs of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, and also to the Committee on Disarmament,⁹¹

Convinced that further measures are needed for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Recognizing that, in the context of multilateral negotiations for preventing an arms race in outer space, the resumption of bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America can play a positive role,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr.1),

Noting that in the course of its session in 1982 the Committee on Disarmament considered this subject both at its formal and informal meetings as well as through informal consultations,

Aware of the various proposals submitted by Member States to the Committee on Disarmament, particularly concerning the establishment of a working group on outer space and its draft mandate,

Noting, in particular, the express wishes of the overwhelming majority of members of the Committee on Disarmament for the establishment, without delay, of a working group on outer space,

1. *Reaffirms* the will of all States that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race;

2. *Declares* that any use of outer space other than for exclusively peaceful purposes runs counter to the agreed objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

3. *Emphasizes* that further effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space;

5. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

6. *Further requests* the Committee on Disarmament to establish an *ad hoc* working group on the subject at the beginning of its session in 1983, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in all its aspects in outer space;

7. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

⁹¹ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982 (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2, paras. 13, 14 and 426.)

DOCUMENT A/37/670

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 133

[Original: English]
[6 December 1982]

1. The item entitled:

“Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

“(a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;

“(b) Implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade and consideration of initiatives and proposals of Member States;

“(c) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

“(d) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General”

was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 64 of the Concluding Document⁹² of 9 July 1982.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 133, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr.1);

(b) The report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign (A/37/548);

(c) A letter dated 23 July 1982 from the representative of Argentina to the President of the General Assembly (A/37/353);

(d) A letter dated 13 August 1982 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General (A/37/389);

(e) A note by the Secretary-General (A/37/493);

(f) A note by the Secretary-General (A/37/494);

(g) A note by the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign (A/37/569);

(h) A letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions adopted by the 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982 (A/37/578);

(i) A letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/37/4);

(j) A note verbale dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/37/6);

(k) A note by the Secretariat on the World Disarmament Campaign (A/C.1/37/9 and Rev.1).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.1⁹³ and Rev.1

5. On 19 October, India submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.1) entitled “Freeze on nuclear weapons”, which was subsequently also sponsored by the German Democratic Republic, Liberia and Mali. On 18 November, the sponsors submitted a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.1/Rev.1), adding an operative paragraph 2, which read as follows:

“2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled ‘Freeze on nuclear weapons’.”

6. The representative of India introduced the revised draft resolution at the 37th meeting, on 19 November.

7. At its 40th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.1/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 105 to 16, with 8 abstentions⁹⁴ (for the text, see para. 44 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg,

⁹³ The draft resolution was transmitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, in accordance with paragraph 47 of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, by a note of the Secretary-General (A/37/494).

⁹⁴ The delegation of Somalia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: China, Denmark, Guatemala, Iceland, Japan, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Somalia.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.2⁹³ and Rev.1

8. On 19 October, India and Mexico submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.2) entitled "Prevention of nuclear war", which was subsequently also sponsored by Ecuador and Liberia. The draft resolution, which was introduced by the representative of India at the 30th meeting, on 10 November, read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Gravely concerned* by the continuing threat to the survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the arms race,

"*Reaffirming* that removal of the danger of a world war, in particular nuclear war, is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

"*Bearing in mind* the special responsibility of nuclear-weapon States in this regard,

"*Reiterating* that it is the shared responsibility of all Member States to initiate action to save succeeding generations from nuclear war,

"*Recalling* the provisions of paragraphs 47 to 50 and paragraphs 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly⁹⁵ regarding procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

"*Declaring* the unacceptability of nuclear war, which would cause the destruction of not only the peoples of the warring States but also the peoples of all other States,

"*Seeking* to ensure the survival of mankind through avoidance of nuclear war,

"*Stressing* the vital importance of maximum self-restraint in the conduct of States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, and of the scrupulous observance by all States of well-established humanitarian laws and principles as well as Article 2, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Conscious* that public opinion worldwide has been demanding urgent and effective measures for removal of the danger of nuclear war,

"1. *Takes note* of the views submitted by Member States in response to General Assembly resolution 36/81 B of 9 December 1981;

"2. *Urges* those States that have not yet done so to send their replies to the Secretary-General as soon as possible;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a representative group of public persons of great eminence, consisting of statesmen, scientists, physicians, jurists, religious leaders, philosophers and other suitably qualified persons, for the purpose of advising on special measures and procedures—practical, political and legal—designed for the collective control, management and resolution of critical or confrontational situations which could escalate to nuclear war, in addition to those already provided for in the Charter of the United Nations;

"4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit, for the consideration of the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, a report incorporating the considered views, suggestions and recommendations of the eminent persons mentioned in paragraph 3 above;

"5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war".

9. At the 39th meeting, on 22 November, the representative of India, on behalf of the sponsors, submitted a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.2/Rev.1), in which the following changes had been introduced:

(a) Operative paragraph 3 was replaced by the following paragraph:

"3. *Invites* Member States to transmit their views on the appointment by the Secretary-General of a representative group of public persons of great eminence, consisting of statesmen, scientists, physicians, jurists, religious leaders, philosophers and other suitably qualified persons, for the purpose of advising on special measures and procedures—practical, political and legal—designed for the collective control, management and resolution of critical or confrontational situations which could escalate to nuclear war, in addition to those already provided for in the Charter of the United Nations;"

(b) Operative paragraph 4 was deleted and operative paragraph 5 was replaced by a new operative paragraph 4, which read as follows:

"4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war", with a view to the appointment of the group, taking into account the views expressed by Member States."

10. At the 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the representative of India indicated that the sponsors had decided not to press draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.2/Rev.1 to a vote at the thirty-seventh session.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.3⁹³ and Rev.1 and 2

11. On 19 October, Mexico and Sweden submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.3) entitled "Nuclear arms freeze", which was subsequently also sponsored by Colombia and Ecuador. On 20 October, the sponsors submitted a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.3/Rev.1), in which the words "thirty-seventh" in operative paragraphs 2 and 3 were replaced by the words "thirty-eighth" and the words "resolution S-12/- . . ." in operative paragraph 3 were replaced by the words "resolution 37/- . . .".

12. On 18 November, the sponsors submitted a new revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.3/Rev.2), in which the word "accepted" in subparagraph (b) of operative paragraph 1 was replaced by the words "agreed upon", and a subparagraph (c) was added to operative paragraph 1.

13. The representative of Mexico introduced draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.3/Rev.2 at the 38th meeting, on 19 November.

14. At its 40th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.3/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 103 to 17, with 6 abstentions⁹⁶ (for the

⁹⁵ Resolution S-10/2

⁹⁶ The delegation of Malta subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

text, see para. 44 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Denmark, Guatemala, Iceland, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Somalia.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.4⁹³ and Rev.1

15. On 19 October, India submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.4) entitled "Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons", which was subsequently also sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Romania, Yugoslavia and Zambia. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind and to the life-sustaining systems 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 its declaration, 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 upon and which would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,⁹⁷

"Reaffirming the declaration that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, contained in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B

of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

"Decides to adopt an international convention as annexed to this resolution (see para. 44 below, draft resolution C, annex) prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, pending nuclear disarmament."

16. On 12 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.4/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of India at the 33rd meeting on 15 November. In the revised text, a new third preambular paragraph was added, a new operative paragraph was substituted for that of the original text and an operative paragraph 2 was added.

17. At its 40th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.4/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 103 to 17, with 9 abstentions⁹⁸ (for the text, see para. 44 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Malawi, Paraguay, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.5⁹³

18. On 19 October, India submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.5) entitled "Urgent measures for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the recommendations and decisions of its tenth special session,⁹⁵ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

⁹⁷ Resolution S-10/2, para 58

⁹⁸ The delegations of Colombia and Costa Rica subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

“*Noting with deep concern* that, despite efforts to attain the objectives agreed upon at the tenth special session, the international situation has continued to deteriorate and there has been a severe intensification of the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect.

“*Convinced* that the arms race is incompatible with the search for economic and social development and the achievement of the new international economic order,

“*Alarmed* at the growing danger of the outbreak of nuclear war, which would have devastating consequences for all mankind and which therefore necessitates the adoption of urgent measures to prevent such a nuclear war,

“*Taking note* of the relevant unilateral declarations made by nuclear-weapon States in this regard,

“*Conscious* of the growing popular movements throughout the world against the testing, production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear weapons,

“*Recognizing* the right of each State to security and the need to maintain the undiminished security of all States at each stage in the process of disarmament,

“*Convinced* that real and lasting peace can only be ensured through strict observance of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and through the effective implementation of the security system provided therein,

“*Emphasizing* the need to establish a world order free from the use or threat of use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, military intervention, occupation, annexation, interference in the internal affairs of States and denial of the inalienable rights to self-determination and independence of peoples and nations under colonial and alien domination in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

“*Determined* to continue negotiations on a comprehensive programme of disarmament for adoption at the earliest possible time by the General Assembly as a step towards the eventual conclusion of a treaty on general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

“*Reaffirming* the commitment of States to pursue efforts for the achievement of general and complete disarmament and, to that end, to initiate new and intensify ongoing negotiations in the bilateral, regional and multilateral context, in accordance with the fundamental goals, priorities and procedures laid down in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

“1. *Calls upon* States to undertake the following urgent measures for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament:

“(a) A convention on the complete prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

“(b) Cessation of the testing of nuclear weapons pending the conclusion of a treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons;

“(c) A complete freeze on the development, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, along with a cut-off in the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes;

“2. *Decides* to keep progress in the implementation of these measures under review.”

19. At the 37th meeting, on 19 November, the representative of India withdrew draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.5.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.35

20. On 17 November, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Mauritania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zaire submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.35) entitled “Confidence-building measures”, which was subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt and Indonesia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 35th meeting, on 17 November.

21. At its 39th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.35 without a vote (for the text, see para. 44 below, draft resolution D).

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.39 and Rev.1

22. On 17 November, Argentina, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Kenya, Pakistan and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.39) entitled “Disarmament and international security”, which was subsequently also sponsored by Algeria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, the Congo, Costa Rica, India, Malta, the Sudan and Yugoslavia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Cyprus at the 38th meeting, on 19 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“[*Same text as draft resolution E in paragraph 44 below, except for the second, third and fourth preambular paragraphs.*]

“*Viewing* with concern the aggravation of the deteriorating world situation which has reached the lowest possible ebb of understanding and co-operation for peace and security, thus making the survival of mankind extremely precarious,

“*Alarmed* at the present critical world situation and the manifest incapacity of the United Nations to take decisive action, thus bringing into sharp focus the reality that the Security Council finds itself devoid of the means to give effect to its decisions, even unanimous,

“*Gravely concerned* over the continuing stagnation in the disarmament negotiating efforts, while the arms race has been rapidly escalating with threatening consequences.”

23. On 23 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.39/Rev.1), in which the following changes had been introduced:

(a) In the second preambular paragraph, the words “the lowest possible ebb of understanding” were replaced by the words “the lowest point of understanding”;

(b) In the third preambular paragraph, the word “manifest” was deleted from the phrase “the manifest incapacity of the United Nations”; and the words “devoid of the means” were replaced by the words “without the means”;

(c) The following words were added to the end of the fourth preambular paragraph: “and the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war has increased”;

(d) A new preambular paragraph was added after the ninth preambular paragraph.

24 At its 43rd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.39/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 103 to none, with 25 abstentions (for the text, see para. 44 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.58 and Rev.1

25. On 18 November, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.58) on regional disarmament, which was subsequently also sponsored by Colombia, Costa Rica and Malta. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reiterating its concern at the arms race and, in particular, the nuclear-arms race, and at the steadily mounting expenditure on armaments,

"Recalling that all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and other major military Powers, bear the responsibility for halting and reversing the arms race,

"Reaffirming the sovereign right of each State to determine the conditions appropriate for its security and to take all necessary action in that connection, while bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the specific circumstances of each region,

"Bearing fully in mind the decisions and recommendations of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁹⁵ particularly paragraph 114.

"Stressing the importance of regional measures already adopted and of regional efforts undertaken in regard to both nuclear and conventional disarmament,

"Mindful of the studies which have already been made and are of importance for regional disarmament,

"Recalling its resolutions 35/156 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/97 H of 9 December 1981 concerning the *Study on All the Aspects of Regional Disarmament*⁹⁹ and the views of Member States on that study,¹⁰⁰

"Recalling also that one of the objectives of regional disarmament is to promote the ultimate aim of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"Confirming that regional disarmament measures, adopted on the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned, are important and potentially effective in that they can contribute to the achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

1. *Expresses the hope* that, when the situation in the region so permits, Governments will consult together with a view to agreeing on effective measures for regional disarmament adopted on the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned;

2. *Encourages* Governments to consider the establishment or possible strengthening at the regional level of institutional arrangements, wherever appropriate, that may help to promote the implementation of such measures;

3. *Calls upon* Governments and existing regional institutions which are competent in the matter and may have adopted measures to that end to communicate them to the Secretary-General;

4. *Requests* the Secretariat of the United Nations, in particular the Centre for Disarmament (see A/37/667, para. 40, draft resolution K, sect. V), and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to provide assistance to States and regional institutions which request such assistance within the framework of regional disarmament initiatives;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a progress report on this question;

6. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled 'Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General'."

26. On 19 November, the sponsors submitted a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.58/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of Belgium at the 38th meeting, on 19 November. The revised draft resolution contained changes in all preambular and most operative paragraphs.

27. At its 39th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.58/Rev.1 without a vote (for the text, see para. 44 below, draft resolution F).

⁹⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E 81 IX 2

¹⁰⁰ A/36/343 and Add 1.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.9

28. On 4 November, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia and the United Republic of Cameroon submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.9) entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament", which was subsequently also sponsored by Ghana, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam. The draft resolution, which was introduced by the representative of Norway at the 29th meeting, on 9 November, read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 33/91 G of 16 December 1978, 35/156 I of 12 December 1980 and 36/97 J of 9 December 1981,

"Having considered the relevant parts of section II F of the report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/37/27 and Corr.1),

"Reaffirming paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,"⁹⁵

"Reaffirming also the importance of the Committee on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, in conformity with paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

"Noting that it was not possible to complete the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, in conformity with paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and with resolution 36/97 J,

"Noting also that the consultations in the Committee on Disarmament on the basis of paragraphs 55 and 62 of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly⁹² have not been completed,

"Requests the Committee on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the review of the membership of the Committee, taking into account paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and paragraphs 55 and 62 of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly."

29. The text of draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.9 was subsequently incorporated into draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.67 and Corr.1, submitted under agenda item 55 (c) (see A/37/667, para. 36).

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.10 and Rev.1

30. On 4 November, the Bahamas, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Nigeria, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, the United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.10) entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament", which was subsequently also sponsored by Algeria, Bangladesh, Colombia, the Congo, Ecuador, Liberia, Mali, Pakistan, Panama, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkey, Viet Nam and Zaire. The draft resolution was introduced

by the representative of Nigeria at the 29th meeting, on 9 November.

31. On 24 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.10/Rev.1), in which the following changes were introduced:

(a) The following words were added to the end of the second preambular paragraph: "and bearing in mind the savings that can be made within existing budgetary appropriations";

(b) The following words were added to the end of operative paragraph 2: "bearing in mind the savings that can be made within existing budgetary appropriations".

32. In connection with the draft resolution the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the administrative and financial implications (A/C.1/37/L.69).

33. At its 44th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.10/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 124 to none¹⁰¹ (for the text, see para. 44 below, resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, 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 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.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.34

34. On 17 November, Bulgaria, Mongolia and Romania submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.34) entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", which was subsequently also sponsored by Viet Nam. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 38th meeting, on 19 November.

35. At the 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Bulgaria orally revised operative paragraph 1 by substituting the word "Invites" for the words "Calls upon", and operative paragraph 2 by substituting the words

¹⁰¹ The delegations of Ghana and Malta subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

“*Also invites*” for the words “*Also calls upon*”. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.34, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 80 to none, with 38 abstentions¹⁰² (for the text, see para. 44 below, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, 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, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.50

36. On 18 November, India, Mexico, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.50) entitled “World Disarmament Campaign” which was subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh and Colombia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 39th meeting, on 22 November.

37. At its 45th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.50 by a recorded vote of 129 to none (for the text, see para. 44 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg,

Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, 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 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.

Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.65

38. On 18 November, Indonesia and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.65) entitled “World Disarmament Campaign: peace and disarmament movements”, which was subsequently also sponsored by Australia, the Bahamas, Costa Rica, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Kenya, Mali, Norway, Singapore and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States of America at the 38th meeting, on 19 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“[*Same text as in draft resolution J in paragraph 44 below, except for the fifth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 1.*]

“*Noting with satisfaction that at its twelfth special session, the General Assembly called, inter alia, for the campaign to be carried out in all regions of the world in a balanced, factual and objective manner, for the universality of the campaign to be guaranteed by the co-operation and participation of all States and by the widest possible dissemination of information, for unimpeded access by all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions, and for the campaign to provide an opportunity for discussion and debate in all countries on all points of view relating to disarmament issues, objectives and conditions,*

“1. *Calls upon Member States to facilitate the flow of a broad range of information on disarmament matters, both governmental and non-governmental, to and among their citizens, with a view to the furtherance of the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign and in order to advance the final objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.*”

39. At the 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics orally proposed to amend operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution by adding after the words “the flow of a broad range of”, the word “*pravdivy*” in Russian, which, as he stated, could be translated as “truthful” or “authentic”. The representative of the United States of America, while accepting in principle the proposed amendment, stated his preference for the use of the word “truthful”. That was not objected to by the representative of the USSR.

¹⁰² The delegation of Jordan subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

40. At the 43rd meeting, also on 24 November, the representative of Nigeria orally suggested the use of the word "accurate" instead of "truthful" or "authentic".

41. The representative of Mexico orally proposed to amend the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution by replacing the last part of the paragraph, beginning with the words "a broad range of information", by the words "a broad range of information in conformity with the provision of paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly". The amendment of the representative of Mexico was not put to the vote as it was put forward after the voting had been announced.

42. Following a ruling by the Chairman of the Committee that the amendment proposed by Nigeria be put to the vote, that amendment was adopted by a recorded vote of 42 to 2, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Belgium, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Kenya, Singapore.

Abstaining: Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Congo, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo, Uganda, Zambia.

43. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.65, as orally amended, by a recorded vote of 119 to none, with 2 abstentions¹⁰³ (for the text, see para. 44 below, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, 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 Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

¹⁰³ The delegation of Cyprus subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brazil, Ireland.

Recommendation of the First Committee

44. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A

Freeze on nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that in this nuclear age lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Further convinced that the highest priority objectives in the field of disarmament have to be nuclear disarmament and the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction,

Recognizing the urgent need to halt the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons,

Recognizing further the urgent need for a negotiated reduction of nuclear-weapon stockpiles leading to their complete elimination,

1. *Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States to agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons, which would, *inter alia*, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons".

B

Nuclear arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁹⁵ in 1978, it expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

Recalling also that, on the same occasion, it pointed out that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons were more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth and stressed that mankind was therefore confronted with a choice: halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, or face annihilation,

Noting that the conditions prevailing today are a source of even more serious concern than those existing in 1978 because of several factors such as the deterioration of the international situation, the increase in the accuracy, speed and destructive power of nuclear weapons, the promotion of illusory doctrines of "limited" or "winnable" nuclear war and the many false alarms which have occurred owing to the malfunctioning of computers,

Believing that it is a matter of the utmost urgency to stop any further increase in the awesome arsenals of the two major nuclear-weapon States, which already have ample retaliatory power and a frightening overkill capacity,

Believing also that it is equally urgent to activate negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms.

Considering that a nuclear arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute the most effective first step for the achievement of the above-mentioned two objectives, since it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of the reduction negotiations while, at the same time, preventing the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations would take place.

Firmly convinced that at present the conditions are most propitious for such a freeze, since the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are now equivalent in nuclear military power and it seems evident that there exists between them an overall rough parity.

1. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to proclaim, either through simultaneous unilateral declarations or through a joint declaration, an immediate nuclear arms freeze which would be a first step towards the comprehensive programme of disarmament and whose structure and scope would be the following:

- (a) It would embrace:
 - (i) A comprehensive test ban of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
 - (ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
 - (iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
 - (iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(b) It would be subject to all relevant measures and procedures of verification which have already been agreed by the parties in the case of the SALT I¹⁰⁴ and SALT II¹⁰⁵ treaties, as well as those agreed upon in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva;

(c) It would be of an initial five-year duration, subject to prolongation in the event of other nuclear-weapon States joining in such a freeze, as the General Assembly expects them to do;

2. *Requests* the above-mentioned two major nuclear-weapon States to submit a report to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its thirty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Implementation of resolution 37/100 B of the General Assembly on a nuclear arms freeze".

C

Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons

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,

Further convinced that a prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

Recalling its declaration, 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 upon and which would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.⁹⁷

Reaffirming the declaration that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, contained in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

1. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to undertake, on a priority basis, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text of the annexed draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons".

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration

Article 3

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

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

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

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

¹⁰⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 944, No. 13445, p. 3

¹⁰⁵ See CD/53/Appendix III/Vol. I, document CD/28

force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

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

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

Article 4

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at _____, on the _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____

D

Confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/97 F of 9 December 1981, in which it took note of the *Comprehensive Study on Confidence-building Measures*¹⁰⁶ prepared by the Secretary-General with the assistance of the Group of Governmental Experts on Confidence-building Measures appointed by him on an equitable geographical basis,

Expressing its concern about the deterioration of the international situation and the further escalation of the arms race, which both reflect and aggravate the unsatisfactory international political climate, tension and mistrust,

Desirous of strengthening international peace and security and, at the same time, creating and improving conditions conducive to further measures of disarmament,

Noting again the findings of the *Comprehensive Study on Confidence-building Measures* and in particular the important role that confidence-building measures can play with regard to regional and world-wide stability as well as to progress in disarmament,

Mindful of the fact that, while confidence-building measures cannot serve as a substitute for concrete disarmament measures, they play a very significant role in achieving disarmament,

Convinced of the usefulness of confidence-building measures freely arrived at by the States concerned and agreed upon, taking into account the particular conditions and requirements of the regions concerned,

Convinced of the need to reduce mistrust and fear among States through the realization of confidence-building measures, such as those recommended by consensus in the *Comprehensive Study on Confidence-building Measures*, including pertinent and timely information on military activities and other matters pertaining to mutual security, and measures concerning the military conduct of States in peacetime, as well as through progress on concrete measures of disarmament,

Recalling that confidence reflects a set of interrelated factors of a military as well as of a non-military character and that a plurality of approaches is needed to overcome fear, apprehension and mistrust between States and to replace them by confidence,

1. *Urges* all States to encourage and assist all efforts designed to explore further the ways in which confidence-building measures can strengthen international peace and security;

2. *Invites* all States to consider the possible introduction of confidence-building measures in their particular regions and, where possible, to negotiate on them in keeping with the conditions and requirements prevailing in the respective regions;

3. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider the elaboration of guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level;

4. *Further requests* the Disarmament Commission to submit a progress report on its deliberations on this item to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

5. *Further recommends* that all States consider the inclusion of a reference to, or an agreement on, confidence-building measures, as appropriate, in any joint statements or declarations of a political nature;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures".

E

Disarmament and international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 A of 11 December 1979, 35/156 J of 12 December 1980 and 36/97 K of 9 December 1981,

Viewing with concern the aggravation of the deteriorating world situation which has reached the lowest point of understanding and co-operation for peace and security, thus making the survival of mankind extremely precarious,

Alarmed at the present critical world situation and the incapacity of the United Nations to take decisive action, thus bringing into sharp focus the reality that the Security Council finds itself without the means to give effect to its decisions, even when they were unanimously adopted,

Gravely concerned over the continuing stagnation in the disarmament negotiating efforts, while the arms race has been rapidly escalating with threatening consequences and the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war has increased,

Conscious of the need for a new and more positive approach to the whole problem of disarmament based on rendering operable the collective security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations in conjunction with efforts towards disarmament agreements,

Convinced that to this end the first step is to restore to the Security Council its meaningfulness by making effective its decisions for the maintenance of international security and peace, as required by the Charter,

Recognizing that this process would create the necessary conditions for the cessation of the arms race and would facilitate productive negotiations on a comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Recognizing further that the implementation of such an approach would engender a climate of confidence in the United Nations, thereby initiating a stable détente that would harmonize the actions of nations—more significantly among the major Powers—for co-operation towards peace and survival,

¹⁰⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E 82 IX 3

Aware that the principles of disarmament embodied in the Charter are an integral part of the system of collective international security and flow from it.

Recalling paragraph 13 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁹⁵ in which it is recognized that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces by international agreement and mutual example.

Recalling further paragraph 62 of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁹² in which the Assembly stressed the need for strengthening the central role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter in accordance with the Final Document.

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/37/1), in which he emphasized, *inter alia*, that "our most urgent goal is to reconstruct the Charter concept of collective action for peace and security so as to render the United Nations more capable of carrying out its primary function" and appealed to all Governments to make a serious effort for "a more stable system of collective international security".

Reaffirming its resolution 36/97 K of 9 December 1981, in which it called for the provisions of resolution 35/156 J of 12 December 1980, adopted by consensus, to be carried out,

1. Calls upon all States to take prompt action for the implementation of resolution 36/97 K and to co-operate towards making more effective the system of security provided for in the Charter of the United Nations, thus effectively facilitating substantial disarmament;

2. Requests the Security Council—and more significantly its permanent members—to proceed with a sense of urgency to the necessary measures for the effective implementation of the decisions of the Council, in accordance with the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

F

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reiterating its concern over the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspects, and the continuing increase in arms expenditure,

Recalling that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, have the responsibility for halting and reversing the arms race.

Reaffirming the right of each State to make a sovereign assessment of the conditions necessary for its security and to take all appropriate measures in this respect, taking into account the objectives and principles of the United Nations, as well as the specific conditions of each region;

Taking account of the decisions and recommendations of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁹⁵ *inter alia* in its paragraph 114,

Stressing the importance of the regional measures that have already been adopted, as well as of efforts of a regional nature undertaken in the field of nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Aware of the studies that have already been carried out and are of relevance to regional disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 35/156 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/97 H of 9 December 1981 concerning the *Study on All the Aspects of Regional Disarmament*⁹⁹ and the views of Member States on that study,¹⁰⁰

Recalling also that one of the aims of regional disarmament is to assist in promoting the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Confirming the importance and the potential effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all the States concerned, in that they can contribute to the realization of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

1. Expresses the hope that Governments, where the circumstances of the region permit, will consult with each other on appropriate regional disarmament measures that could be taken at the initiative, and with the participation of, all the States concerned;

2. Encourages Governments to consider the possible establishment or strengthening at the regional level, where appropriate, of institutional arrangements capable of promoting the implementation of such measures;

3. Calls upon Governments and the existing competent regional institutions which may have taken measures to that end so to inform the Secretary-General;

4. Requests the Secretariat, in particular the Department for Disarmament Affairs (see A/37/667, para. 40, draft resolution K, sect. V), and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to lend assistance to States and regional institutions which may request it in the context of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all the States concerned;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

6. Decides to include in the agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General".

G

United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament,¹⁰⁷ as well as its subsequent resolutions 33/71 E of 14 December 1978, 34/83 D of 11 December 1979, 35/152 A of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 A of 9 December 1981, in which it, *inter alia*, decided to continue the programme,

Recalling also its decisions, contained in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹⁰⁸ in which it, *inter alia*, decided to continue the programme, to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983, and to request the Secretary-General to submit the financial implications of awarding twenty-five fellowships, taking into account the necessary staffing requirements to meet the level of activities

¹⁰⁷ Resolution S-10/2, para. 108

¹⁰⁸ A/S-12/32, annex IV.

and structure of the programme and bearing in mind the savings that could be made within existing budgetary appropriations,

Bearing in mind that the level of activities, including the programme elements as outlined by the Secretary-General,¹⁰⁹ has increased since the inception of the fellowship programme in 1979,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the implementation of the programme for 1983, in accordance with the guidelines established for it, and to submit a progress report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide adequate staffing at the appropriate level to meet the requirements of the increased activities and the expanded structure of the programme, bearing in mind the savings that can be made within existing budgetary appropriations;

3. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out.

H

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Aware of the public concern at the dangers of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and its negative social and economic consequences,

Noting that the World Disarmament Campaign is intended to promote public interest in and support for the goals set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁹⁵ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and in particular for the reaching of agreements on measures of arms limitation and disarmament with a view to achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming that the universality of the World Disarmament Campaign should be guaranteed by the co-operation and participation of all States and by the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war,

Convinced that the United Nations system, Member States, with respect for their sovereign rights, and other bodies, in particular non-governmental organizations, all have their role to play in achieving the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign,¹¹⁰

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on world-wide action for collecting signatures in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament,¹¹¹

Recalling its resolution 36/92 J of 9 December 1981 and the discussions thereon at the twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Welcoming voluntary contributions made by some Member States to carry out the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign,

Noting with satisfaction the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organization on its contribution to the World Disarmament Campaign (A/37/569, annex),

1. *Invites* Member States, in the implementation of the activities within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, to take into account various views and opinions expressed at the twelfth special session, including the proposal on launching world-wide action for collecting signatures in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament;

2. *Also invites* Member States to co-operate with the United Nations to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information;

3. *Takes note* of the programme of activities for 1983 in the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign suggested in the report of the Secretary-General (see A/37/548, sect. III) and requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

I

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament,¹¹²

Recalling also its resolutions 35/152 I of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 C of 9 December 1981, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1981¹¹³ and 11 June 1982,¹¹⁴

Noting with satisfaction that the World Disarmament Campaign contemplated in the above resolutions and reports was solemnly launched on 7 June 1982 at the opening meeting of the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Bearing in mind that at the twelfth special session the General Assembly defined in general terms the objectives, contents, modalities and financial implications of the World Disarmament Campaign¹¹⁵ and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session the specifics of the programme outlined in its previous report,

Having examined the new report submitted by the Secretary-General on 3 November 1982 (A/37/548) in conformity with that request,

1. *Approves* the general framework of the World Disarmament Campaign specified by the Secretary-General in his report of 3 November 1982 relating to the programme of activities for the World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations (*ibid.*, sect. II), including the provisions of its paragraph 21 relating to the submission of an annual report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Campaign during the preceding year, and

¹⁰⁹ A/S-12/8 and Corr. 1.

¹¹⁰ A/S-12/32, annex V.

¹¹¹ A/S-12/15 and Add. 1.

¹¹² Resolution S-10/2, para. 15.

¹¹³ A/36/458.

¹¹⁴ A/S-12/27.

¹¹⁵ A/S-12/32, annex V.

the transmission to the Assembly of the relevant views of the Advisory Board of Disarmament Studies;

2. *Also approves* the programme of activities for the World Disarmament Campaign for 1983 proposed in the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, sect. III);

3. *Reiterates its invitation* to all Member States that have not yet done so to supplement available United Nations resources with voluntary contributions;

4. *Decides* that at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly there should be a pledging conference for contributions from Member States for the World Disarmament Campaign;

5. *Declares again* that voluntary contributions made by non-governmental organizations, foundations and trusts and other private sources would also be welcome;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

J

World Disarmament Campaign: peace and disarmament movements

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that well-informed discussion and debate on all points of view relating to disarmament issues may exercise a positive influence on the attainment of meaningful arms limitation measures, progress in disarmament and the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Convinced that the best way to build trust and confidence and to advance the conditions which contribute to the cause of disarmament is through the co-operation and participation of all States and by the widest possible dissemination of

information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinion on questions of arms limitation and disarmament,

Desirous of promoting the ability of all citizens to participate in an informed and free discussion of such matters,

Recalling that the World Disarmament Campaign¹¹⁵ was launched at the twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that at its twelfth special session the General Assembly called, *inter alia*, for the World Disarmament Campaign to be carried out in all regions of the world in a balanced, factual and objective manner, for the universality of the Campaign to be guaranteed by the co-operation and participation of all States and by the widest possible dissemination of information, for unimpeded access by all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions, and for the Campaign to provide an opportunity for discussion and debate in all countries on all points of view relating to disarmament issues, objectives and conditions,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to facilitate the flow of a broad range of accurate information on disarmament matters, both governmental and non-governmental, to and among their citizens, with a view to the furtherance of the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign and in order to advance the final objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to encourage their citizens freely and publicly to express their own views on disarmament questions and to organize and meet publicly for that purpose;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/37/671

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 136

{Original: English}
[30 November 1982]

1. The item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" was included as a supplementary item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly on the basis of a request contained in a letter dated 20 August 1982 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General (A/37/195).

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report, on the understanding that the development aspects of the question would be brought to the attention of the Second Committee in connection with its consideration of item 71 (Development and international economic co-operation).

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary

meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 136, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General containing the study on the relationship between disarmament and development;¹¹⁶

(b) The Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly;¹¹⁷

(c) A note verbale dated 28 June 1982 from the Missions of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to the Secretariat.¹¹⁸

5. On 10 November, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Ireland, Iceland, Jamaica, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Venezuela submitted a

¹¹⁶ *The Relationship between Disarmament and Development* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.1).

¹¹⁷ A/S-12/32.

¹¹⁸ A/S-12/AC.1/49.

draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.17) entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development", which was later also sponsored by Colombia, the Congo, Ecuador, Ghana, Greece, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Mali, Malta, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, the United Republic of Cameroon and Zaire. The draft resolution was introduced by Sweden at the 31st meeting on 11 November.

6. At its 41st meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.17 by a recorded vote of 114 votes to none, with 11 abstentions¹¹⁹ (for the text, see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

¹¹⁹ The delegations of Costa Rica and Lebanon subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Recalling the conclusions of the study entitled *The Relationship between Disarmament and Development*,¹¹⁶ contained in the report of the Secretary-General,

Recalling also resolution 36/92 G of 9 December 1981, in which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, commended the study, its conclusions and its recommendations to the attention of all Member States and decided to transmit the study to the Assembly at its twelfth special session for its substantive consideration and appropriate action.

Noting the proposals on the follow-up decisions regarding the study, circulated as official documents in connection with the twelfth special session of the General Assembly,¹²⁰

Noting also that, in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the Assembly decided to refer those items on the agenda on which it had not reached decisions to its thirty-seventh session for further consideration,¹²¹

Noting further that it has decided to include the question of the relationship between disarmament and development in its agenda as a separate item,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate administrative action in accordance with the recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, as specified in chapter VII of the study entitled *The Relationship between Disarmament and Development*;¹¹⁶

2. *Urges* Member States to consider appropriate measures in accordance with all relevant recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts;

3. *Determines* that the question of reallocation and conversion of resources, through disarmament measures, from military to civilian purposes should be included in the provisional agenda of the General Assembly at intervals to be decided upon, starting with its fortieth session in 1985;

4. *Recommends* that an investigation—with due regard to the capabilities of existing agencies and institutions currently responsible for the international transfer of resources—of the modalities of an international disarmament fund for development should be undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in consultation with other relevant international institutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution.

¹²⁰ A/S-12/18 and A/S-12/AC 1/49

¹²¹ A/S-12/32, para. 64.

DOCUMENT A/37/672

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 138

[Original: English]
[3 December 1982]

1. The item entitled "Immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests" was included as an addi-

tional item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, on the basis of a request contained in a

letter dated 1 October 1982 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/37/243).

2. At its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its second meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 138, the Committee had before it the request contained in the letter referred to in paragraph 1 above.

5. On 19 October, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.6) concerning the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 29th meeting, on 9 November.

6. At its 40th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.6 by a recorded vote of 98 to 4, with 24 abstentions. (for the text, see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: China, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMMEDIATE CESSATION AND PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR-WEAPON TESTS

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned over the continuing nuclear-arms race and the growing danger of nuclear war,

Convinced that an immediate cessation of nuclear-weapon tests by all States in all environments and the prohibition of such testing in the future would be a serious obstacle to the development of ever-new types and systems of nuclear weapons, as well as to the emergence of new nuclear States,

Taking note of the "Basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests", submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the current session (see A/37/243), the text of which is annexed to the present resolution,

1. *Urges* the Committee on Disarmament to proceed promptly to practical negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests;

2. *Refers* to the Committee on Disarmament for its consideration the basic provisions of such a treaty, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution, as well as the proposals and observations made by other States on this question in the course of the current session;

3. *Calls upon* all the nuclear-weapon States, as a gesture of goodwill and with a view to creating more favourable conditions for the formulation of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, not to conduct any nuclear explosions, starting from a date to be agreed among them and until the above-mentioned treaty is concluded, after the appropriate declarations have been made by them to that effect well in advance;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests".

ANNEX

Basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

The objective of averting nuclear war, towards which the efforts of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of other peace-loving States are directed, makes it imperative to take such measures, *inter alia*, as would impede the development of ever-new types and systems of nuclear weapons.

One such effective measure would be the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests by all States and in all environments, which at the same time would promote the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Motivated by these goals, the Soviet Union is submitting to States Members of the United Nations, for their consideration, the following basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests.

A SCOPE OF THE PROHIBITION

1. Each State party to this Treaty shall undertake to prohibit, to prevent, and not to carry out any nuclear-weapon test explosions at any place under its jurisdiction or control, in any environment—in the atmosphere, beyond its limits, including outer space, under water or under ground.

2. No party shall cause, encourage or in any way participate in the conduct of any nuclear-weapon test explosions anywhere.

3 A moratorium shall be declared on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, under which the parties to this Treaty shall refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in carrying out such explosions until the relevant procedure has been evolved

4 Promptly after the entry into force of this Treaty, consideration shall be given to the question of procedure for carrying out nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Such procedure, to be agreed upon, may take the form of a special agreement or agreements constituting an integral part of this Treaty

B ENSURING COMPLIANCE WITH THE TREATY

1 *General provisions on verification*

5 The States parties to this Treaty shall base their activities in verifying compliance with the provisions of this Treaty on a combination of national and international measures

6 For the purpose of verifying compliance by other States parties with the provisions of this Treaty, any State party shall have the right to use the national technical means of verification which it has at its disposal, in a manner consistent with generally recognized principles of international law

7 States parties which possess national technical means of verification may, in case of necessity, place the information which they obtained through those means, and which is important for the purposes of this Treaty, at the disposal of other parties

8 The States parties to this Treaty undertake not to interfere with the national technical means of verification of other States parties

9 International measures of verification shall be carried out through international procedures within the framework of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter, and through consultations and co-operation between States parties, as well as through the services of the Committee of Experts of States Parties to this Treaty.

2 *Consultations and co-operation*

10 The States parties to this Treaty shall, in case of necessity, consult each other, make inquiries and provide information in connection with such inquiries with a view to solving any questions that may arise with regard to compliance with the provisions of this Treaty

11 The States parties shall exchange, bilaterally or through the Committee of Experts, information which they consider necessary to provide assurance of compliance with the obligations assumed under this Treaty

12 Consultations and co-operation may also be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter

13 In the interests of increasing the effectiveness of the Treaty, the States parties to the Treaty shall agree in an appropriate way on the prevention of any actions aimed at deliberately falsifying the actual state of affairs with regard to compliance with this Treaty by other States parties

3 *International exchange of seismic data*

14 For the purposes of better assuring compliance with obligations under this Treaty, each party may participate in an international exchange of seismic data. Such international exchange shall be carried out in accordance with the following guidelines

4. *Guidelines for the international exchange of seismic data*

15 Each State party to this Treaty shall have the right to participate in the international exchange of seismic data, to contribute data from seismic stations on its territory which it designates for participation in the international exchange and to receive all the seismic data made available through the international exchange

16 Each party that decides to participate in the international exchange shall designate an appropriate body through which it will communicate with the international exchange

17 Seismic data shall be transmitted through the Global Telecommunication System of the World Meteorological Organization or through any other agreed communication channels.

18 International seismic data centres shall be established in agreed locations, taking into account the desirability of appropriate geographical distribution. These centres shall receive all seismic data contributed to the international exchange by its participants, process seismic data without interpreting the nature of seismic events, make the processed seismic data available to all participants and maintain records of all seismic data contributed by participants and processed by the centre. Each centre shall be under the jurisdiction of the party on whose territory it is located

19 The Committee of Experts, whose establishment is provided for in this Treaty, shall draw in its work upon the recommendations contained in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events¹²² established by the Committee on Disarmament. Such measures include the elaboration of standards for the technical and operational characteristics of participating seismic stations and international seismic data centres, for the form in which data are transmitted to the centres, and for the form and manner in which the centres make seismic data available to participants and respond to their requests for additional seismic data regarding specific seismic events

5 *International Committee of Experts of States Parties to the Treaty*

20 A Committee of Experts of States Parties to this Treaty shall be established to consider questions related to the international exchange of seismic data. Any State party shall have the right to appoint a representative to this Committee

21 The Committee, which will function on the basis of consensus, shall hold its first meeting not later than ninety days after the entry into force of this Treaty and shall meet thereafter as necessary

22 The Committee shall develop, in accordance with the Guidelines, detailed arrangements regulating the establishment and operation of the international exchange, it shall facilitate its implementation and co-operation between States Parties to enhance the effectiveness of such exchange

23 The Committee shall facilitate more extensive international consultations and co-operation, exchange of information and assistance in verification in the interests of compliance with the provisions of this Treaty

24 Other questions relating to the organization and procedures of the Committee of Experts, its possible subsidiary bodies, their functions, rights, duties and proceedings, its role in promoting international exchange and in on-site inspection, as well as other matters, are to be elaborated

6 *Fact-finding procedure regarding compliance with the Treaty on-site inspection*

25 Each State party to this Treaty, if it has doubts regarding an event on the territory of another State which may have been a nuclear explosion, may send that party a request for an on-site inspection. The request should state the reasons why it is being made, including relevant seismic and other physical data that could be associated with a possible nuclear explosion, its time and location

26 The party which has received the request, being aware of the importance of providing assurance of compliance with the obligations under this Treaty, shall state whether or not it is prepared to agree to an inspection. If the party which has received the request is not prepared to agree to an inspection on its territory, it shall communicate the reasons for its decision to the requesting State and inform the Committee of Experts of this decision

27 If the requesting State party is not satisfied with the explanation received and the information provided on a bilateral basis, it may ask the Committee of Experts for additional information and consultation regarding that request and assistance in ascertaining the facts in the form of scientific and technical expertise.

28 For the purpose of conducting inspection on the territory of the States parties which may give their agreement, procedures shall be elaborated for such inspections and the manner in which they are to be conducted, including the list of rights and functions of the inspecting personnel and the definition of the role of the receiving party during the inspection.

29 This Treaty shall also contain a provision enabling any two or more of the States parties to agree, by mutual consent, in view of special interests or special circumstances, on additional measures which would facilitate verification of compliance with this Treaty.

7 *Procedure for lodging complaints with the Security Council*

30 Any State party which has reason to believe that any other State party has acted or may be acting in violation of the obligations deriving from the provisions of this Treaty shall have the right to lodge a complaint with the Security Council. Such a complaint should include all relevant information, as well as all possible evidence supporting the validity of the complaint

31 Each State party undertakes to co-operate in carrying out any investigation which the Security Council may initiate, in accordance with

¹²² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/33/27)*, annex II, documents CCD/558 and Add. I; and CD/53/Appendix III/Vol. II, documents CD/43 and Add. I

the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, on the basis of a complaint received by the Security Council. The Security Council shall inform the States parties of the results of the investigation.

32 Each State party to this Treaty undertakes to provide or support assistance, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, to any State party which requests it, if the Security Council decides that such party has been exposed to danger or is perhaps being exposed to danger as a result of violation by another State party of the obligations assumed under this Treaty.

C CONCLUDING PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY

33 This Treaty shall be of unlimited duration. It shall enter into force

upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty Governments including the Governments of all States permanent members of the Security Council.

34 However, the States parties may agree that this Treaty should enter into force for an agreed limited period, given the participation of three States permanent members of the Security Council—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

35 Provision should be made for the procedure for the signing and ratification of this Treaty, for the depositary, for accession by States to this Treaty and for amendments.

DOCUMENT A/37/673

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 139

{Original: English}
[2 December 1982]

1. The item entitled "Intensification of efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and ensure the safe development of nuclear energy" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, on the basis of a request contained in a letter dated 1 October 1982 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/37/242).

2. At its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November.

4. For its consideration of item 139, the Committee had before it the request contained in the letter referred to in paragraph 1 above.

5. At the 29th meeting, on 9 November, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.7) concerning the intensification of efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and ensure the safe development of nuclear energy, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that the increasingly widespread use of nuclear energy is an objective necessity for meeting the growing needs of mankind in various fields of activity as other, non-renewable energy sources are being depleted,

"Taking into consideration the fact that the irreversible process of the development of nuclear energy involves the establishment of a large number of peaceful nuclear installations with a high concentration of radioactive materials,

"Bearing in mind that the destruction of such installations would bring about a considerable release of ra-

dioactive nuclear materials even if conventional weapons were used, and if nuclear weapons were used, it would have totally disastrous consequences on a global scale,

"Expressing its concern at the fact that under such circumstances the unleashing of nuclear war would be all the more dangerous,

"Reaffirming the will of the States Members of the United Nations, as expressed in the Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear Catastrophe,¹²³

"1. Calls upon all States to intensify their efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and ensure the safe development of nuclear energy;

"2. Declares that the deliberate destruction of peaceful nuclear installations even by means of conventional weapons is essentially equivalent to an attack using nuclear weapons, that is to say, to actions of a kind which the United Nations has already described as the gravest crime against humanity;

"3. Notes that the limitation and reduction of the nuclear arms race will produce more favourable conditions for the development of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of the energy of the atom;

"4. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States, as a first step towards the reduction and ultimate elimination of their nuclear arsenals, to agree on a simultaneous suspension (freezing) of the production and development of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles, and also of the production of fissionable materials for the purposes of manufacturing various types of nuclear weapons."

6. At the 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics informed the Committee that his delegation, as the sponsor of draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.7, would not insist on its being put to the vote at the thirty-seventh session, as its provisions were adequately covered in a number of other draft resolutions relating to nuclear disarmament already adopted by the Committee at that session.

¹²³ Resolution 36/100.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1982, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 39, 41 to 47, 50 to 53, 56, 57, 136 and 138 and on the report of the Committee on item 139.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 39 (A/37/651, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 37/70.¹²⁴

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 41 (A/37/653, para. 7) was adopted by 136 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/71.¹²⁴

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 42 (A/37/654, para. 7) was adopted by 124 to 2, with 19 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/72.¹²⁴

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 43 (A/37/655, para. 8) was adopted by 111 votes to 1, with 35 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/73.¹²⁴

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 44 (A/37/656, para. 9) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A by 134 votes to none, with 13 abstentions,* and draft resolution B by 132 votes to 4, with 11 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 37/74 A and B.¹²⁴

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 45 (A/37/657, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 37/75.¹²⁴

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 46 (A/37/658, para. 7) was adopted by 99 votes to 2, with 45 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/76.¹²⁴

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 47 (A/37/659, para. 10) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A by 119 votes to none, with 26 abstentions,* and draft resolution B by 114 votes to 10, with 17 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 37/77 A and B.¹²⁴

Draft resolutions A to K submitted in the report on item 50 (A/37/662, para. 33) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions D and H without a vote; draft resolution A by 114 votes to 1, with 32 abstentions,* draft resolution B by 116 votes to 12, with 16 abstentions,* draft resolution C by 118 votes to 19, with 9 abstentions,* draft resolution E by 81 votes to 14, with 52 abstentions,* draft resolution F by 134 votes to none, with 12 abstentions,* draft resolution G by 131 votes to none with 17 abstentions,* draft resolution I by 130 votes to none, with 17 abstentions,* draft resolution J by 112 votes to 19 with 15 abstentions,* and draft resolution K by 126 votes to 9, with 11 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 37/78 A to K.¹²⁴

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 51 (A/37/663, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 37/79.¹²⁴

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 52 (A/37/664, para. 7) was adopted by 108 votes to 17, with 19 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/80.¹²⁴

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 53 (A/37/665, para. 7) was adopted by 144 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/81.¹²⁴

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 56 (A/37/668, para. 8) was adopted by 106 votes to 2, with 34 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/82.¹²⁴

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 57 (A/37/669, para. 10) was adopted by 138 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/83.¹²⁴

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 136 (A/37/671, para. 7) was adopted by 136 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/84.¹²⁴

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 138 (A/37/672, para. 7) was adopted by 115 votes to 5, with 25 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/85.¹²⁴

The General Assembly took note of the report on item 139 (A/37/673) (decision 37/423).¹²⁴

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 13 December 1982, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 40, 48, 49, 54, 55 and 133.

*Recorded vote

¹²⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*.

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 40 (A/37/652, para. 12) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A without a vote and draft resolution B by 96 votes to 13, with 9 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 37/95 A and B.¹²⁴

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 48 (A/37/660, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 37/96.¹²⁴

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 49 (A/37/661, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 37/97.¹²⁴

Draft resolutions A to E submitted in the report on item 54 (A/37/666, para. 21) were adopted as follows: draft resolution B without a vote; draft resolution A by 95 votes to 1, with 46 abstentions;* draft resolution C by 124 votes to 15, with 1 abstention;* draft resolution D by 86 votes to 19, with 33 abstentions;* and draft resolution E by 83 votes to 22, with 33 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 37/98 A to E.¹²⁴

Draft resolutions A to K submitted in the report on item 55 (A/37/667, para. 40) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions B, C, H and K without a vote; draft resolution A by 70 votes to 18, with 51 abstentions;* draft resolution D by 112 votes to none, with 29 abstentions;* draft resolution E by 121 votes to none, with 22 abstentions;* draft resolution F by 141 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions;* draft resolution G by 121 votes to none, with 17 abstentions;* draft resolution I by 135 votes to none, with 7 abstentions;* and draft resolution J by 137 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 37/99 A to K.¹²⁴

Draft resolutions A to J submitted in the report on item 133 (A/37/670, para. 44) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions D, F, G, I and J without a vote; draft resolution A by 122 votes to 16, with 6 abstentions;* draft resolution B by 119 votes to 17, with 5 abstentions;* draft resolution C by 117 votes to 17, with 8 abstentions;* draft resolution E by 115 votes to none, with 28 abstentions;* and draft resolution H by 108 votes to none, with 33 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 37/100 A to J.¹²⁴

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/27 and Corr 1	Report of the Committee on Disarmament	42, 43, 47, 50, 52-55, 57, 133	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No 27</i>
A/37/28	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the World Disarmament Conference	49	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No 28
A/37/29	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Indian Ocean	48	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No 29
A/37/42	Report of the Disarmament Commission	40, 50	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No 42
A/37/48	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy		<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No 48
A/37/72	Letter dated 19 January 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	54	
A/37/102	Note verbale dated 24 February 1982 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	54	
A/37/152-S/14915	Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	54	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh year, Supplement for January, February and March 1982</i>
A/37/157	Note verbale dated 22 March 1982 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	54	
A/37/173	Letter dated 7 April 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	54	
A/37/180	Letter dated 14 April 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	54	
A/37/199 and Corr 1	Report of the Secretary-General	51	
A/37/202-S/14986	Letter dated 19 April 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	54	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1982
A/37/210	Letter dated 27 April 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	54	
A/37/212	Letter dated 28 April 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	54	
A/37/219	Letter dated 30 April 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	54	
A/37/233	Letter dated 20 May 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	54	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/234 and Corr 1	Note verbale dated 20 May 1982 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	54	
A/37/259	Report of the Secretary-General	54	
A/37/297	Letter dated 14 June 1982 from the representatives of Afghanistan and the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	55	
A/37/308	Letter dated 23 June 1982 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General	54	
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	39-56	
A/37/353	Letter dated 23 July 1982 from the representative of Argentina to the President of the General Assembly	133	
A/37/359	Letter dated 28 June 1982 from the representatives of the German Democratic Republic and Grenada to the Secretary-General	55	
A/37/376	Letter dated 5 August 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	54	
A/37/377	Letter dated 6 August 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	54	
A/37/380	Letter dated 9 August 1982 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	50, 55	
A/37/386	Economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures: report of the Secretary-General	39	
A/37/389	Letter dated 13 August 1982 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	133	
A/37/418 and Corr 1 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	40	
A/37/432	Report of the Secretary-General	44	
A/37/433	Report of the Secretary-General	46	
A/37/434	Report of the Secretary-General	56	
A/37/455 and Add 1	Disarmament Week report of the Secretary-General	50	
A/37/493	Note by the Secretary-General	133	
A/37/494	Note by the Secretary-General	133	
A/37/540-S/15454	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	39-44, 48-50, 55, 56	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1982
A/37/548	World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General	133	
A/37/550	Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies. note by the Secretary-General	55	
A/37/560	Status of multilateral disarmament agreements report of the Secretary-General	50	
A/37/567-S/15466	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Niger to the Secretary-General	39, 45, 47, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/569	World Disarmament Campaign note by the Secretary-General	133	
A/37/578	Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General	40, 42, 43, 50, 52-55, 57, 133, 136	
A/37/586-S/15472	Letter dated 25 October 1982 from the representative of Fiji to the Secretary-General	42, 43, 48, 50	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/635-S/15497	Letter dated 12 November 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	48, 55	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/765	Letter dated 14 December 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	54	
A/C.1/37/3	Letter dated 30 September 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	55	
A/C.1/37/4	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	50, 55, 133	
A/C.1/37/6	Note verbale dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General	55, 133	
A/C.1/37/8	Letter dated 29 October 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	50	
A/C.1/37/9	World Disarmament Campaign note by the Secretariat	133	Replaced by A/C.1/37/9/Rev.1
A/C.1/37/9/Rev.1	World Disarmament Campaign. note by the Secretariat	133	
A/C.1/37/10	Note verbale dated 29 November 1982 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	54	
A/C.1/37/11	Note verbale dated 30 November 1982 from the representatives of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	48	
A/C.1/37/L.1	Draft resolution	133	Replaced by A/C.1/37/L.1/Rev.1

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.1/37/L.1 Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	133	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/670, paras. 5 and 44, draft resolution A
A/C.1/37/L.2	Draft resolution	133	<i>Idem.</i> , para. 8
A/C.1/37/L.2 Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	133	<i>Idem.</i> , para. 9
A/C.1/37/L.3	Draft resolution	133	Replaced by A/C.1/37/L.3/Rev.1
A/C.1/37/L.3/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	133	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/670, para. 11
A/C.1/37/L.3/Rev.2	Revised draft resolution	133	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 12 and 44, draft resolution B
A/C.1/37/L.4	Draft resolution	133	<i>Idem.</i> , para. 15
A/C.1/37/L.4/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	133	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 16 and 44, draft resolution C
A/C.1/37/L.5	Draft resolution	133	<i>Idem.</i> , para. 18
A/C.1/37/L.6	Draft resolution	138	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/672, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/37/L.7	Draft resolution	139	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/673, para. 5
A/C.1/37/L.8	Draft resolution	57	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/669, para. 5
A/C.1/37/L.9	Draft resolution	133	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/670, para. 28
A/C.1/37/L.10	Draft resolution	133	Replaced by A/C.1/37/L.10/Rev.1
A/C.1/37/L.10/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	133	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/670, paras. 31 and 44, draft resolution G
A/C.1/37/L.11	Draft resolution	50	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/662, para. 5
A/C.1/37/L.12	Draft resolution	50	<i>Idem.</i> , para. 7
A/C.1/37/L.12/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	50	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 8 and 33, draft resolution A
A/C.1/37/L.13	Draft resolution	53	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/665, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/37/L.14	Draft resolution	46	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/658, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/37/L.15	Draft resolution	54	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/666, para. 5
A/C.1/37/L.15/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	54	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 6 and 21, draft resolution A
A/C.1/37/L.16	Draft resolution	39	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/651, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/37/L.17	Draft resolution	136	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/671, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/37/L.18	Draft resolution	55	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/667, paras. 5 and 40, draft resolution A
A/C.1/37/L.19	Draft resolution	50	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/662, paras. 10 and 33, draft resolution B
A/C.1/37/L.20	Draft resolution	40	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/652, paras. 5 and 12, draft resolution A
A/C.1/37/L.21	Draft resolution	50	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/662, para. 12
A/C.1/37/L.21/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	50	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 13 and 33, draft resolution C
A/C.1/37/L.22	Draft resolution	40	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/652, para. 7
A/C.1/37/L.22/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	40	<i>Idem.</i> , para. 8
A/C.1/37/L.22/Rev.2	Revised draft resolution	40	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 9 and 12, draft resolution B
A/C.1/37/L.23	Draft resolution	55	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/667, para. 7
A/C.1/37/L.24	Draft resolution	50	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/662, paras. 15 and 33, draft resolution D
A/C.1/37/L.25	Draft resolution	50	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 17 and 33, draft resolution E

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C 1/37/L 26	Draft resolution	50	<i>Idem</i> , para 19
A/C 1/37/L 26/Rev 1	Revised draft resolution	50	<i>Idem</i> , paras 20 and 33, draft resolution F
A/C 1/37/L 27	Draft resolution	50	<i>Idem</i> , paras 22 and 33, draft resolution G
A/C 1/37/L.28	Draft resolution	49	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/661, paras 5 and 8
A/C 1/37/L 29	Draft resolution	52	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/664, paras 5 and 7
A/C 1/37/L 30	Draft resolution	55	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/667, paras. 9 and 40, draft resolution B
A/C.1/37/L 31	Draft resolution	56	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/668, paras. 5 and 8
A/C 1/37/L 32	Draft resolution	42	Replaced by A/C 1/37/L 32/Rev.1
A/C 1/37/L 32/Rev 1	Revised draft resolution	42	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/654, paras. 5 and 7
A/C 1/37/L 33	Draft resolution	55	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/667, paras. 11 and 40, draft resolution C
A/C 1/37/L 34	Draft resolution	133	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/670, paras 34 and 44, draft resolution H
A/C 1/37/L 35	Draft resolution	133	<i>Idem</i> , paras 20 and 44, draft resolution D
A/C.1/37/L 36	Draft decision	55	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/667, para. 13
A/C 1/37/L 37	Draft resolution	44	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/656, paras 5 and 9, draft resolution A
A/C 1/37/L 38	Draft resolution	44	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 7 and 9, draft resolution B
A/C 1/37/L 39	Draft resolution	133	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/670, para. 22
A/C 1/37/L 39/Rev 1	Revised draft resolution	133	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 23 and 44, draft resolution E
A/C 1/37/L 40	Draft resolution	43	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/655, para. 5
A/C.1/37/L.40/Rev 1	Revised draft resolution	43	<i>Idem</i> , paras 6 and 8
A/C 1/37/L 41	Draft resolution	55	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/667, paras. 14 and 40, draft resolution D
A/C 1/37/L 42	Draft resolution	50	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/662, paras 24 and 33, draft resolution H
A/C 1/37/L 43	Draft resolution	47	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/659, paras. 5 and 10, draft resolution A
A/C 1/37/L 44	Draft resolution	54	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/666, paras 8 and 21, draft resolution B
A/C 1/37/L.45	Draft resolution	50	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/662, paras 26 and 33, draft resolution I
A/C 1/37/L.46	Draft resolution	47	Replaced by A/C.1/37/L.4/Rev.1
A/C.1/37/L.46/Rev 1	Revised draft resolution	47	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/659, paras 7 and 10, draft resolution B
A/C 1/37/L.47	Draft resolution	50	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/662, paras. 28 and 33, draft resolution J
A/C 1/37/L.48	Draft resolution	55	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/667, paras. 16 and 40, draft resolution E
A/C.1/37/L.49	Draft resolution	45	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/657, para 5
A/C.1/37/L.49/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	45	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 6 and 8

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C 1/37/L 50	Draft resolution	133	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/670, paras 36 and 44, draft resolution I
A/C 1/37/L 51	Draft resolution	41	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/653, paras 5 and 7
A/C 1/37/L.52	Draft resolution	55	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/667, paras. 18 and 40, draft resolution F
A/C 1/37/L 53	Draft resolution	55	<i>Idem</i> , paras 22 and 40, draft resolution G
A/C 1/37/L 54	Draft resolution	54	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/666, paras 15 and 21, draft resolution D
A/C 1/37/L 55	Draft resolution	50	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/662, paras 30 and 33, draft resolution K
A/C 1/37/L 56	Draft resolution	55	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/667, paras 24 and 40, draft resolution H
A/C 1/37/L.57	Draft resolution	55	<i>Idem</i> , paras 26 and 40, draft resolution I
A/C 1/37/L 58	Draft resolution	133	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/670, para 25
A/C 1/37/L 58/Rev 1	Revised draft resolution	133	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 26 and 44, draft resolution F
A/C 1/37/L 59	Draft resolution	51	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/663, paras. 5 and 7
A/C 1/37/L.60	Draft resolution	55	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/667, para. 28
A/C.1/37/L 61	Draft resolution	54	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/666, paras 13 and 21, draft resolution C
A/C 1/37/L 62	Draft resolution	55	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/667, paras. 30 and 40, draft resolution J
A/C 1/37/L 63	Draft resolution	55	<i>Idem</i> , para 34
A/C 1/37/L 64	Draft resolution	57	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/669, para. 7
A/C 1/37/L 64/Rev 1	Revised draft resolution	57	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 8 and 10
A/C 1/37/L 65	Draft resolution	133	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/670, paras. 38 and 44, draft resolution J
A/C 1/37/L 66	Amendment to document A/C 1/37/L.44	54	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/666, para 9
A/C.1/37/L 67 and Corr 1	Draft resolution	55	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/667, paras 36 and 40, draft resolution K
A/C 1/37/L 68	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/37/L 67. note by the Secretary-General	55	
A/C.1/37/L.69	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C 1/37/L 10/Rev.1. note by the Secretary-General	133	
A/C 1/37/L 70	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C 1/37/L 22/Rev 2. note by the Secretary-General	40	
A/C 1/37/L.71	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C 1/37/L.28. note by the Secretary-General	49	
A/C 1/37/L 72	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/37/L 52. note by the Secretary-General	55	
A/C 1/37/L 74	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C 1/37/L.62 note by the Secretary-General	55	
A/C.1/37/L.75	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C 1/37/L.54 note by the Secretary-General	54	
A/C.1/37/L.76	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 19 of document A/37/29 note by the Secretary-General	48	
A/C 1/37/L 79	Draft resolution	54	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/666, paras 19 and 21, draft resolution E

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution B contained in document A/37/652 submitted by the First Committee</i>			
A/C.5/37/76	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/37/730	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 103
<i>Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/37/660 submitted by the First Committee</i>			
A/C 5/37/86	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/37/731	Report of the Fifth Committee		<i>Ibid</i>
<i>Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/37/661 submitted by the First Committee</i>			
A/C 5/37/80	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/37/732	Report of the Fifth Committee		<i>Ibid</i>
<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution D contained in document A/37/666 submitted by the First Committee</i>			
A/C 5/37/75	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/37/733	Report of the Fifth Committee		<i>Ibid</i>
<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions F, J and K contained in document A/37/667 submitted by the First Committee</i>			
A/C 5/37/68	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/C.5/37/74	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/C 5/37/84	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/37/734	Report of the Fifth Committee		<i>Ibid</i>
<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution G contained in document A/37/670 submitted by the First Committee</i>			
A/C.5/37/79	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/37/735	Report of the Fifth Committee		<i>Ibid</i>

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 58: Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States: report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 59: Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 137: Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, First Committee*, 46th to 59th meetings, *ibid.*, *First Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 98th, 101st and 108th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question dealt with under items 58 and 59, see the annex fascicle for items 57 and 58 of the agenda of the thirty-sixth session (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*).

DOCUMENT A/37/241

Sierra Leone: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session

[Original: English]
[1 September 1982]

LETTER DATED 30 AUGUST 1982 TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Government of Sierra Leone proposes the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly of an important and urgent item entitled "Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security".

As may be recalled, Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Charter expressly states the task of the Organization to be "to maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression . . .". In furtherance of this task, and in the event of a threat to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression, the Charter lays down a framework for prohibitive or remedial action with a view to maintaining or restoring the peace.

However, notwithstanding the foregoing and the numerous occasions in which there has been an actual breach of the peace, since the inception of the Organization no successful effort has been made at implementing the collective security provisions of the Charter. As is well known, underlying these provisions was the idea that, whenever the peace was threatened or breached or had actually broken

down in any part of the world, the Organization was to take measures to restore or maintain it.

In consequence of this lack of successful effort on the part of the Organization, some States have all too often resorted to the unilateral use of force with the dangerous consequences attendant upon such action for international peace and security and the effectiveness of the Organization. The inability of the Organization to enforce the relevant provisions of the Charter in this regard has resulted in its authority being increasingly challenged and seriously undermined.

It is, therefore, the view of the Sierra Leone Government that if this state of affairs is allowed to continue not only will the capacity of the Organization to act as the effective instrument of world peace be irretrievably damaged, but world stability would be seriously imperilled. In order to avert this drift towards world calamity, the Sierra Leone Government considers it essential and necessary that the relevant provisions of the Charter be implemented and that practical steps be taken to maintain international security and restore the peace where it has actually broken down.

As a concrete first step and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Sierra Leone Government believes that Member States could contribute to this successful effort by declaring, prior to the signing of the special

agreement or agreements called for in Article 43, that they will make available to the Security Council armed forces, assistance and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. Such a move, in the view of the Sierra Leone Government, would encourage and inspire the Security Council to carry out its responsibility.

As may be recalled, during the early years of the Organization considerable efforts were made to formulate "general principles governing the organization of the armed forces made available to the Security Council by Member nations of the United Nations". Despite the exertions of the Military Staff Committee, it was not possible to reach an agreement on these principles. Since the report of the Military Staff Committee of 30 April 1947 on this matter (S/336),¹ no agreements under Article 43 have been negotiated or signed. In June and July 1947, the Security Council discussed an agenda item entitled "Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and organization of armed forces to be made available to the Security Council". However, no definitive decision was reached on the matter by the Security Council. On numerous occasions during discussions in the General Assembly references have been made to the provisions of Article 43 of the Charter.

¹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Second Year, Special Supplement No. 1.*

In proposing the inclusion of an item on the implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter, full cognizance is taken of the fact that the initiative in negotiating the agreements for armed forces provided for in Article 43 of the Charter belongs to the Security Council. The urgency and relevance of the matter, however, arises from the fact that, in the present circumstances, the effectiveness of the Organization as the main instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security has been seriously undermined and its capacity for peace-keeping has been called into question in the light of recent events. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the General Assembly give full consideration to the matter, with a view to recommending ways and means to implement fully the collective security provisions of the Charter and, in particular, Article 43.

The Sierra Leone Government requests Your Excellency to regard this letter as the explanatory memorandum required under rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and to have it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Abdul G. KOROMA
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Sierra Leone
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT A/37/742

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 58

[Original: English]
[14 December 1982]

1. The item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/101 of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered the item at its 46th, 49th to 56th, 58th and 59th meetings, held on 29 November and from 1 to 3 December 1982.

4. For its consideration of item 58, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General on the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (A/37/476);

(b) A note verbale dated 18 January 1982 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General (A/37/70-S/14841);

(c) A letter dated 8 February 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General (A/37/84-S/14863);

(d) A letter dated 16 February 1982 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General (A/37/89-S/14873);

(e) A note verbale dated 23 March 1982 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General (A/37/156-S/14922);

(f) A letter dated 5 April 1982 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General (A/37/172-S/14957);

(g) A note verbale dated 7 May 1982 from the Mission of Iraq to the Secretary-General (A/37/222);

(h) A letter dated 7 June 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General (A/37/267);

(i) A note verbale dated 8 June 1982 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General (A/37/271-S/15184);

(j) A letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);

(k) A letter dated 29 June 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General (A/37/329);

(l) A letter dated 30 June 1982 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General (A/37/321-S/15266);

(m) A letter dated 27 August 1982 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General (A/37/414-S/15380);

(n) A letter dated 3 September 1982 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General (A/37/431-S/15389);

(o) A letter dated 10 September 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General (A/37/438);

(p) A letter dated 29 September 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General (A/37/505);

(q) A letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982 (A/37/540-S/15454);

(r) A letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions adopted by the 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982 (A/37/578);

(s) A letter dated 28 October 1982 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General (A/37/584-S/15471);

(t) A letter dated 1 November 1982 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General (A/37/596-S/15479);

(u) A letter dated 12 November 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General (A/37/635-S/15497);

(v) A letter dated 19 November 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General (A/37/639-S/15498);

(w) A letter dated 24 November 1982 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General (A/37/644-S/15501);

(x) A letter dated 2 December 1982 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General (A/37/689 and Corr.1-S/15506 and Corr.1);

(y) A letter dated 3 December 1982 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final declaration adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit, held at Fez from 6–9 September 1982 (A/37/696-S/15510).

5. At the 54th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Romania introduced a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.77) on behalf of Bangladesh, Burundi, Colombia, the Congo, France, Guinea, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Turkey, the United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Liberia and the Niger.

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Romania revised operative paragraph 4 by adding, after the words "concerning good-neighbourliness", the symbol of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/476).

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.77, as orally revised, without a vote (for the text, 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:

DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the determination of the peoples of the United Nations, as expressed in the Charter, to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Recalling its resolutions 1236 (XII) of 14 December 1957, 1301 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, 2129 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 34/99 of 14 December 1979 and 36/101 of 9 December 1981,

Bearing in mind that, owing to geographic proximity, there are particularly favourable opportunities for co-operation and mutual advantage between neighbouring countries in many fields and various forms and that the development of such co-operation may have a positive influence on international relations as a whole,

Considering that the great changes of a political, economic and social nature, as well as the scientific and technological progress which have taken place in the world and led to unprecedented interdependence of nations have given new dimensions to good-neighbourliness in the conduct of States and increased the need to develop and strengthen it,

Recalling its opinion that it is necessary to continue to examine the question of good-neighbourliness in order to strengthen and develop its content, as well as ways and modalities to enhance its effectiveness, and that the results of this examination could be included, at an appropriate time, in a suitable international document,

1. *Reaffirms* that good-neighbourliness fully conforms with the purposes of the United Nations and is founded upon the strict observance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and 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,² as well as upon the rejection of any acts seeking to establish zones of influence or domination;

2. *Calls once again upon* all States, in the interest of the maintenance of international peace and security, to develop good-neighbourly relations, acting on the basis of these principles;

3. *Reaffirms* that the generalization of the long practice of good-neighbourliness and of principles and rules pertaining to it is likely to strengthen friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter;

4. *Deems* it appropriate, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General concerning good-neighbourliness (A/37/476) together with other ideas and proposals which may be submitted subsequently by Member States, to clarify the elements of good-neighbourliness as part of a process of elaborating, at an appropriate time, a suitable international document on the subject;

5. *Invites once again* the Governments and the international organizations that have not communicated to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on good-neighbourliness, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 34/99 and 36/101, to do so as soon as possible,

² Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

and the Governments that have already communicated such views and suggestions to supplement them if they deem it necessary;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States".

DOCUMENT A/37/743

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 59

[Original: English]
[14 December 1982]

1. The item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/102 of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered the item at its 46th, 49th to 56th and 59th meetings, on 29 November, from 1 to 7 December and on 9 December 1982.

4. For its consideration of item 59, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the region of the Mediterranean (A/37/355 and Add.1-4);

(b) A note verbale dated 14 December 1981 from the Mission of Cuba to the Secretary-General (A/37/59);

(c) A letter dated 12 January 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General (A/37/63-S/14833);

(d) A letter dated 14 January 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General (A/37/67-S/14839);

(e) A letter dated 18 January 1982 from the representative of Somalia to the Secretary-General (A/37/69);

(f) A letter dated 21 January 1982 from the representative of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General (A/37/73 and Corr.1);

(g) A letter dated 3 February 1982 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General (A/37/82-S/14860);

(h) A letter dated 4 February 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the White Paper entitled "The Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, Vietnamese Territories", published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (A/37/83-S/14861);

(i) A letter dated 8 February 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General (A/37/84-S/14863);

(j) A letter dated 10 February 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General (A/37/85-S/14865);

(k) A letter dated 19 February 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/37/93-S/14877);

(l) A letter dated 8 February 1982 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General (A/37/104);

(m) A note verbale dated 1 March 1982 from the Mission of France to the Secretary-General (A/37/105-S/14892);

(n) A letter dated 5 March 1982 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General (A/37/114-S/14902);

(o) A letter dated 15 March 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/37/117-S/14907);

(p) A letter dated 17 March 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General (A/37/120-S/14911);

(q) A letter dated 12 May 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General (A/37/225-S/15076);

(r) A letter dated 13 May 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General (A/37/226-S/15077);

(s) A letter dated 17 May 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/37/227-S/15088);

(t) A letter dated 25 May 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General (A/37/255);

(u) A letter dated 27 May 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General (A/37/258-S/15133);

(v) A letter dated 14 June 1982 from the representatives of Afghanistan and the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/37/297);

(w) A letter dated 25 June 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General (A/37/311);

(x) A letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);

(y) A letter dated 28 June 1982 from the representatives of the German Democratic Republic and Grenada to the Secretary-General (A/37/359);

(z) A letter dated 13 August 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/37/388);

(aa) A letter dated 26 August 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General (A/37/410-S/15375);

(bb) A letter dated 3 September 1982 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General (A/37/431-S/15389);

(cc) A letter dated 10 September 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General (A/37/438);

(dd) A letter dated 22 September 1982 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General (A/37/498-S/15437);

(ee) A letter dated 29 September 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General (A/37/505);

(ff) A letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General (A/37/558);

(gg) A letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Niger to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions adopted by the Conference and the final declaration of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22–26 August 1982 (A/37/558-S/15466);

(hh) A letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions adopted by the 69th Interparliamentary Conference, held at Rome from 12–23 September 1982 (A/37/578);

(ii) A letter dated 12 November 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General (A/37/635-S/15497);

(jj) A letter dated 19 November 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General (A/37/639-S/15498);

(kk) A letter dated 27 October 1982 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/37/7).

5. On 6 December, Algeria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Ecuador, Egypt, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Malta, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Togo, Yugoslavia and Zambia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.78) entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 55th meeting, on 7 December. The draft resolution was subsequently also sponsored by the Congo, Madagascar, Mali and Panama.

6. At the 59th meeting, on 9 December, the representative of Yugoslavia orally revised the draft resolution by deleting the word "bloc" in the phrase "the pursuance of the bloc rivalry" in the third preambular paragraph and by changing the word "rivalry" to "confrontation" in the phrase "within the context of big-Power rivalry" in the fifth preambular paragraph.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a roll-call vote of 90 to none, with 18 abstentions³ (for the text, see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar,

Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

Noting with concern that the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security⁴ have not been fully implemented,

Profoundly disturbed by the continued escalation of tension in the world, the ever more frequent recourse to the threat or use of force, intervention, interference, aggression and foreign occupation, the continued stalemate in the solution of crises in different regions and their aggravation, the continuous escalation of the arms race and military build-up by major Powers, the pursuance of the policy of rivalry, confrontation and continued attempts to divide the world into spheres of influence and domination, the persistence of colonialism, racism and *apartheid*, attempts to distort the nature of national liberation struggles and the lack of solution of the economic problems of developing countries, all of which endanger international peace and security,

Deeply concerned that the exacerbation of international tension has reached a point of deep crisis owing to the lack of progress in the settlement of international problems and conflicts and to the lack of progress in disarmament,

Alarmed by the intensification, the expansion in scope and the frequency of manoeuvres and other military activities, which are assuming dangerous proportions, which are conceived within the context of big-Power confrontation and which are used as an instrument of pressure against and as a threat to the independence of States and the liberation of peoples struggling against alien and colonial domination, leading to a destabilization of international relations,

Noting with concern that the United Nations system of collective security has not been used effectively,

Aware that international peace and security can be maintained and strengthened only on the basis of freedom, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and equality

³ The delegation of Albania announced that it would not participate in the vote; the delegations of Guyana, Sierra Leone and Yemen subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

⁴ Resolution 2734 (XXV)

of States, as well as of the self-determination of peoples under colonial and foreign domination, respect for fundamental human rights and the development of friendly relations among States,

Stressing the need for the main organs of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of peace and security, particularly the Security Council, to contribute more effectively to the promotion of international peace and security by seeking solutions to the unresolved problems and crises in the world,

Emphasizing that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has contributed significantly to the struggle for national liberation and to the efforts of the United Nations for the promotion of international peace and security, the democratization of international relations, the development of international co-operation and the establishment of a system of international relations based on justice, sovereign equality and security for all States and peoples, in accordance with the purpose and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles and policy of non-alignment,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/355 and Add.1-4), which incorporated the views of Member States on the question of the strengthening of security and co-operation in the region of the Mediterranean, and recalling the provisions of the chapter on the Mediterranean in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, the recommendations of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as official declarations on and contributions to peace and security in that region made by individual countries,

1. *Reaffirms once more* the universal and unconditional validity of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as the firm basis of relations among all States, irrespective of size, geographic location, level of development or political, economic, social or ideological systems;

2. *Urges* all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter and, to that end:

(a) To refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and colonial domination or measures of political and economic coercion which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States or their right freely to dispose of their natural resources;

(b) To refrain from supporting or encouraging any such act for any reason whatsoever;

(c) To reject and refuse recognition of situations brought about by any such act;

3. *Calls upon* all States to contribute effectively to the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;

4. *Also calls upon* all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at promoting the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter together with measures for the effective halting of the arms race and for the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

5. *Invites* all States, in particular the major military Powers and States members of military alliances, to refrain,

especially in critical situations and in crisis areas, from actions, including military activities and manoeuvres, which constitute pressure on and a threat to other States and regions;

6. *Urges* all States, in particular the permanent members of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to prevent the further deterioration of the international situation and, to this end:

(a) To seek the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elimination of focal points of crisis and tension;

(b) To start serious, meaningful and effective negotiations with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly⁵ and to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in its Programme of Action, which were solemnly reaffirmed in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly;⁶

(c) To contribute to the urgent solution of international economic problems and the establishment of the new international economic order;

(d) To accelerate the economic development of developing countries, particularly the least developed ones;

(e) To proceed without any delay to a global consideration of ways and means for a revival of the world economy and for the restructuring of international economic relations within the framework of the global negotiations;

7. *Takes note* of the fact that the Security Council has again failed to report to the General Assembly on steps taken to implement the provisions of paragraphs 13 and 15 of Assembly resolution 35/158 of 12 December 1980 and urges the Council to do so without delay;

8. *Requests once again* the Security Council to consider ways and means to ensure the implementation of the relevant provisions of paragraphs 4 and 6 above as well as to examine all existing mechanisms and to propose new ones aimed at enhancing the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council in accordance with the Charter, and to explore also the possibility of holding periodic meetings of the Council, in conformity with Article 28 of the Charter, at the ministerial or higher level in specific cases, so as to enable it to play a more active role in preventing potential conflicts, and to present the Council's conclusions to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

9. *Reiterates* the need for the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, to ensure the effective implementation of its decisions in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Charter;

10. *Considers* that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their civil, political, economic, social and cultural aspects, on the one hand, and the strengthening of international peace and security, on the other, mutually reinforce each other;

11. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and their inalienable right to 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

⁵ Resolution S-10/2.

⁶ A/S-12/32.

Countries and Peoples and for the final elimination of colonialism, racism and *apartheid*;

12. *Calls upon* the Security Council to take appropriate effective measures to promote the fulfilment of the objective of the denuclearization of Africa in order to avert the serious danger which the nuclear capability of South Africa constitutes to the African States, in particular the front-line States, as well as to international peace and security;

13. *Reiterates* its support for the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace⁷ and expresses the hope that the Conference on the Indian Ocean, which is an important stage in the realization of the objectives of that Declaration, will be held not later than in the first half of 1984 and, to this end, calls upon all States to contribute effectively to the success of that Conference;

14. *Calls upon* all States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, at Madrid, to take all possible measures and exert every effort in order to ensure substantial and balanced results of that meeting in the implementation of the principles and goals established by the Final Act of the Conference signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, as well as the continuity of the multilateral process initiated by the Conference, which has great significance for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and in the world;

15. *Considers* that the security of the Mediterranean and the security of the adjacent regions are interdependent and

that further efforts are necessary for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, security, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international frontiers, non-use of force, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force, peaceful settlement of disputes and just and viable solutions of the existing problems and crises in the area on the basis of the Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation, respect for sovereignty over natural resources and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence;

16. *Calls upon* all Governments that have not done so to submit before the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly their views on the question of the strengthening of security and co-operation in the region of the Mediterranean and requests the Secretary-General to submit, on the basis of all replies received, an analytical report on this question to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region";

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

⁷ Resolution 2832 (XXVI)

DOCUMENT A/37/744

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 137

[Original: English]
114 December 1982]

1. The additional item entitled "Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with the request contained in a letter dated 30 August 1982 from the representative of Sierra Leone to the Secretary-General (A/37/241).

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered the item at its 46th, 49th to 56th and 58th meetings, held on 29 November and from 1 to 8 December 1982.

4. For its consideration of item 137 the Committee had before it the request contained in the letter referred to in paragraph 1 above.

5. At the 46th meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Sierra Leone, on behalf of Algeria, the Bahamas, Benin, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Panama, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Yugoslavia and Zambia, introduced draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.73, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

Reaffirming the primary purpose of the United Nations, which is the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as the requirement to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace,

"*Noting* the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

"*Gravely concerned* over the growing tendency by States to resort to the use of force to resolve regional and international disputes, thus ignoring the Charter,

"*Further concerned* about the inability of the Security Council to take decisive action for the maintenance of international peace and for resolving international conflicts,

"*Conscious* of the important role that collective security measures can play in enhancing the role of the Security Council in carrying out its responsibility to promote and maintain international peace and security,

"*Regretting* that the collective security measures provisions of the Charter have not been implemented,

"*Taking into account,* in this connection, the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/37/1),

“*Having considered* the item entitled “Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,”

“*Recognizing* that the fundamental approaches to genuine security include, *inter alia*, the strengthening of the Charter system of collective security and promoting disarmament,

“*Convinced* of the usefulness of a study on all aspects of collective security,

“1. *Invites* the Security Council to study this question as a matter of high priority and to inform the General Assembly of the result of such a study;

“2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled ‘Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security’.”

6. On 3 December, the sponsors of the draft resolution, joined also by Angola, Colombia, the Congo, Malta, Singapore, the Sudan, Togo and Zimbabwe, submitted a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.73/Rev.1), which read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“*Reaffirming* the primary purpose of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

“*Reaffirming also* the fundamental principle of the Charter of the United Nations that all States have the duty not to threaten or use force against the sovereignty, political independence or territorial integrity of other States,

“*Noting* the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

“*Stressing* that the purposes of the United Nations can be achieved only under conditions where peoples enjoy freedom and States enjoy sovereign equality and comply fully with the requirements of these principles in their international relations,

“*Gravely concerned* over the growing tendency by States to resort to the use of force in international relations, thus ignoring the Charter and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁸

“*Further concerned* that the Security Council has not been able to take decisive action for the maintenance of international peace and for resolving international problems,

“*Conscious* of the important role that collective security measures can play in enhancing the role of the Security Council in carrying out its responsibility to promote and maintain international peace and security in accordance with the Charter,

“*Regretting* that the collective security measures provisions of the Charter have not been fully implemented,

“*Taking into account*, in this connection, the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/37/1);

“*Having considered* the item entitled “Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security”.

“*Recognizing* that fundamental approaches to genuine security include, *inter alia*, the strengthening of the Charter system of collective security, the establishment of the new international economic order and promotion of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, in conformity with the principles and priorities agreed upon in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁵ devoted to disarmament, reaffirmed in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session,⁶

“*Convinced* that a comprehensive study on all aspects of collective security is timely and necessary,

“1. *Requests* the Security Council as a matter of high priority to study the question of implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to strengthening international peace and security, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

“2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled “Implementation of the collective security provisions of the charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security”.”

7. The sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.73/Rev.1, joined by Ecuador, the Gambia and Rwanda, revised the draft resolution further (A/C.1/37/L.73/Rev.2) as follows:

(a) In the first preambular paragraph the word “purpose” was replaced by the word “function”.

(b) In the fourth preambular paragraph the words “peoples enjoy freedom and” were deleted and the paragraph was modified to read:

“*Stressing* that the purposes and principles of the United Nations can be achieved only under conditions in which States enjoy sovereign equality and comply fully with the requirements of these purposes and principles in their international relations.”

8. At the 58th meeting, on 8 December, Peru, Madagascar, the Niger and Nicaragua joined in sponsoring draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.73/Rev.2. At the same meeting, the representative of Sierra Leone, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution by proposing that the eleventh preambular paragraph starting with the words “*Recognizing* that fundamental approaches to genuine security include . . .” should follow immediately after the sixth preambular paragraph, which begins “*Further concerned* . . .”. He also revised the twelfth preambular paragraph by deleting the words “comprehensive” and “all aspects of”.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.73/Rev.2, as orally revised, without a vote (for the text see para. 10 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

10. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

⁸ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COLLECTIVE SECURITY PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that the primary function of the United Nations is the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming also the fundamental principle of the Charter of the United Nations that all States have the duty not to threaten or use force against the sovereignty, political independence or territorial integrity of other States,

Noting the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Stressing that the purposes and principles of the United Nations can be achieved only under conditions in which States enjoy sovereign equality and comply fully with the requirements of these purposes and principles in their international relations,

Gravely concerned over the growing tendency by States to resort to the use of force in international relations, thus ignoring the Charter and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁸

Further concerned that the Security Council has not been able to take decisive action for the maintenance of international peace and for resolving international problems,

Recognizing that fundamental approaches to genuine security include, *inter alia*, the strengthening of the Charter system of collective security, the establishment of the new international economic order and the promotion of general and complete disarmament under effective international

control, in conformity with the principles and priorities agreed upon in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁵ devoted to disarmament, and reaffirmed in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session,⁶

Conscious of the important role that collective security measures can play in enhancing the role of the Security Council in carrying out its responsibility to promote and maintain international peace and security in accordance with the Charter,

Regretting that the provisions of the Charter concerning collective security measures have not been fully implemented,

Taking into account, in this connection, the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/37/1),

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security",

Convinced that a study on collective security is timely and necessary,

1. *Requests* the Security Council as a matter of high priority to study the question of implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to strengthening international peace and security, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1982, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 58, 59 and 137.

The Assembly adopted without a vote the draft resolution submitted in the report on item 58 (A/37/742, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 37/117.⁹

By a recorded vote of 116 votes to none, with 19 abstentions, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in the report on item 59 (A/37/743, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 37/118.⁹

The Assembly adopted without a vote the draft resolution submitted in the report on item 137 (A/37/744, para. 10). For the final text, see resolution 37/119.⁹

⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/37/59	Note verbale dated 14 December 1981 from the Mission of Cuba to the Secretary-General	59	
A/37/63-S/14833	Letter dated 12 January 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	59	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh year, Supplement for January, February and March 1982</i>
A/37/67-S/14839	Letter dated 14 January 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	59	<i>Ibid.</i>

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/69	Letter dated 18 January 1982 from the representative of Somalia to the Secretary-General	59	
A/37/70-S/14841	Note verbale dated 18 January 1982 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	58	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/73 and Corr 1	Letter dated 21 January 1982 from the representative of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General	59	
A/37/82-S/14860	Letter dated 3 February 1982 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	59	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/83-S/14861	Letter dated 4 February 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	59	
A/37/84-S/14863	Letter dated 8 February 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	58-59	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/85-S/14865	Letter dated 10 February 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	59	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/89-S/14873	Letter dated 16 February 1982 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	58	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/93-S/14877	Letter dated 19 February 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	59	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/104	Letter dated 8 February 1982 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	59	
A/37/105-S/14892	Note verbale dated 1 March 1982 from the Mission of France to the Secretary-General	59	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/114-S/14902	Letter dated 5 March 1982 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	59	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/117-S/14907	Letter dated 15 March 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	59	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/120-S/14911	Letter dated 17 March 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	59	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/156-S/14922	Note verbale dated 23 March 1982 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	58	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/172-S/14957	Letter dated 5 April 1982 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	58	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for April, May and June 1982</i>
A/37/222	Note verbale dated 7 May 1982 from the Mission of Iraq to the Secretary-General	58	
A/37/225-S/15076	Letter dated 12 May 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	59	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/226-S/15077	Letter dated 13 May 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	59	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/227-S/15088	Letter dated 17 May 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	59	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/255	Letter dated 25 May 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	59	
A/37/258-S/15133	Letter dated 27 May 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	59	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/267	Letter dated 7 June 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	58	
A/37/271-S/15184	Note verbale dated 8 June 1982 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	58	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/285-S/15219	Letter dated 11 June 1982 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General	58	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/297	Letter dated 14 June 1982 from the representatives of Afghanistan and the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	59	
A/37/311	Letter dated 25 June 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	59	
A/37/321-S/15266	Letter dated 30 June 1982 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General	58	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/329	Letter dated 29 June 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	58	
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	58-59	
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A/37/388	Letter dated 13 August 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	59	
A/37/410-S/15375	Letter dated 26 August 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	59	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for July, August and September 1982</i>

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/414-S/15380	Letter dated 27 August 1982 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	58	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/431-S/15389	Letter dated 3 September 1982 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	58-59	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/438	Letter dated 10 September 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	58-59	
A/37/476	Report of the Secretary-General	58	
A/37/498-S/15437	Letter dated 22 September 1982 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	59	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/505	Letter dated 29 September 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	58-59	
A/37/540-S/15454	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	58	
A/37/558	Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	59	
A/37/567-S/15466	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Niger to the Secretary-General	59	
A/37/578	Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General	58-59	
A/37/584-S/15471	Letter dated 28 October 1982 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	58	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1982
A/37/596-S/15479	Letter dated 1 November 1982 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	58	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/635-S/15497	Letter dated 12 November 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	58-59	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/639-S/15498	Letter dated 19 November 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	58-59	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/644-S/15501	Letter dated 24 November 1982 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	58	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/689-S/15506 (and Corr 1)	Letter dated 2 December 1982 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	58	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/696-S/15510	Letter dated 3 December 1982 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	58	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/37/758	Letter dated 13 December 1982 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	58	
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A/C.1/37/L.73	Draft resolution	137	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/744, para. 5
A/C.1/37/L.73/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	137	<i>Idem.</i> , para. 6
A/C 1/37/L.73/Rev.2	Revised draft resolution	137	<i>Idem.</i> , paras 7 and 10
A/C 1/37/L.77	Draft resolution	58	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/742, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.1/37/L.78	Draft resolution	59	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/743, paras. 5 and 8

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 60: Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee*, 4th and 5th meetings, *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum, and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 100th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 59.

DOCUMENT A/37/573

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[3 November 1982]

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-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/14 of 28 October 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 4th and 5th meetings, on 18 and 19 October. It had before it the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/37/45).

4. At the 4th meeting the representative of Argentina introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.3), sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, subsequently joined by France and Sweden.

5. At the 5th meeting it was announced that Bangladesh, Chile, Denmark, India, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Peru and Uruguay had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.3 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

7. 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 Radiation, and its subsequent

resolutions on the subject, including resolution 36/14 of 28 October 1981, by which it, *inter alia*, requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/37/45) with its scientific annexes,¹

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 to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyze its effects on man and his environment,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for its excellent substantive report and for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past twenty-seven years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. *Welcomes and endorses* the Scientific Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

¹ For the full report with its scientific annexes, see *Ionizing Radiation Sources and Biological Effects* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.8).

5. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to review at its next session the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

6. *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;

7. *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;

8. *Invites* Member States and the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of the Scientific Committee's future reports to the General Assembly.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/37/573, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 37/87.²

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/45	Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 45</i>
A/SPC/37/L.3	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/573, paras. 4, 5 and 7

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 61: Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee, 35th to 44th meetings, ibid., Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum, ibid., Fifth Committee, 61st meeting, ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 100th meeting.* For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 64*

DOCUMENT A/37/698

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[6 December 1982]

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-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/147 C of 16 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General (A/37/485) transmitting the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (A/37/541) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 36/147 C;

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (A/37/162) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 36/147 D;

(d) Report of the Secretary-General (A/37/525-S/15451) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 36/147 E;

(e) Reports of the Secretary-General (A/36/706, A/36/853 and A/36/854) submitted during 1982 in pursuance of resolutions 36/15, 36/147 F and 36/147 G.

4. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 35th to 44th meetings, held between 23 November and 3 December.

5. At the 35th meeting, on 23 November, the representative of Sri Lanka introduced the report of the Special

Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (see A/SPC/37/PV.35).

6. At the 39th meeting, on 30 November, at the request of the representatives of Jordan (A/SPC/37/L.27) and Morocco (A/SPC/37/L.26), the Special Political Committee decided to grant hearings to Mr. Mohamed Malham, Mayor of the city of Halhul, and Mr. Fahd El Kawasmi, Mayor of the city of Al Khalil. Mr. Mohamed Malham made a statement.

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

7. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered seven draft resolutions, as set forth below.

Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.28

8. At the 42nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.28) sponsored by Bangladesh, Pakistan and Qatar, subsequently joined by Afghanistan, Cape Verde, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar and Malaysia.

9. At its 44th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.28 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 99 to 1. The voting was as follows:¹

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic,

¹ The delegations of Afghanistan, Barbados, Guyana, Qatar, the Sudan and the United Republic of Cameroon subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 1

lic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: None.

(b) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 103 votes to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 24 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:²

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.29

10. At the 42nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.29) sponsored by Bangladesh, Pakistan and Qatar, subsequently joined by Afghanistan, Cape Verde, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar and Malaysia.

11. At its 44th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.29 by a recorded vote

² The delegations of Barbados, Cyprus, Guyana, Qatar, the Sudan and the United Republic of Cameroon subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

of 104 votes to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 24 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:³

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.30

12. At the 42nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.30) sponsored by Bangladesh and Qatar, subsequently joined by Afghanistan, Cape Verde, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan and Senegal.

13. On 1 December, the Secretary-General, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, submitted a statement (A/SPC/37/L.38) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

14. At its 44th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.30 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 6 was adopted by a recorded vote of 72 votes to 13, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:⁴

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania,

³ The delegations of Cyprus, Guyana, Qatar, the Sudan and the United Republic of Cameroon subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

⁴ The delegations of Cyprus and the United Republic of Cameroon subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 6 of the draft resolution

Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Barbados, Costa Rica, Fiji, Greece, Jamaica, Liberia, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Zaire.

(b) Operative paragraph 16 was adopted by a recorded vote of 83 votes to 17, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:⁵

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, 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 Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Finland, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Zaire.

(c) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 85 votes to 2, with 22 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:⁶

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic,

Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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 Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.31

15. At the 42nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.31 and Corr.1) sponsored by Bangladesh and Qatar, subsequently joined by Afghanistan, Cape Verde, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, and Pakistan.

16. At its 44th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.31 and Corr.1 by a recorded vote of 109 votes to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 24 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:⁷

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.32

17. At the 42nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/

⁵ The delegations of Cyprus and the United Republic of Cameroon subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 16 of the draft resolution.

⁶ The delegation of the United Republic of Cameroon subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

⁷ The delegation of the United Republic of Cameroon subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

SPC/37/L.32) sponsored by Bangladesh and Qatar, subsequently joined by Afghanistan, Cape Verde, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia and Pakistan.

18. At its 44th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.32 by a recorded vote of 109 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Malawi, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.33

19. At the 43rd meeting, on 2 December, the representative of India introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.33) sponsored by Bangladesh, India and Qatar, subsequently joined by Afghanistan, Cape Verde, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia and Pakistan.

20. At its 44th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.33 by a recorded vote of 88 votes to 2, with 22 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.34

21. At the 43rd meeting, on 2 December, the representative of Afghanistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.34) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Qatar, subsequently joined by Cape Verde, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia and Pakistan.

22. At its 44th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.34 by a recorded vote of 112 votes to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 24 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: United States of America.

23. Before the voting at the 44th meeting the representatives of Israel and the United States of America spoke in connection with the draft resolutions. After the voting, statements in explanation of vote on all the draft resolutions were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Sweden. The representative of Ireland made a statement on draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.33.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

24. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution A to G below:

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, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978, 34/90 B of 12 December 1979, 35/122 A of 11 December 1980 and 36/147 A of 16 December 1981,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 in which, *inter alia*, the Council affirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁸ is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

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,

Noting that Israel and those Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to that Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to that Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Condemns once again* the failure of Israel as the occupying Power to acknowledge the applicability of that Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. *Strongly demands* that Israel acknowledge and comply with the provisions of that Convention in Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to that Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977, 33/113 B of 18 December 1978, 34/90 C of 12 December 1979, 35/122 B of 11 December 1980 and 36/147 B of 16 December 1981,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern at the present serious situation in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by

the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, 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 1949,⁸ is applicable to all Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Determines* that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, are in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and constitute a serious obstruction of efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and therefore have no legal validity;

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, including Jerusalem;

3. *Demands* that Israel comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva Convention;

4. *Demands once more* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, desist forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Geneva Convention to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all 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 and by the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁹

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁸ 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, 33/113 C of 18 December 1978, 34/90 A of 12 December 1979, 35/122 C of 11 December 1980 and 36/147 C of 16 December 1981, and also 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 (see A/37/485), which contains, *inter alia*, public statements made by the 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

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287

⁹ Resolution 217 A (III)

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. *Demands* that Israel allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

4. *Reaffirms* the fact that occupation itself constitutes a grave violation of the human rights of the civilian population of the occupied Arab territories;

5. *Condemns* 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;

6. *Declares once more* that Israel's grave breaches of that Convention are war crimes and an affront to humanity;

7. *Strongly condemns* the following Israeli policies and practices:

(a) Annexation of parts of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem;

(b) Imposition of Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights, which has resulted in the effective annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights;

(c) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing settlements on private and public Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;

(d) Evacuation, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories and denial of their right to return;

(e) 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;

(f) Excavations and transformations of the landscape and the historical, cultural and religious sites, especially at Jerusalem;

(g) Destruction and demolition of Arab houses;

(h) Collective punishment, mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population;

(i) Ill-treatment and torture of persons under detention;

(j) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(k) Interference with religious freedoms and practices as well as family rights and customs;

(l) Interference with the system of education and with the social and economic development of the population in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;

(m) Interference with the freedom of movement of individuals within the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;

(n) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;

8. *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 fla-

grant violation of the Geneva Convention and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

9. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 above;

10. *Urges* the international organizations and the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, to examine the conditions of Arab workers in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

11. *Reiterates its call* upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Geneva Convention, 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;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending the early termination of 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;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

14. *Condemns* Israel's refusal to permit persons from the occupied territories to appear as witnesses before the Special Committee;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, with a view to investigating the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(b) To continue to make available additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(c) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee, and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available through the 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-eighth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present paragraph;

16. *Requests* the Security Council to ensure Israel's respect for and compliance with all the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories"

D

The General Assembly.

Recalling Security Council resolutions 468 (1980) of 8 May 1980, 469 (1980) of 20 May 1980 and 484 (1980) of 19 December 1980 and General Assembly resolution 36/147 D of 16 December 1981.

Deeply concerned at the expulsion by the Israeli military occupation authorities of the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and of the Sharia Judge of Hebron,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁸ in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49, which read as follows:

“Article 1

“The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances.”

“Article 49

“Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive . . .”

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

1. *Demands once more* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling and imprisoning the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and in expelling the Sharia Judge of Hebron and that it facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders so that they can resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

The General Assembly.

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued Israeli military occupation.

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981 and General Assembly resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981 and ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982.

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414 (XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978, 34/70 of 6 December 1979 and 35/122 E of 11 December 1980, in which it, *inter alia*, called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories.

Reaffirming once more the illegality of Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory.

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁸

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;

2. *Condemns* the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights;

3. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan Heights are null and void and constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its attempts and measures to impose forcibly Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the Syrian Arab Golan Heights;

5. *Calls upon* Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

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

F

The General Assembly.

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁸

Deeply shocked by the most recent atrocities committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories.

1. *Reaffirms* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Condemns* Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, especially the policy of opening fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. *Condemns* the systematic Israeli campaign of repression against and closing of universities in the occupied Palestinian territories, restricting and impeding academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting the selection of courses, textbooks and educational programmes, the admission of students and the appointment of faculty members to the control and supervision of the military occupation authorities, in clear contravention of the Geneva Convention;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with the provisions of that Convention, rescind all actions and measures against all educational institutions, ensure the freedom of these institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities and other educational institutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution before the end of 1983.

G

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 471 (1980) of 5 June 1980, in which the Council condemned the assassination attempts against the Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh and called for the immediate apprehension and prosecution of the perpetrators of those crimes,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 36/147 G of 16 December 1981,

Recalling once again the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁸ in particular article 27, which states, *inter alia*:

“Protected persons are entitled, in all circumstances, to respect for their persons . . . They shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof . . .”.

Reaffirming the applicability of that Convention to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Expresses deep concern* that Israel, the occupying Power, has failed for two years to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators of the assassination attempts;

2. *Demands once more* that Israel, the occupying Power, inform the Secretary-General of the results of the investigations relevant to the assassination attempts;

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

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to G, submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/37/698, para. 24), by recorded votes, as follows: draft resolutions A, B and G, respectively, were adopted by 134 votes to 1 with 1 abstention; draft resolution C by 112 votes to 2 with 21 abstentions; draft resolution D by 133 votes to 1 with 1 abstention; draft resolution E by 133 votes to 1 with 2 abstentions; and draft resolution F by 110 votes to 2 with 24 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 37/88 A to G.¹⁰

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/60-S/14829 and Corr 1	Letter dated 6 January 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1982</i> , document S.14829
A/37/80-S/14858	Letter dated 27 January 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/14858
A/37/81-S/14859	Letter dated 2 February 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/14859
A/37/108-S/14895	Letter dated 3 March 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/14895
A/37/159-S/14928	Letter dated 25 March 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/14928
A/37/162	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/189-S/14983	Letter dated 14 April 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for April, May and June 1982</i> , document S/14983
A/37/215-S/15029	Letter dated 29 April 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/15029
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
A/37/485	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/37/525-S/15451	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for October, November and December 1982</i> , document S.15451

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/541	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/567-S/15466	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Niger to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the resolutions and the final communiqué of the thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982	
A/37/704-S/15512	Letter dated 7 December 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the General Assembly	
A/37/705-S/15513	<i>Idem</i>	
A/SPC/37/L 26	Request for a hearing, letter dated 29 November 1982 from the representative of Morocco to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/37/L 27	<i>Idem</i> letter dated 29 November 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/37/L 28	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/698, paras 8 and 24, draft resolution A
A/SPC/37/L 29	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras 10 and 24, draft resolution B
A/SPC/37/L 30	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras 12 and 24, draft resolution C
A/SPC/37/L 31 and Corr 1	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras 15 and 24, draft resolution D
A/SPC/37/L 32	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras 17 and 24, draft resolution E
A/SPC/37/L 33	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras 19 and 24, draft resolution F
A/SPC/37/L 34	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras 21 and 24, draft resolution G
A/SPC/37/L 38	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/37/L 30 note by the Secretary-General	
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution C submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/37/698</i>	
A/C.5/37/87	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/725	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 103

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 62: International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
- (b) Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space:
 - (i) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference;
 - (ii) Report of the Conference

Agenda item 63: 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
Agenda item 131: Question of the review of the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee*, 15th to 20th, 23rd, 25th, 33rd and 34th meetings, *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum, *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 61st meeting; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum, and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 100th meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions dealt with under items 62 and 63, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 61 and 62.

DOCUMENT A/37/141
Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session

[Original: English]
[25 March 1982]

Pursuant to rule 13 (g) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General has the honour to propose the inclusion in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly of an item entitled "Question of the review of the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure, an explanatory memorandum is attached.

ANNEX
Explanatory memorandum

1 The General Assembly, in resolution 2777 (XXVI) of 29 November 1971, having taken note with appreciation of the work accomplished by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and in particular that

of its Legal Sub-Committee, commended the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects. The text of the Convention is annexed to the resolution.

2 The Convention entered into force on 1 September 1972.

3 Article XXVI of the Convention provides as follows:

"Ten years after the entry into force of this Convention, the question of the review of this Convention shall be included in the provisional agenda of the United Nations General Assembly in order to consider, in the light of past application of the Convention, whether it requires revision."

4 As 10 years since the entry into force of the Convention will have elapsed on 31 August 1982, the question of the review of the Convention in order to consider, in the light of past application of the Convention, whether it requires revision will be included by the Secretary-General, pursuant to article XXVI of the Convention, in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/37/646
Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[29 November 1982]

1. The following items were included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session in accordance with Gen-

eral Assembly resolutions 36/35 and 36/36 of 18 November 1981 and with a request for inclusion of an item concerning

the question of the review of the Convention on International Liability For Damage Caused by Space Objects, contained in a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/141):

- “62. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:
- “(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
- “(b) Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space:
- (i) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference;
- (ii) Report of the Conference”
- “63. 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”
- “131. Question of the review of the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects”.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the three items in its agenda and to allocate them to the Special Political Committee.

3. At its 15th meeting, on 1 November, the Special Political Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on items 62, 63 and 131. The debate took place at the 15th to 20th, 23rd, 25th, 33rd and 34th meetings, held between 1 and 22 November.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/37/20);
- (b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/37/46);
- (c) Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

At the 15th meeting, Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria), Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, introduced the reports listed under (a) and (b) above and Mr. Yash Pal, Secretary-General of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, introduced the report of the Conference.

5. At the 25th meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Austria introduced draft resolutions A/SPC/37/L.6, L.7 and L.8.

6. Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.6, entitled “International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space”, was sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Romania, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Pakistan, the

Philippines, Poland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.7, entitled “Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space”, was sponsored by Austria.

8. Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.8, entitled “Question of the review of the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects”, was sponsored by Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Romania, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. Subsequently, Australia, Belgium, Pakistan, Poland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. On 17 November a statement (A/SPC/37/L.9) on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.7 was submitted by the Secretary-General, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

10. At the 33rd meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Brazil introduced draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.5/Rev.1. Previously, draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.5 and Corr.1, entitled “Principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for international direct television broadcasting”, had been circulated. That draft resolution was sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Mexico, the Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, Romania, Uruguay and Venezuela. Subsequently, Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru joined in sponsoring that draft resolution. Also, Pakistan joined in sponsoring draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.5/Rev.1.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.6 without a vote (see para. 18 below, draft resolution I).

12. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced an oral amendment to add at the end of operative paragraph 9 of draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.7 the following phrase:

“but in no case will financial obligations incurred exceed the level of resources approved in the 1982-1983 programme budget (General Assembly resolution 36/240).”

The Committee voted on the amendment, which it rejected by a recorded vote of 61 votes to 18, with 29 abstentions. The voting was as follows:¹

In favour: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador,

¹ The delegation of the United Arab Emirates subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote against the amendment.

Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, Viet Nam.

13. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.7 without a vote (see para. 18 below, draft resolution II).

14. At the same meeting, the Committee also adopted draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.8 without a vote (see para. 18 below, draft resolution III).

15. The United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Canada, the Netherlands, Chile, Yugoslavia, the Philippines and Nigeria explained their positions on draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.7.

16. At its 34th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.5/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 88 votes to 15, with 11 abstentions (see para. 18 below, draft resolution IV). The voting was as follows:²

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lebanon, Morocco, New Zealand, Sweden.

17. The United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the German Democratic Republic, Japan,

² The delegations of Barbados and Iran (Islamic Republic of) subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

New Zealand, the Netherlands, Austria, France, Turkey, Italy, Canada, Ireland, Iceland and Sweden explained their votes on draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.5/Rev.1.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

18. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to IV below:

Draft resolution I

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/35 of 18 November 1981,

Bearing in mind the fact that twenty-five years have passed since the beginning of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space in the United Nations,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law for the advancement and preservation of the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space,

Taking note with satisfaction of the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and co-operative space projects, which contribute to international co-operation in this field,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its twenty-fifth session (A/37/20),

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. *Invites* States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the use of outer space³ to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the successful conclusion of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (see A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2);

4. *Notes* that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-first session:

(a) Continued its efforts to formulate draft principles relating to the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space;

(b) Considered the possibility of supplementing the norms of international law relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space through its working group;

³ Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI), annex), Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII), annex), Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex), Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex), Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68, annex)

(c) Continued 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;

5. *Decides* that the Legal Sub-Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-second session should:

(a) Continue on a priority basis its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles relating to remote sensing;

(b) Continue its consideration of:

(i) The possibility of supplementing the norms of international law relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space through its working group;

(ii) 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, and devote adequate time for a deeper consideration of this question;

6. *Notes* that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its nineteenth session continued:

(a) Its consideration of questions relating to remote sensing of the earth by satellites;

(b) Its consideration of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

(c) Its examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit;

(d) Its consideration of technical aspects of and safety measures relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(e) Its consideration of questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;

(f) Preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in its capacity as Advisory Committee to the Preparatory Committee;

7. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its twentieth session should:

(a) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

(i) Consideration of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of outer space activities within the United Nations system;

(ii) Questions relating to remote sensing of the earth by satellites;

(iii) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(b) Consider the following items:

(i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;

(ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit;

8. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1983, as proposed to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by the Expert on Space Applications,⁴ and the recommendations by the Second United

Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space relating to the Programme (see A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2, paras. 429 and 430);

9. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with the benefit of possible advice of both its Sub-Committees in their next sessions, to consider the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in particular the order of priorities and the carrying out of the studies recommended by the Conference;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments as well as specialized agencies and other international organizations 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;

11. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their co-operation with the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

12. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution 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-eighth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

Draft resolution II

SECOND UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE EXPLORATION AND PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/16 of 10 November 1978, 34/67 of 5 December 1979, 35/15 of 3 November 1980 and 36/36 of 18 November 1981 concerning the convening as well as the preparation of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held at Vienna from 9 to 21 August 1982,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law for the advancement and preservation of the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space,

Gravely concerned at the extension of an arms race into outer space,

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of mankind, in particular the peoples of developing countries,

Taking into account new developments in space science and technology which are being projected and envisaged in the coming decade as well as the new applications emerging therefrom and their potential benefits and possible implications for national development and international co-operation,

Conscious of the need further to increase the awareness of the general public with regard to space technology and its applications,

⁴ A/AC.105/302, sect. III

Desiring to enhance the effectiveness of the co-ordinating role of the United Nations, which is eminently suited to bring about increased international co-operation and assistance to the developing countries in the field of exploration and peaceful uses of outer space,

Expressing its satisfaction with the successful preparation of the Conference through the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as the Preparatory Committee, and its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, as the Advisory Committee, as well as through the Conference secretariat,

Taking note of the report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2),

1. *Expresses its appreciation and thanks* to the Government and people of Austria for the excellent facilities and generous hospitality provided for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations pertaining to international co-operation in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, as contained in the report of the Conference (*ibid.*, para. 361);

3. *Invites* all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

4. *Invites* all Member States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

5. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations which are working in the field of outer space or space-related matters to co-operate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

6. *Takes note* of the recommendations of the Conference regarding study projects (*ibid.*, para. 428) and invites all specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned to contribute within their field of competence to the elaboration of those studies;

7. *Decides*, upon the recommendations of the Conference (*ibid.*, para. 430), that the United Nations Programme on Space Applications should be directed towards the following objectives:

(a) Promotion of greater exchange of actual experiences with specific applications;

(b) Promotion of greater co-operation in space science and technology between developed and developing countries as well as among developing countries;

(c) Development of a fellowship programme for in-depth training of space technologists and applications specialists, with the help of Member States and relevant international organizations, and establishment and regular updating of lists containing available fellowships in all States and relevant international organizations;

(d) Organization of regular seminars on advanced space applications and new system developments for managers and leaders of space application and technology development activities as well as seminars for users in specific applications for durations, as appropriate;

(e) Stimulation of the growth of indigenous nuclei and an autonomous technological base, to the extent possible, in space technology in developing countries with the co-operation of other United Nations organizations and/or States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies;

(f) Dissemination, through panel meetings and seminars, of information on new and advanced technology and applications, with emphasis on their relevance and implications for developing countries;

(g) Provision or arrangements for provision of technical advisory services on space applications projects, upon request by Member States or any of the specialized agencies;

8. *Decides* to establish an International Space Information Service, initially consisting of a directory of sources of information and data services to provide direction upon request to accessible data banks and information sources;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the Outer Space Affairs Division of the Secretariat with an appropriate augmentation of technical personnel and decides, upon the recommendation of the Conference (*ibid.*, para. 423), that all new or expanded activities contained in the present resolution are to be funded mainly through voluntary contributions of States in money or in kind, as well as through the rearrangement of priorities within the next regular budget of the United Nations;

10. *Appeals* to all Governments to make voluntary contributions, either in money or in kind, towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

11. *Approves* the recommendations of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of co-operation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system (*ibid.*, para. 353);

12. *Emphasizes* the need for close co-operation between all United Nations bodies engaging in space or space-related activities, as well as the desirability of close co-operation with international funding agencies and subsidiary bodies, such as the United Nations Development Programme;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assure the availability and appropriate dissemination of the report of the Conference;

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III

QUESTION OF THE REVIEW OF THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE CAUSED BY SPACE OBJECTS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in the field of the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and of promoting the law in this field of human endeavour,

Taking note with appreciation of the work accomplished by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in particular that of its Legal Sub-Committee,

Recognizing that, in view of the considerable increase of activities in outer space, effective international rules and

procedures concerning liability for damage caused by space objects continue to be of great importance,

*Having reviewed the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects,*⁵

Noting with satisfaction that to date seventy-two States have signed and sixty-two States have ratified the Convention.

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects;

2. *Invites* all States that have not yet done so to give urgent consideration to ratifying or acceding to the Convention.

Draft resolution IV

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE USE BY STATES OF ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITES FOR INTERNATIONAL DIRECT TELEVISION BROADCASTING

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2916 (XXVII) of 9 November 1972, in which it stressed the necessity of elaborating principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for international direct television broadcasting, and mindful of the importance of concluding an international agreement or agreements,

Recalling further its resolutions 3182 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3234 (XXIX) of 12 November 1974, 3388 (XXX) of 18 November 1975, 31/8 of 8 November 1976, 32/196 of 20 December 1977, 33/16 of 10 November 1978, 34/66 of 5 December 1979 and 35/14 of 3 November 1980, and its resolution 36/35 of 18 November 1981 in which it decided to consider at its thirty-seventh session the adoption of a draft set of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for international direct television broadcasting,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee to comply with the directives issued in the above-mentioned resolutions,

Considering that several experiments of direct broadcasting by satellite have been carried out and that a number of direct broadcasting satellite systems are operational in some countries and may be commercialized in the very near future,

Taking into consideration that the operation of international direct broadcasting satellites will have significant international political, economic, social and cultural implications,

Believing that the establishment of principles for international direct television broadcasting will contribute to the strengthening of international co-operation in this field and further the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Adopts the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

ANNEX

Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting

A PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES

1. Activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite should be carried out in a manner compatible with the sovereign

rights of States, including the principle of non-intervention, as well as with the right of everyone to seek, receive and impart information and ideas as enshrined in the relevant United Nations instruments

2. Such activities should promote the free dissemination and mutual exchange of information and knowledge in cultural and scientific fields, assist in educational, social and economic development, particularly in the developing countries, enhance the qualities of life of all peoples and provide recreation with due respect to the political and cultural integrity of States

3. These activities should accordingly be carried out in a manner compatible with the development of mutual understanding and the strengthening of friendly relations and co-operation among all States and peoples in the interest of maintaining international peace and security

B APPLICABILITY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

4. Activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite should be conducted in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,⁶ of 27 January 1967, the relevant provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and its Radio Regulations and of international instruments relating to friendly relations and co-operation among States and to human rights

C RIGHTS AND BENEFITS

5. Every State has an equal right to conduct activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite and to authorize such activities by persons and entities under its jurisdiction. All States and peoples are entitled to and should enjoy the benefits from such activities. Access to the technology in this field should be available to all States without discrimination on terms mutually agreed by all concerned

D INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

6. Activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite should be based upon and encourage international co-operation. Such co-operation should be the subject of appropriate arrangements. Special consideration should be given to the needs of the developing countries in the use of international direct television broadcasting by satellite for the purpose of accelerating their national development

E PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

7. Any international dispute that may arise from activities covered by these principles should be settled through established procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes agreed upon by the parties to the dispute in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations

F STATE RESPONSIBILITY

8. States should bear international responsibility for activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite carried out by them or under their jurisdiction and for the conformity of any such activities with the principles set forth in this document

9. When international direct television broadcasting by satellite is carried out by an international intergovernmental organization, the responsibility referred to in paragraph 8 above should be borne both by that organization and by the States participating in it

G DUTY AND RIGHT TO CONSULT

10. Any broadcasting or receiving State within an international direct television broadcasting satellite service established between them requested to do so by any other broadcasting or receiving State within the same service should promptly enter into consultations with the requesting State regarding its activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite, without prejudice to other consultations which these States may undertake with any other State on that subject

H COPYRIGHT AND NEIGHBOURING RIGHTS

11. Without prejudice to the relevant provisions of international law, States should co-operate on a bilateral and multilateral basis for protection of copyright and neighbouring rights by means of appropriate agreements between the interested States or the competent legal entities acting under their jurisdiction. In such co-operation they should give special consideration to the interests of developing countries in the use of direct television broadcasting for the purpose of accelerating their national development

⁵ Resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex

⁶ Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex

I NOTIFICATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

12 In order to promote international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, States conducting or authorizing activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite should inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the greatest extent possible, of the nature of such activities. On receiving this information, the Secretary-General should disseminate it immediately and effectively to the relevant specialized agencies, as well as to the public and the international scientific community.

J CONSULTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN STATES

13 A State which intends to establish or authorize the establishment of an international direct television broadcasting satellite service shall with-

out delay notify the proposed receiving State or States of such intention and shall promptly enter into consultation with any of those States which so requests.

14 An international direct television broadcasting satellite service shall only be established after the conditions set forth in paragraph 13 above have been met and on the basis of agreements or arrangements in conformity with the relevant instruments of the International Telecommunication Union and in accordance with these principles.

15 With respect to the unavoidable overspill of the radiation of the satellite signal, the relevant instruments of the International Telecommunication Union shall be exclusively applicable.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 100th plenary meeting on 10 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to IV, submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/37/646, para. 18). Draft resolution IV was adopted by a recorded vote of 107 votes to 13, with 13 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 37/89 to 37/92.⁷

⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/20	Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 20</i>
A/37/46	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 46
A/CONF 101/10 and Corr 1 and 2	Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	
A/SPC/37/L 5 and Corr 1	Draft resolution	Replaced by A/SPC/37/L 5/Rev 1
A/SPC/37/L 5/Rev 1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/646, paras. 10 and 18, draft resolution IV
A/SPC/37/L 6	Draft resolution	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 6 and 18, draft resolution I
A/SPC/37/L 7	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 7 and 18, draft resolution II
A/SPC/37/L 8	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 8 and 18, draft resolution III
A/SPC/37/L 9	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/37/L 7 note by the Secretary-General	
<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/37/646</i>		
A/C 5/37/77	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/726	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 103

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 64: Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee*, 33rd to 35th and 39th meetings, *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum, and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 100th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 63.

DOCUMENT A/37/686

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[2 December 1982]

1. The item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/37 of 18 November 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 33rd to 35th and 39th meetings, between 19 and 30 November.

4. On 29 November, the Chairman presented for consideration a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.17 and Corr.1) that had been prepared following informal consultations.

5. At the 39th meeting, on 30 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.17 and Corr.1 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

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, 32/106 of 15 December 1977, 33/114 of 18 December 1978, 34/53 of 23 November 1979, 35/121 of 11 December 1980 and 36/37 of 18 November 1981,

Awaiting the issuance of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session,

1. *Reaffirms* the mandate given to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations by relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth 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 100th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/37/686, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 37/93.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/540-S/15454	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982	
A/SPC/37/L. 17 and Corr. 1	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/686, paras 4 and 6

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 65: 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
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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee*, 24th, 26th to 32nd, 42nd, 44th and 45th meetings, *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum, *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 66th meeting, *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum, and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 108th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth session, Annexes*, agenda item 60

DOCUMENT A/37/723

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[10 December 1982]

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-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 36/146 A to H of 16 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 24th, 26th to 32nd, 42nd, 44th and 45th meetings, between 9 November and 6 December.

4. 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 1981 to 30 June 1982 (A/37/13);

(b) Special report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the period from 6 June to 31 August 1982 (A/37/479);

(c) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for the Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/37/591);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General (A/37/497) transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 512 (VI) of 26 January 1952 and paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 36/146 F;

(e) Report of the Secretary-General (A/37/425 and Corr.1) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 36/146 A;

(f) Report of the Secretary-General (A/37/426) submitted in pursuance of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 36/146 B;

(g) Report of the Secretary-General (A/37/488 and Corr.1) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 36/146 C;

(h) Report of the Secretary-General (A/37/599) submitted in pursuance of paragraphs 5 and 6 of General Assembly resolution 36/146 G;

(i) Report of the Secretary-General (A/37/427) submitted in pursuance of paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 36/146 H.

5. At its 24th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee heard a statement by the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, 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 the Working Group.

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

6. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered 11 draft resolutions, as set forth below.

Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.10

7. At the 32nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.10), entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mali, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Philippines, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Pakistan.

8. On 19 November, the Secretary-General, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, submitted a statement (A/SPC/37/L.12) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

9. At its 44th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 41 below, draft resolution A).

10. Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement, expressing the position of his delegation on that resolution.

Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.11

11. At the 32nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.11), entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Sweden, subsequently joined by India and Pakistan.

12. At its 44th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 41 below, draft resolution B).

13. Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement explaining the position of his delegation.

Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.13/Rev.1 and 2

14. At the 42nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Egypt introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.13/Rev.1), entitled "University of Jerusalem for Palestine refugees", sponsored by Egypt and Jordan, which was subsequently revised (A/SPC/37/L.13/Rev.2) and also sponsored by Bangladesh, Cyprus, India, Kuwait and Pakistan. The Committee also had before it a statement on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.13/Rev.2, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/SPC/37/L.39).

15. At the 44th meeting, on 3 December, the representative of Jordan orally revised draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.13/Rev.2 by adding the words, "since 5 June 1967," after the words "Arab territories occupied" in operative paragraph 3. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted

the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 114 votes to 2 (see para. 41 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

16. Before the vote, the representative of Israel made a statement in explanation of vote. Following the vote, the representatives of Austria, Denmark (on behalf of the 10 members of the European Economic Community) and Canada made statements in explanation of vote.

Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.14

17. At the 42nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Egypt introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.14), entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for the Palestine refugees", sponsored by Egypt and Jordan, subsequently joined by Bangladesh, Cyprus, Kuwait, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

18. At its 44th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 114 votes to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 41 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic,

Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

19. Following the vote, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote.

Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.19

20. At the 42nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.19), entitled "Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip", sponsored by Afghanistan, Indonesia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Bangladesh, Egypt and India.

21. At its 44th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 114 votes to 2 (see para. 41 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

22. Before the vote, the representative of Israel made a statement in explanation of vote. Following the vote, the representatives of the United States of America, Denmark (on behalf of the 10 members of the European Economic Community) and Canada made statements in explanation of vote.

Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.20

23. At the 42nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.20), entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to the Palestinian refugees", sponsored by Pakistan, subsequently joined by Bangladesh and Yugoslavia.

24. At its 44th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 94 to 13, with 9 abstentions (see para. 41 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

25. Following the vote, the representatives of the United States of America, New Zealand, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Ireland, Canada, Australia, the Philippines and Turkey made statements in explanation of vote.

Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.21

26. At the 42nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.21), entitled "Population and refugees displaced since 1967", sponsored by Afghanistan, Indonesia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Bangladesh and India.

27. At its 44th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 97 votes to 2, with 19 abstentions (see para. 41 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, In-

donesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

28. Before the vote, the representative of Israel made a statement in explanation of vote. Following the vote, the representatives of the United States of America, New Zealand, Sweden and Canada made statements in explanation of vote.

Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.22

29. At the 42nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.22 and Corr.1), entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties", sponsored by Afghanistan, Indonesia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Bangladesh and India.

30. At its 44th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 95 to 2, with 21 abstentions (see para. 41 below, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg,

Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

31. Before the vote, the representative of Israel made a statement in explanation of vote. Following the vote, the representatives of the United States of America, Austria, Denmark (on behalf of the 10 members of the European Economic Community), Sweden and Canada made statements in explanation of vote.

Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.23

32. At the 42nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.23), entitled "Special identification cards to all Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, subsequently joined by Cuba, Indonesia and Yugoslavia. The Committee also had before it a statement on 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/SPC/37/L.40).

33. At its 44th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 83 votes to 16, with 16 abstentions (see para. 41 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Barbados, Chile, Fiji, Finland, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Malawi, New Zealand, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Zaire.

34. Before the vote, the representative of Lebanon made a statement in explanation of vote. Following the vote, the representatives of the United States of America, Austria, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, the Netherlands, Ireland, Canada, Australia, the Philippines, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Jordan, Uruguay and Poland made statements in explanation of vote.

Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.24

35. At the 42nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/

37/L.24) entitled "Protection of Palestinian refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, subsequently joined by Cuba, Indonesia and Yugoslavia.

36. At its 44th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee heard a statement by the Legal Counsel of the United Nations, on behalf of the Secretary-General, in connection with paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.24, drawing attention to the provisions and spirit of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and to the resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolution 2727 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 and 36/147 A of 16 December 1981, in which the Assembly had held that Convention to be applicable to the situation in the territories occupied since 1967. The representative of the United Arab Emirates made a statement concerning paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.24 and the view expressed by the Legal Counsel. Further statements in this connection were made by the Legal Counsel and the representative of the United Arab Emirates.

37. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 97 votes to 2 with 16 abstentions (see para. 41 below, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

38. Before the vote, the representative of Lebanon made a statement in explanation of vote. Following the vote, the representatives of the United States of America, New Zealand, Austria, Denmark (on behalf of the 10 members of the European Economic Community), Sweden, Ireland, Canada, Finland, the Philippines, Peru and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote.

Draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.25

39. At the 42nd meeting, on 1 December, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", sponsored by his delegation.

40. At its 44th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 114 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel and Kuwait.

The representative of Kuwait indicated that he had voted in favour but, owing to mechanical difficulties, his vote had been recorded as an abstention. The Chairman decided to proceed to take a second vote. The draft resolution was adopted by 111 votes to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 41 below, draft resolution K). Owing to a technical error, the vote was not recorded and therefore no printout was available.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

41. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions A to K:

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR
PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

A

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, 32/90 D of 13 December 1977, 33/112 D of 18 December 1978, 34/52 D of 23 November 1979, 35/13 D of 3 November 1980 and 36/146 E of 16 December 1981,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby the General Assembly took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East¹ and adopted the recommendations contained therein.

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/37/591).

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 1981 to 30 June 1982 (A/37/13), and his special report issued on 28 September 1982 (A/37/479).

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. *Takes note with approval* of 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 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;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

B

Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/146 D of 16 December 1981 and all previous resolutions on the question,

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 1981 to 30 June 1982 (A/37/13), and his special report covering the period from 6 June to 31 August 1982 (A/37/479),

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 36/146 D and all previous resolutions on the question;

¹ A/36/866 and Corr 1

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 and subsequent 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

University of Jerusalem for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/146 G of 16 December 1981,

Having examined with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/599) concerning the establishment of a university at Jerusalem in pursuance of paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 36/146 G,

Having also 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 1981 to 30 June 1982 (A/37/13),

1. *Commends* the constructive efforts made by the Secretary-General, the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the Council of the United Nations University and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which worked diligently towards the implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/146 G;

2. *Further commends* the close co-operation of the competent educational authorities concerned;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for strengthening the educational system in the Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

4. *Endorses* the various steps recommended in the report of the Secretary-General, including the creation of a voluntary fund to be administered by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat, to provide graduate and post-doctoral fellowships for a highly trained core faculty of the proposed university;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures, including the conduct of a functional feasibility study, for establishing the University of Jerusalem in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

6. *Calls upon* Israel as the occupying Power to cooperate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances which it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution

D

Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980 and 36/146 H of 16 December 1981,

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 Secretary-General (A/37/427) on offers of grants and scholarships for higher education for Palestine refugees and on the scope of the implementation of resolution 36/146 H,

Having also examined 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 1981 to 30 June 1982 (A/37/13), dealing with this subject,

Noting that fewer than one per thousand of the Palestine refugee students have the chance to continue higher education, including vocational training,

Noting also that over the past several 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 recurring budgetary difficulties,

1. *Urges* all States to respond to the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education and vocational training;

2. *Strongly appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine 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. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to General Assembly resolution 36/146 H;

4. *Invites* the relevant United Nations agencies to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to expand assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. *Appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

6. *Also appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. *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 Palestine refugee candidates;

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

E

Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also General Assembly 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, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980 and 36/146 A of 16 December 1981,

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 1981 to 30 June 1982 (A/37/13), and the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1982 (A/37/425 and Corr.1),

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip away from the homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

Alarmed by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities persist in their policy of demolishing, on punitive grounds, shelters occupied by refugee families,

1. *Reiterates its demand* that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and from the 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, before the opening of its thirty-eighth session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 above.

F

Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/146 F of 16 December 1981 and all previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949,

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 1981 to 30 June 1982 (A/37/13), and his special report covering the period from 6 June to 31 August 1982 (A/37/479),

Deeply concerned at the interruption by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, owing to financial difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields in the occupied Palestinian territories, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic,

1. *Calls upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the needs

of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions:

2. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to resume on a continuing basis and as soon as possible the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields.

G

Population and refugees displaced since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also General Assembly 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, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980 and 36/146 B of 16 December 1981,

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 1981 to 30 June 1982 (A/37/13), and the report of the Secretary-General of 20 September 1982 (A/37/426),

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and declares once more 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 their inalienable right and inadmissible;

2. *Considers* any and all agreements embodying any restriction on or condition for the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

3. *Strongly deplores* the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. *Calls once more upon* Israel:

(a) To take immediate steps for the return of all 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;

5. *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 before the opening of its thirty-eighth session on Israel's compliance with paragraph 4 above.

H

Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1982 (A/37/488 and Corr.1),

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 October 1981 to 30 September 1982 (A/37/497, annex),

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights² and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of one's private property,

Considering that the Palestinian Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived from their property, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestinian Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report,³ of 11 May 1964, and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property.

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of their rightful owners;

2. *Calls once again upon* the Governments concerned, especially Israel, to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

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

I

Special identification cards to all Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/146 F of 16 December 1981 and all previous resolutions on the question,

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 and 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949,

² Resolution 217 A (III)

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 11, document A/5700*

Recognizing the concern of the United Nations with the problem of the Palestine refugees.

1. *Reiterates its regret* that paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not thus far been implemented;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to issue identification cards to all Palestine refugees and their descendants, irrespective of whether they are recipients or not of rations and services from the Agency, as well as to all displaced persons and to those who have been prevented from returning to their home as a result of the 1967 hostilities, and their descendants;

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

J

Protection of Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, 512 (1982) of 19 June 1982, 513 (1982) of 4 July 1982, 515 (1982) of 29 July 1982, 517 (1982) of 4 August 1982, 518 (1982) of 12 August 1982, 519 (1982) of 17 August 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 523 (1982) of 18 October 1982,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 of 24 August 1982, ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982 and ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982,

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 1981 to 30 June 1982 (A/37/13), and his special report covering the period from 6 June to 31 August 1982 (A/37/479),

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949⁴ and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907,

Deeply distressed at the sufferings of the Palestinians resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon,

1. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and pending the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, to undertake effective measures to guarantee the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in the occupied territories;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. *Also calls upon* Israel to desist forthwith from preventing those Palestinians registered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near

East as refugees in Lebanon from returning to their camps in Lebanon;

4. *Further calls upon* Israel to allow the resumption of health, medical, educational and social services rendered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to the Palestinians in the refugee camps in southern Lebanon;

5. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to co-ordinate his activities in rendering those services with the Government of Lebanon, the host country;

6. *Urges* the Commissioner-General to provide housing, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to the Palestine refugees whose houses were demolished or razed by the Israeli forces, in order to protect them from the severity of the weather;

7. *Requests* the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to prepare a report on the totality of the damage caused to the Palestine refugees and their property and to the Agency's facilities, as well as those of other international bodies, as a result of the Israeli aggression;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly before the opening of its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

K

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/146 F of 16 December 1981 and all previous resolutions on the question, 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 1981 to 30 June 1982 (A/37/13),

1. *Notes with 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 its 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. *Reiterates its request* that the headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East should be relocated to its former site within its area of 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 para-

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287

graph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but not later than 1 October 1983;

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 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 currently 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.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1982, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions A to K submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/37/723, para. 41). Draft resolutions A and B were adopted without a vote. Draft resolutions C to K were adopted by recorded votes as follows: draft resolution C by 141 votes to 2; draft resolution D by 143 votes to none, with 1 abstention; draft resolution E by 143 votes to 2; draft resolution F by 121 votes to 13, with 10 abstentions; draft resolution G by 126 votes to 2, with 19 abstentions; draft resolution H by 121 votes to 2, with 24 abstentions; draft resolution I by 106 votes to 16, with 20 abstentions; draft resolution J by 127 votes to 2, with 16 abstentions; and draft resolution K by 144 votes to none, with 1 abstention. For the final text, see resolutions 37/120 A to K.⁵

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/13	Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 13</i>
A/37/425 and Corr 1	Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/426	Population and refugees displaced since 1967 report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/427	Offers of scholarships and grants for higher education for Palestine refugees report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/479	Special report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	
A/37/488 and Corr 1	Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/497	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine	
A/37/540-S/15454	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982	
A/37/567-S/15466	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Niger to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the resolutions and final communiqué of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982	
A/37/591	Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	
A/37/599	Question of the establishment of a university at Jerusalem report of the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/37/L 10	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/723, paras. 7 and 41, draft resolution A
A/SPC/37/L 11	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 11 and 41, draft resolution B

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/SPC/37/L.12	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/37/L.10 note by the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/37/L.13	Draft resolution	Replaced by A/SPC/37/L.13/Rev.1
A/SPC/37/L.13/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	Replaced by A/SPC/37/L.13/Rev.2
A/SPC/37/L.13/Rev.2	<i>Idem</i>	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/23, paras. 14 and 41, draft resolution C
A/SPC/37/L.14	Draft resolution	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 17 and 41, draft resolution D
A/SPC/37/L.19	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 20 and 41, draft resolution E
A/SPC/37/L.20	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 23 and 41, draft resolution F
A/SPC/37/L.21	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 26 and 41, draft resolution G
A/SPC/37/L.22 and Corr.1	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 29 and 41, draft resolution H
A/SPC/37/L.23	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 32 and 41, draft resolution I
A/SPC/37/L.24	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 35 and 41, draft resolution J
A/SPC/37/L.25	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem.</i> , paras. 39 and 41, draft resolution K
A/SPC/37/L.39	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/37/L.13/Rev.2 note by the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/37/L.40	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/37/L.23 note by the Secretary-General	
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions C and I submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/37/23</i>	
A/C.5/37/88	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/37/89	<i>Idem</i>	
A/37/747	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 103

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 66: International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees: report of the Secretary-General*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee*, 41st to 43rd, 45th and 48th meetings, *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum: *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 66th meeting; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum, and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 108th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 66.

DOCUMENT A/37/712

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[9 December 1982]

1. The item "International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/148 of 16 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 41st to 43rd, 45th and 48th meetings, between 1 and 8 December 1982. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/416 and Add.1), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/148, and a note by the Secretary-General (A/SPC/37/3) concerning the composition of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees.

4. At the 41st meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Senegal introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.36), sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Gambia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Thailand, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee had before it a statement (A/SPC/37/L.37) on 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.

6. At the 45th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Senegal introduced a revised draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.36/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Austria,

Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Gambia, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, the Sudan, Thailand, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United States of America and Zaire, subsequently joined by Chad, the Comoros and Djibouti. The revision consisted of the addition of a footnote in operative paragraph 4.

7. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee that, as a result of consultations, it had been agreed that the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees would be comprised of 24 members (six from Africa, six from Asia, three from Eastern Europe, four from Latin America and five from Western European and Other States) and one additional seat would be rotated between the Latin American, African and Asian regions, in that order. The Chairman also said that the above-mentioned distribution of seats for the Group of Experts was not to be considered as a precedent for any other body of the General Assembly.

8. The representative of Senegal, on behalf of the African Group, said that the additional seat would be rotated on an annual basis. The representatives of Colombia and India, speaking on behalf of the Latin American and the Asian Groups, respectively, associated themselves with the aforementioned statement.

9. The Chairman subsequently confirmed that the understanding concerning the composition of the Group of Experts was agreeable to the Committee.

10. At its 45th meeting, on 6 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.36/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 12 below).

11. Statements in connection with the draft resolution were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Ethiopia and China.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

12. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION TO AVERT NEW FLOWS OF REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/416 and Add.1),

Noting the comments and suggestions made by Member States, organs and organizations of the United Nations and specialized agencies in response to General Assembly resolutions 35/124 of 11 December 1980 and 36/148 of 16 December 1981,

Stressing the importance of adopting a constructive and future-oriented approach in considering the question of international co-operation to avert new massive flows of refugees,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Reaffirms* its resolution 36/148 on international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees;
3. *Welcomes* the submission of comments and suggestions made in response to General Assembly resolutions 35/124 and 36/148 by Member States as well as organs and organizations of the United Nations and specialized agencies;

4. *Decides* to enlarge the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, established in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 36/148, from seventeen to twenty-four members;¹

5. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Group of Governmental Experts as defined by General Assembly resolution 36/148 in stressing the need for members of the Group to embark upon the study in question in the framework of a constructive, future-oriented approach and in conformity with the spirit which must form the basis of friendly relations and close co-operation among Member States;

6. *Requests* the Group of Governmental Experts to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever it has significance for the outcome of its work;

7. *Renews its call* upon Member States that have not yet conveyed to the Secretary-General their comments and suggestions on this item to do so as soon as possible;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation of the replies received in accordance with paragraph 7 above and to provide the Group of Governmental Experts with all necessary assistance and facilities for the completion of its task;

9. *Calls upon* the Group of Governmental Experts to hold, as soon as possible, the meetings which had already been arranged and to submit a report to the Secretary-General in time for deliberation by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees".

¹ One additional seat is to be rotated between the Latin American, African and Asian regions.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/37/712, para. 12). For the final text, see resolution 37/121.²

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/324-S/15268	Letter dated 30 June 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General, transmitting excerpts from the joint communique of the fifteenth annual meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Singapore from 14 to 16 June 1982	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1982</i> , document S/15268
A/37/416 and Add.1 A/37/557	Report of the Secretary-General Letter dated 18 October 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint communiqué issued on 8 October 1982 by a Vietnamese delegation and a delegation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	
A/37/567-S/15466	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Niger to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the resolutions and the final communiqué of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/586-S/15472	Letter dated 25 October 1982 from the representative of Fiji, transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Third Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting, held at Suva, Fiji, from 14 to 18 October 1982	
A/SPC/37/3	Note by the Secretary-General concerning the composition of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees	
A/SPC/37/L 36	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/712, paras 4, 6 and 12
A/SPC/37/L 36/Rev 1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem.</i> , paras 6 and 12
A/SPC/37/L.37 and Corr.1	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/37/L 36 note by the Secretary-General	
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/37/712</i>	
A/C 5/37/91	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/748	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 103

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 67: Questions relating to information:*

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee*, 6th to 14th, 38th and 43rd meetings, *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicule*, corrigendum, *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 59th meeting, *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicule*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 100th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth session, Annexes*, agenda item 67.

DOCUMENT A/37/707

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[8 December 1982]

1. The item entitled:

“Questions relating to information:

“(a) Report of the Committee on Information;

“(b) Report of the Secretary-General;

“(c) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization”

was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 36/149 A and B of 16 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 6th to 14th, 38th and 43rd meetings, held between 22 October and 2 December.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information (A/37/21 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/37/446);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General (A/37/453 and Corr.1), transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication and the Establishment of a New World Information and Communications Order, prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/149 A of 16 December 1981;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General (A/37/174), transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit concerning co-ordination in the field of public information activities among the members of the United Nations system.

5. At its 6th meeting, on 22 October, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Under-Secretary-General for Public Information, the Chairman of the Committee on Information and the Assistant Director-General for Communication of UNESCO (see A/SPC/37/PV.6).

6. At its 8th meeting, on 26 October, the Committee decided to establish an open-ended working group on questions relating to information, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez-Medina (Colombia), Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

7. At the 38th meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Colombia as Chairman of the Working Group introduced two draft resolutions (A/SPC/37/L.15 and L.16) based on the deliberations in the Committee's open-ended working group on questions relating to information. The representative of Ecuador, Chairman of the Committee on Information, and the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the Group of 77, made statements in connection with the draft resolutions. The representative of the United States of America made a statement in connection with draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.15.

8. At its 43rd meeting, on 2 December, the Committee had before it a statement (A/SPC/37/L.35) on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.15, 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 representative of the United States of America proposed an amendment (A/SPC/37/L.18) to draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.15, whereby:

(a) After operative paragraph 28, the following new paragraph would be inserted:

“29. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to implement the activities approved under this resolution only to the extent that they can be financed without exceeding the level of resources approved in the 1982-1983 Programme Budget (General Assembly resolution 36/240);”

(b) The remaining paragraphs would be renumbered accordingly.

10. Also at the same meeting, the Committee rejected the United States amendment by a recorded vote of 72 votes to 2, with 31 abstentions. The voting was as follows:¹

In favour: Israel, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

11. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.15 by a recorded vote of 105 votes to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 15 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:²

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan,

Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Israel.

12. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Algeria, the Congo and Israel.

13. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.16 without a vote (see para. 15 below, draft resolution A).

14. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Sweden and Japan.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

15. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979, 35/201 of 16 December 1980 and 36/149 A of 16 December 1981,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Mexico City Declaration on Cultural Policies,³ adopted by the World Conference on Cultural Policies, held at Mexico City from 26 July to 6 August 1982,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,⁴ which stressed that co-operation in the field of information is an integral part of the struggle for the creation of a new world information order, of the Declaration of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981,⁵ and of the Fifth and Sixth Meetings of the Intergovernmental Council of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Georgetown in May 1981 and at Valletta in June 1982,

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,⁶

¹ The delegations of Cyprus, Pakistan, Qatar, Uganda and the United Arab Emirates subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote against the amendment.

² The delegations of Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Pakistan, Qatar, Uganda and the United Arab Emirates subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

³ See A/37/453 and Corr 1, annex, paras. 40-42.

⁴ See A/34/542, annex, sect. I, paras. 280-299.

⁵ See A.36/116 and Corr 1, annex.

⁶ See A.36/534, annex II.

Recalling article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁷ which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,⁸

Recalling resolutions 4/19 and 4/21 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-first session, held at Belgrade from 23 September to 28 October 1980,⁹

Considering that the publication of the final report of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems¹⁰ is a valuable contribution to the study of information and communication problems and that its recommendations also constitute valuable encouragement for the continuing examination, analysis and study of information and communication problems,

Considering that international co-operation in the field of communication development should take place on the basis of equality, justice, mutual advantage and the principles of international law,

Conscious that the development of communication infrastructures, including national and regional capacity for indigenous message production and dissemination, is one of the important factors for genuine participation by a large majority of developing countries in international exchanges,

Recognizing the central role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communications within its mandate, as well as the progress accomplished by the Organization in that field,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication and the Establishment of a New World Information and Communication Order (A/37/453 and Corr.1, annex);

2. Underlines the importance of efforts for the implementation of the principles set forth in 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,¹¹ adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference

of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

3. Calls upon all Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system, international, governmental and non-governmental organizations and professional organizations in the field of communication, to exert every effort to make better known through all means at their disposal the issues underlying the demand for the development of communication capacities in developing countries as a step towards the establishment of a new world information and communication order;

4. Considers that the International Programme for the Development of Communication represents a significant step towards the establishment of a new world information and communication order and welcomes the decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the Programme at its second session, held at Acapulco, Mexico, from 18 to 25 January 1982;

5. Notes with satisfaction the co-operation existing between the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and all other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the International Telecommunication Union, in the implementation of the Programme;

6. Expresses its appreciation to all Member States that have made or pledged a contribution towards the implementation of the Programme;

7. Calls upon Member States—developed and developing countries alike—and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and concerned public and private enterprises, to respond to the appeals of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and make contributions to the Programme, since the availability of additional resources is essential for its implementation;

8. Considers that the proposed Global Satellite Project for Dissemination and Exchange of Information, planned by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in co-operation with INTELSAT and INTER-SPUTNIK and supported by the Programme, is a positive step towards reducing the existing imbalance in global information flow;

9. Calls upon Member States to respond positively to resolution 4/22, concerning the reduction of telecommunication tariffs for news exchange, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-first session;⁹

10. Invites the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue his efforts in the field of information and communications and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the Programme, on the activities related to the establishment of a new world information and communication order and, in co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union, on the impact of the current technological developments and practices and their application in the information and communication sector, especially in the developing countries, bearing in mind, *inter alia*, the forthcoming relevant meetings of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the subject

⁷ Resolution 217 A (III)

⁸ Resolution 33/73

⁹ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. III

¹⁰ Published in 1980 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization under the title "Many Voices, One World"

¹¹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, pp. 100-104

B

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 3535 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, 31/139 of 16 December 1976, 33/115 A to C of 18 December 1978, 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979, 35/201 of 16 December 1980 and 36/149 B of 16 December 1981 on questions relating to information,

Recalling article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁷ which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling also articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹²

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,⁴ which stressed that co-operation in the field of information is an integral part of the struggle for the creation of a new world information order, of the Declaration of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981,⁵ and of the Fifth and Sixth Meetings of the Intergovernmental Council of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Georgetown in May 1981 and at Valletta in June 1982,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling the 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 Racialism, *Apartheid* and Incitement to War,¹¹ adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as the relevant resolutions on information and mass communications adopted by the General Conference at its nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,⁸

Recalling also the relevant recommendations and provisions of the Declarations adopted by the World Congress on Books, held in London from 7 to 11 June 1982, and by the World Conference on Cultural Policies, held at Mexico City from 26 July to 6 August 1982,

Conscious of the need for all to collaborate in the establishment of a new world information and communication

order based, *inter alia*, on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing the diversity of the sources of information and free access to information, and, in particular, of the urgent need to change the dependent status of the developing countries in the field of information and communications, and intended also to strengthen peace and international understanding,

Reaffirming that the establishment of a new world information and communication order is linked to the new international economic order and is an integral part of the international development process,

Emphasizing the important role that public information plays in promoting understanding of and support for the establishment of the new international economic order and international co-operation for development,

Emphasizing the role that public information plays in promoting support for universal disarmament and in increasing awareness of the relationship between disarmament and development among as broad a public as possible,

Reaffirming the primary role which the General Assembly is to play in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information and recognizing the central and important role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communications,

Emphasizing the complementarity of the activities in the field of information and communications and the need to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that deal with different aspects of information and communications,

Emphasizing its full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication, which constitutes an important step in the development of the infrastructures of communications in the developing countries,

Expressing its satisfaction with the work of the Committee on Information as reflected in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (A/37/21 and Corr. 1),

Expressing its appreciation to the Joint United Nations Information Committee for its efforts towards improving co-ordination of the public information activities of the various organizations of the United Nations system,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/37/446),

Also taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (A/37/453 and Corr. 1),

1. *Approves* the report of the Committee on Information and all its recommendations and urges their full implementation;

2. *Reaffirms* the mandate given to the Committee on Information by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/182, namely:

(a) To continue to examine United Nations public information policies and activities, in the light of the evolution of international relations, particularly during the past two decades, and of the imperatives of the establishment of the new international economic order and of a new world information and communication order;

¹² Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex

(b) To evaluate and follow up the efforts made and the progress achieved by the United Nations system in the field of information and communications;

(c) To promote the establishment of 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, and to make recommendations thereon to the General Assembly;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Information, keeping in mind its mandate, the essential tasks of which are to continue to examine the policies and activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to continue to promote the establishment of a new, more just and effective world information and communication order and to continue to seek the co-operation and active participation of all organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Telecommunication Union, while avoiding any overlapping of activities on this subject;

4. *Affirms* its strong support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and for its efforts to promote the establishment of a new world information and communication order;

5. *Reiterates again its appeal* to Member States, to the information and communication media, both public and private, as well as to non-governmental organizations, to disseminate more widely objective and better balanced information about the activities of the United Nations and, *inter alia*, about the efforts of the developing countries towards their economic, social and cultural progress and about the efforts of the international community to achieve international social justice and economic development, international peace and security and the progressive elimination of international inequities and tensions, such dissemination being aimed at achieving a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its purposes and endeavours;

6. *Calls upon* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to develop, in a concerted manner, integrated and coherent public information programmes to promote understanding of and support for the activities of the system in all its fields, in particular in the economic, social, development and cultural fields;

7. *Requests* that the Joint United Nations Information Committee, as the essential instrument for interagency co-ordination and co-operation in the field of public information, be strengthened and made more effective and that its secretariat elaborate new methods of work and longer-term indicative planning and joint action, especially in the promotion of a new world information and communication order;

8. *Requests* the Committee on Information and the Joint United Nations Information Committee to take action in accordance with paragraphs 15 and 16 of the recommendations of the Committee on Information (A/37/21 and Corr.1, sect. IV) for its consideration at its substantive session in 1983;

9. *Reaffirms* the importance of the rapidly increasing role of United Nations public information programmes in fostering public understanding and support of United Nations activities and requests the Secretary-General to

continue to review the current activities of the Department of Public Information with a view to ensuring a better and more efficient use of its available resources;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that future reports of the Department of Public Information to the Committee on Information and to the General Assembly should contain the information set out in paragraph 42 of the recommendations of the Committee (*ibid.*);

11. *Reiterates* the recommendation contained in its resolution 35/201 that additional resources for the Department of Public Information should be commensurate with the increase in the activities of the United Nations which the Department is called upon to cover for the purpose of public information, and that the Secretary-General should provide such resources to the Department to this end where needed;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, should be strengthened, keeping in view the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and along the lines established in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, to ensure a more coherent coverage of, and a better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work, especially in its priority areas, such as those stated in section III, paragraph 1, of Assembly resolution 35/201, including international peace and security, disarmament, peace-keeping and peacemaking operations, decolonization, the promotion of human rights, the struggle against *apartheid* and racial discrimination, economic, social and development issues, the integration of women in the struggle for peace and development, the establishment of the new international economic order and of a new world information and communication order, the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia and programmes on women and youth;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the vital role that information plays in the development process, to ensure that the Department of Public Information co-operates more closely with the United Nations development agencies and programmes, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, both at Headquarters and in the field, in order to pool their resources, avoid duplication and foster effectively the process of development;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the World Disarmament Campaign gives full consideration to the role of mass media as the most effective way to promote in world public opinion a climate of understanding, confidence and co-operation conducive to peace and disarmament and the enhancement of human rights and development and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that, within the World Disarmament Campaign, the Department of Public Information fulfils the role assigned to it by the General Assembly by utilizing its expertise and resources in public information to ensure its maximum effectiveness;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that, within existing resources, the competent organs of the Secretariat prepare a documented factual summary account of the coverage by widely representative world media of developments affecting the Palestinian people from June to December 1982;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information organizes as soon as possible, in close co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, a round table on a new world information and communication order, with the wide participation of major news media editors and with representation from all regions;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to redress the existing imbalance in the staff of the Department of Public Information, and, until equitable geographical distribution is achieved, to take urgent steps to increase the representation of the group of developing countries, particularly at senior and policy-making levels, by a policy of recruiting among their nationals, taking into account also the interests of other under-represented groups of countries, in accordance with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 33/143 of 20 December 1978, 35/201 and 36/149 B;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to implement the existing plan regarding programming in the Portuguese language and to submit to the Committee on Information at its next session specific proposals, including estimates of costs and benefits, for a separate plan to enable the African Unit in the Radio Service to undertake programming at a meaningful level in French and major languages of the region other than those already in use;

19. *Notes* that a separate Caribbean Unit has been established and has begun functioning and requests the Secretary-General to report on measures needed for its possible expansion so that it may offer effective programming in French and in the other languages of the subregion;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Information at its next session a new, extensive and detailed report on the acquisition of a United Nations communications satellite, which would include the different alternatives and analyse and evaluate the current administrative costs in relation to telephone, telex, radio, video, document processing, the holding of conferences, travel by interpreters, and so on, and, while projecting seven-year operational goals, compare them with the cost to the United Nations of its own satellite, taking into account all potential uses of such a satellite by the United Nations system and also presenting feasible financing and self-maintenance alternatives, and in this regard requests that the Committee on Information should, at its next session, also take into account the basic report on communications to be produced by the Joint Inspection Unit;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General further to strengthen co-operation by the Department of Public Information with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies, as well as with the regional news agencies of developing countries, and furthermore requests that the practice of coverage by the agencies of the Pool, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, of important conferences and events within the United Nations system should be continued and strengthened;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to publish the *UN Chronicle* in all the official languages of the United Nations and, within existing financial resources, to take the measures necessary to ensure that the *UN Chronicle* be further im-

proved to present a wide and more comprehensive coverage of United Nations activities and that it be published in an attractive and appropriate format to ensure a wide, timely and effective circulation;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the capacity and enhance the role of the United Nations information centres through, in particular, the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 22 of the recommendations of the Committee on Information³³ (*ibid.*);

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to initiate practical efforts toward a balance in the use of all the official languages of the United Nations in the radio broadcasting programme covering United Nations conferences held away from United Nations Headquarters;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed, without prejudice to any future plan concerning the regionalization of the Radio and Visual Services Division, to maintain and enhance the functions of the Arabic and Middle East Unit in the Radio Service as the producer of television and radio programmes for the Arabic-speaking countries and requests that he should, similarly, enlarge it through the redeployment of existing resources;

26. *Reaffirms* the importance of *Development Forum* as the only interagency publication of the United Nations system which concentrates on development issues, requests the Secretary-General to continue to support its publication from the regular budget of the United Nations while intensifying his efforts to secure a sound and independent financial basis for its continued publication and calls upon all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to this system-wide publication;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report further to the Committee on Information at its next session on the viability of a world-wide United Nations short-wave network, its regional segments and its pertinent frequencies, as well as on the alternative solution of continuing to rent broadcast time on existing national short-wave transmitters;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the co-operation between the Department of Public Information and the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa, as well as with radio stations which are members of that Union, in order to broadcast United Nations radio programmes on those radio stations, and further requests the Secretary-General to co-operate with the national radio broadcasting organizations in Africa for the establishment of a pilot project for wider broadcasting of United Nations radio programmes;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information, at its substantive session in 1983, on the implementation of all the recommendations contained in the Committee's report (*ibid.*);

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution and in particular on the implementation of all the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Information;

31. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

32. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1982, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/37/707, para. 15). Draft resolution A was adopted without a vote and draft resolution B was adopted by a recorded vote of 131 votes to 1, with 1 abstention. For the final text, see resolutions 37/94 A and B.¹³

¹³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/21 and Corr 1	Report of the Committee on Information	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 21</i>
A/37/174	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on co-ordination in the field of public information activities among the members of the United Nations system note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
A/37/446	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/37/453 and Corr 1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/149 A	
A/37/601	Letter dated 5 November 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/37/L.15	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/707, paras. 7 and 15, draft resolution B
A/SPC/37/L.16	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , draft resolution A
A/SPC/37/L.18	Amendment to document A/SPC/37/L.15	<i>Idem</i> , A/37/707, para. 9
A/SPC/37/L.35	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/37/L.15, note by the Secretary-General	
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution B submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/37/707</i>	
A/C.5/37/83	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/711	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 103

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 68: Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea: report of the Secretary-General*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee*, 46th to 49th meetings, *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum, *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 71st meeting, *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 108th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 136.

DOCUMENT A/37/724

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[10 December 1982]

1. The item entitled "Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 36/150 of 16 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 46th to 49th meetings, from 7 to 9 December 1982.

4. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/328-S/15277 and Corr.1) submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/150.

5. At the 47th meeting, on 8 December, a draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.41) sponsored by Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen was circulated. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 36/150 of 16 December 1981,

"Recalling the rules and principles of international law relative to the fundamental rights and duties of States,

"Bearing in mind the principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation of land, including the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;¹ and reaffirming their applicability to all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 1982 (A/37/328-S/15277 and Corr.1),

"Convinced that the construction of the canal linking the Mediterranean Sea with the Dead Sea by Israel will

cause direct, serious and irreparable damages to Jordan's rights and legitimate vital interests in the economic, agricultural, demographic and ecological fields,

"Noting with regret the non-compliance, by Israel, with General Assembly resolution 36/150,

"1. Condemns Israel's non-compliance with resolution 36/150;

"2. Emphasizes that the construction of the canal linking the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea is a violation of the rules and principles of international law, especially those relating to the fundamental rights and duties of States and to belligerent occupation of land;

"3. Demands that Israel abandon immediately its decision to construct this canal and cease forthright all actions or plans taken towards the implementation of this decision;

"4. Calls upon all States, specialized agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations, not to assist, directly or indirectly, in preparations for and execution of this project, and strongly urges the national, international and multinational corporations to do likewise;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor and assess on a continuing basis, and through any competent expert organ he may deem appropriate, the adverse effects, on Jordan and on the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, arising from the implementation of the Israeli decision to construct this canal, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

"6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled 'Israel's Decision to Build a Canal Linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea'."

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287

6. On 7 December, the Secretary-General, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, submitted a statement (A/SPC/37/L.42) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

7. At the 49th meeting, on 9 December, the representative of Jordan introduced a revised draft resolution (A/SPC/37/L.41/Rev.1) sponsored by Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen, subsequently joined by India and Morocco.

8. At the same meeting the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/37/L.41/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 101 to 2, with 2 abstentions (see para. 10 below). The voting was as follows:²

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Malawi, Zaire.

9. The representatives of the United States of America and Israel made statements in explanation of vote before the vote and the representative of Jamaica made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

10. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/150 of 16 December 1981,

² The delegations of Ecuador and Guyana subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

Recalling the rules and principles of international law relative to the fundamental rights and duties of States,

Bearing in mind the principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation of land, including the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ and reaffirming their applicability to all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/328-S/15277 and Corr.1),

Recognizing that the proposed canal, to be constructed partly through the Gaza Strip, a Palestinian territory occupied in 1967, would violate the principles of international law and affect the interests of the Palestinian people,

Confident that the canal linking the Mediterranean Sea with the Dead Sea, if constructed by Israel, will cause direct, serious and irreparable damages to Jordan's rights and legitimate vital interests in the economic, agricultural, demographic and ecological fields,

Noting with regret the non-compliance by Israel with General Assembly resolution 36/150,

1. *Deplores* Israel's non-compliance with its resolution 36/150;

2. *Emphasizes* that the canal linking the Mediterranean Sea with the Dead Sea, if constructed, is a violation of the rules and principles of international law, especially those relating to the fundamental rights and duties of States and to belligerent occupation of land;

3. *Demands* that Israel not construct this canal and cease forthwith all actions or plans taken towards the implementation of this project;

4. *Calls upon* all States, specialized agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations not to assist, directly or indirectly, in preparations for and execution of this project and strongly urges national, international and multinational corporations to do likewise;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor and assess, on a continuing basis and through a competent expert organ, all aspects—juridical, political, economic, ecological and demographic—of the adverse effects on Jordan and on the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, arising from the implementation of the Israeli decision to construct this canal, and to forward the findings of this organ on a regular basis to the General Assembly;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/37/724, para. 10) by a recorded vote of 139 votes to 2, with 1 abstention. For the final text, see resolution 37/122.³

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/328-S/15277 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1982, document S/15277</i>
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
A/37/567-S/15466	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of the Niger to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the resolutions and the final communiqué of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982	
A/SPC/37/L 41	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/724, para 5
A/SPC/37/L 41/Rev 1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem.</i> , paras 7 and 10
A/SPC/37/L 42	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/37/L 41, note by the Secretary-General	
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/37/724</i>	
A/C.5/37/95	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/763	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 103

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 69: Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India*

DOCUMENT A/37/709

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[8 December 1982]

1. The item entitled "Question of the Malagasy Islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its decision 36/432 of 16 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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. At the 46th meeting of the Special Political Committee, on 7 December, the Chairman informed the Committee that, following consultations with the interested

parties, in particular the representatives of France and Madagascar, it had been requested that the Committee defer consideration of this item until the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

4. The Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly should include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Question of the Malagasy Islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Special Political Committee contained in paragraph 4 of its report (A/37/709) (see decision 37/424).¹

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
A/37/540-S/15454	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982	

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee*, 46th meeting, *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum, and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 100th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 65

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 70: Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations*

DOCUMENT A/37/703

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]

[9 December 1982]

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-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its decision 36/433 of 16 December 1982.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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. At the 46th meeting of the Special Political Committee, on 7 December, the Chairman proposed that, as no

member of the Committee had requested to speak on the item, consideration of it should be deferred until the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

4. In the absence of any objection, it was so decided.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

5. The Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly should include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Special Political Committee contained in paragraph 5 of its report (A/37/703) (see decision 37/425).¹

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee*, 46th meeting; *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum, and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 100th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 68.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1982/1983

Agenda item 71: Development and international economic co-operation:*

- (a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;
- (b) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;
- (c) Trade and development:
 - (i) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (iii) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
- (d) Industrialization:
 - (i) Report of the Industrial Development Board;
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
- (e) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
- (f) Food problems:
 - (i) Report of the World Food Council;
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
- (g) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries;
- (h) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
- (i) Environment:
 - (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its session of a special character and on its tenth session;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
- (j) Human settlements:
 - (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
- (k) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General;
- (l) Long-term trends in economic development: report of the Secretary-General;
- (m) United Nations Special Fund;
- (n) New and renewable sources of energy:
 - (i) Report of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy;
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
- (o) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General;
- (p) New international human order: moral aspects of development**

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Second Committee*, 3rd, 5th to 8th, 10th, 13th to 26th, 31st, 33rd, 36th, 37th, 40th to 48th, 50th and 51st meetings, *ibid.*, *Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 45th, 49th, 71st, 75th and 76th meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 113th and 115th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 69.

** Question proposed by the Philippines (see A/37/192) and included in the agenda by the General Assembly, as revised by its sponsor, as subitem (p) of item 71.

DOCUMENT A/37/192

**Philippines: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda
of the thirty-seventh session**

[Original: English]
[13 August 1982]

LETTER DATED 12 AUGUST 1982, TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Pursuant to instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of a supplementary item entitled "New international human order" in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly.

An explanatory memorandum is attached to this letter in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure.

(Signed) Luis MORENO-SALCEDO
*Permanent Representative of the Philippines
to the United Nations*

Explanatory memorandum

1. Problems of varying dimensions have confronted men throughout the ages. In recent years, these problems have assumed colossal proportions brought about partly by man's own undoing and partly by the interplay of forces beyond his control.

2. The world community, particularly the developing countries, threatened by what appears to them more as an

economic problem, has focused on economic solutions, believing that this would be the surest formula which would bring an instant cure-all for all other problems. In other words, it is thought that economic development, if successful, would automatically result in the social amelioration of the people.

3. But it has not been so. Even in developed countries, it is a verity and an accepted fact that, technology and economic stability notwithstanding, people are not happier than their poorer, less fortunate fellowmen in the developing countries. If man is perceived only in his material dimension, he becomes a liability instead of an asset, a parasitic consumer instead of a resource. The desire for technological advancement and economic gains has slowly rendered us insensitive to the real human needs. Yet all these efforts are supposed to be for the betterment of man.

4. Human needs should be given equal consideration in any programme for development. It is in this light, therefore, that the Government of the Philippines requests the inclusion of a supplementary item entitled "New international human order" in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

DOCUMENTS A/37/680 AND ADD.1-13

Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/37/680

PART I OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[7 December 1982]

Introduction

1. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-seventh session, as item 71, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled:

"Development and international economic co-operation:

"(a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

"(b) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;

"(c) Trade and development:

"(i) Report of the Trade and Development Board;

"(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;

"(iii) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

"(d) Industrialization:

"(i) Report of the Industrial Development Board;

"(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;

"(e) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;

"(f) Food problems:

"(i) Report of the World Food Council;

"(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;

"(g) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries;

"(h) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;

"(t) Environment:

"(i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its session of a special character and on its tenth session;

"(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;

"(j) Human settlements:

"(i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;

"(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;

"(k) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General;

- “(l) Long-term trends in economic development: report of the Secretary-General;
- “(m) United Nations Special Fund; A/37/333-S/15278
- “(n) New and renewable sources of energy;
- “(i) Report of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy;
- “(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
- “(o) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General; A/37/447
- “(p) New international human order: moral aspects of development.”
2. The Second Committee considered item 71 at its 3rd, 5th to 8th, 10th, 13th to 26th, 31st, 33rd, 36th, 37th and 40th meetings on 28 September, 1, 5, 12, 13, 19 to 22, 25, 28 and 29 October and 1, 4, 12, 15, 16 and 18 November 1982. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/212 of 19 December 1979, the Committee decided to hear all introductory statements by executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system during the first two weeks of the substantive work of the Committee. The Committee also decided to hold a general discussion on the item, an account of which is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/37/SR.3, 5-8, 10, 13, 26-31, 33 and 40). An account of the Committee's consideration of the proposals before it will be given in parts II to XIV of the present report, as follows:
- Part II (A/37/680/Add.1) of the report: proposals related to subitems (a) and (b);
- Part III (A/37/680/Add.2) of the report: proposals related to subitem (c);
- Part IV (A/37/680/Add.3) of the report: proposals related to subitem (d); A/C.2/37/2
- Part V (A/37/680/Add.4) of the report: proposals related to subitem (e);
- Part VI (A/37/680/Add.5) of the report: proposals related to subitem (f);
- Part VII (A/37/680/Add.6) of the report: proposals related to subitem (g); A/C.2/37/5
- Part VIII (A/37/680/Add.7) of the report: proposals related to subitem (h);
- Part IX (A/37/680/Add.8) of the report: proposals related to subitem (i);
- Part X (A/37/680/Add.9) of the report: proposals related to subitem (j);
- Part XI (A/37/680/Add.10) of the report: proposals related to subitems (k) and (l); A/C.2/37/6
- Part XII (A/37/680/Add.11) of the report: proposals related to subitem (n); A/C.2/37/7
- Part XIII (A/37/680/Add.12) of the report: proposals related to subitems (o) and (p);
- Part XIV (A/37/680/Add.13) of the report: proposals not related to a specific subitem.
3. For its consideration of the item by the Committee, the documentation was as follows:
- A/37/324-S/15268 Letter dated 30 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué issued on 16 June 1982 by the Foreign Ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations
- Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana, from 31 May to 5 June 1982
- Letter dated 15 September 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the thirty-sixth session of the Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
- Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 and the Ministerial Declaration on the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries
- Letter dated 25 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting held at Suva, from 14 to 18 October 1982
- Letter dated 19 November 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, enclosing a text of the declaration adopted at the end of the International Conference on Socio-Economic Development and the Dangers of War, held at Kabul from 12 to 15 November 1982
- Letter dated 8 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, forwarding the communiqué issued by the participants in the Symposium on Industrial Co-operation between Partners from the East and the West, held from 11 to 13 May 1982 at Varna, Bulgaria
- Letter dated 20 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic pertaining to assistance of the German Democratic Republic to developing countries and national liberation movements
- Letter dated 3 November 1982 from the representative of the United States of America to the Chairman of the Second Committee
- Letter dated 5 November 1982 from the Chairman of the Second Committee to the representative of the United States of America on the Second Committee
- (a) *International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade*
[No advance documentation]
- (b) *Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States*
[No advance documentation]
- (c) *Trade and development*
- A/37/3 (part II) Report of the Economic and Social Council for 1982 (chap. III, sect. H)
- A/37/15 (vol. I and vol. II (part I)) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-fourth session and on the first part of its twenty-fifth session

A/37/196 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of specific action in favour of island developing countries	A/37/119/Add.1	Comments of the Secretary-General on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Economic Commission for Africa: regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues"
A/37/373	Report of the Secretary-General on the signature and ratification of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities	A/37/439	Report of the Secretary-General on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system
A/37/518	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development regarding world inflation and the development process	A/C.2/37/L.7	Note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of the draft resolution annexed to General Assembly decision 35/439 of 16 December 1980
A/C.2/37/L.4	Note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of a draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment" and the synoptic table containing the comments thereon	(i) <i>Environment</i>	
(d) <i>Industrialization</i>		A/37/3 (part II)	Report of the Economic and Social Council for 1982 (chap. IV, sect. G)
A/37/3 (part II)	Report of the Economic and Social Council for 1982 (chap. IV, sect. H)	A/37/25	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its session of a special character and on its tenth session
A/37/16	Report of the Industrial Development Board on its sixteenth session	A/37/394	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment and on the register of international conventions and protocols in the field of environment
A/37/291	Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa	A/37/395	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, submitted in accordance with paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 35/73 of 5 December 1980
(e) <i>Science and technology for development</i>		A/37/396 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General on co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States
A/37/3 (part II)	Report of the Economic and Social Council for 1982 (chap. IV, sect. I)	A/37/397	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification
A/37/37 (part I and Corr.1 and 2 and part II)	Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its fourth session	A/37/415	Report of the Secretary-General on the problem of remnants of war
(f) <i>Food problems</i>		A/37/424 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification
A/37/3 (part II)	Report of the Economic and Social Council for 1982 (chap. IV, sect. F)	(j) <i>Human settlements</i>	
A/37/19	Report of the World Food Council on the work of its eighth session	A/37/3 (part II)	Report of the Economic and Social Council for 1982 (chap. IV, sect. E)
A/37/260	Letter dated 17 May 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the summing-up by the Chairman of the Rome Meeting to Fight Hunger in the World, held from 26 to 29 April 1982	A/37/8	Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its fifth session
A/37/390	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of food and agriculture in Africa	A/37/238	Report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories
A/C.2/37/L.5	Note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of a draft resolution entitled "Food problems"	A/37/347 and Corr.1	Letter dated 16 July 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a report entitled "Living Conditions in Judea-Samaria and the Gaza District" prepared by the Government of Israel
A/C.2/37/L.6	Note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of a draft resolution entitled "Food and agriculture"	A/37/527 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless
(g) <i>Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries</i> [No advance documentation]		(k) <i>Effective mobilization and integration of women in development</i>	
(h) <i>Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General</i>		A/37/381	Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the preparation of a world survey on the role of women in development
A/36/419/Add.1	Comments of the Secretary-General on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on relationships between the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and entities of the United Nations Secretariat	(l) <i>Long-term trends in economic development</i>	
A/36/477	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/203	A/37/3 (part II)	Report of the Economic and Social Council for 1982 (chap. II)
A/37/3 (parts I and II)	Report of the Economic and Social Council for 1982 (chap. III, sect. A)	A/37/211 and Corr.1, 2 and 4, and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General on an overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 (preliminary draft)
A/37/38	Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its twenty-second session		
A/37/119	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Economic Commission for Africa: regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues"		

- A/C.2/37/L.8 Note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of a draft resolution entitled "Long-term trends in world economic and social development"
- (m) *United Nations Special Fund*
[No advance documentation]
- (n) *New and renewable sources of energy*
- A/37/3 (part II) Report of the Economic and Social Council for 1982 (chap. IV, sect. J)
- A/37/47 and Corr.1 Report of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy
- A/37/574 Report of the Secretary-General on new and renewable sources of energy
- (o) *Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries*
- A/37/197 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries
- (p) *New international human order: moral aspects of development*
[No advance documentation]

4. At the 3rd meeting, on 28 September, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation made a statement (see A/C.2/37/SR.3, paras. 1-19).

5. At the same meeting, introductory statements were made by the Executive Director of the World Food Council, under subitem (f), and by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, under subitem (i) (see A/C.2/37/SR.3, paras. 20-31 and 32-48).

6. At the 5th meeting, on 1 October, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development made an introductory statement under subitem (c) (see A/C.2/37/SR.5, paras. 24-33).

7. At the 6th meeting, on 5 October, the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs made an introductory statement (see A/C.2/37/SR.6, paras. 26-38).

8. At the 8th meeting, on 12 October, the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) made an introductory statement under subitem (j) (see A/C.2/37/SR.8, paras. 3-11).

9. At the 10th meeting, on 13 October, introductory statements were made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, under subitem (d), and by the Executive Director for Science and Technology for Development, under subitem (e) (see A/C.2/37/SR.10, paras 1-11 and 13-27).

10. At the 33rd meeting, on 12 November, the President of the World Bank made a statement (see A/C.2/37/SR.33, paras. 57-74).

DOCUMENT A/37/680/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[16 December 1982]

Proposals related to subitems (a) and (b)

1. At its 40th, 45th, 47th and 48th meetings, on 18 November and 1, 8 and 13 December 1982, the Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to the In-

ternational Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (subitem (a)) and to the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (subitem (b)). An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/37/SR.40, 45, 47 and 48).

PROPOSALS RELATED TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.91

2. At the 45th meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.91), entitled "Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade".

3. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.2/37/L.109.

4. At its 47th meeting, on 8 December, the Committee was informed that, at the informal consultations held under the chairmanship of Mr. George Papadatos (Greece), Vice Chairman of the Committee, it had been agreed to revise the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the eighth preambular paragraph, to insert the word "especially" after the words "international economic crisis";

(b) In paragraph 8, to delete the words "process of".

5. A representative of the Budget Division 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.2/37/L.91, as orally revised (see para. 16 below, draft resolution I).

7. The representatives of Bangladesh (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), Bulgaria (also on behalf 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) and Denmark (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community) made statements.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.94 and Rev.1

8. At the 45th meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.94), entitled "Negative trends in the world economy", 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 resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International

Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

“*Expressing concern* about the hardening of certain trends in international economic relations which run counter to the objectives of international co-operation contained in the above-mentioned resolutions and constitute serious obstacles to the economic growth of the developing countries as well as to their development process,

“*Concerned* that the international economy remains in a state of structural disequilibrium characterized by a slowing-down of activities and of economic growth, accompanied by, *inter alia*, prolonged monetary instability, intensified protectionist pressures, structural problems and maladjustment and uncertain long-term growth prospects,

“1. *Considers* that the continuation and worsening of the present situation could lead to a climate of mistrust in international economic relations, with unpredictable consequences for international economic co-operation as well as for world peace and security;

“2. *Expresses its deep concern* about the grave economic situation of the developing countries and about the perspectives arising from the current trends in the world economy, which, if they continue, will obstruct the realization of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

“3. *Urges* all States, in particular the developed countries, to pursue concerted efforts to reverse the present negative trends and to overcome the critical economic situation currently affecting the developing countries;

“4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the present negative trends in the world economy which affect international economic co-operation and frustrate the efforts towards the fulfilment of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.”

9. At the 48th meeting, on 13 December, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a revised version (A/C.2/37/L.94/Rev.1) of the draft resolution.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.94/Rev.1 (see para. 16 below, draft resolution II).

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Bulgaria (the latter also on behalf 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).

PROPOSALS PERTAINING TO THE CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.26 and Rev.1

12. At the 40th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft

resolution (A/C.2/37/L.26), entitled “Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States”, 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, which laid down the foundations of the new international economic order,

“*Bearing in mind* article 34 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and General Assembly resolution 3486 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, relating to the review of the implementation of the Charter,

“*Mindful* of the importance of the principles contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the close relationship between the Charter and the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

“*Conscious* that the immediate launching and the successful conclusion of the global round of negotiations on international economic co-operation for development will be an important contribution towards the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, as an integral part of the objective of establishing the new international economic order,

“1. *Decides* to conduct at its thirty-ninth session, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, a comprehensive review of its implementation, as provided for in article 34 thereof;

“2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, based on information provided by Governments as well as intergovernmental organizations concerned and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984;

“3. *Calls upon* all Member States to co-operate with the efforts of the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report requested in paragraph 2 above;

“4. *Invites* all Member States to participate actively in the review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States to be undertaken in 1984;

“5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled ‘Review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States’.”

13. At the 47th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a revised version (A/C.2/37/L.26/Rev.1) of the draft resolution.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.26/Rev.1 (see para. 16 below, draft resolution III) by a recorded vote of 127 to 1, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bel-

gium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, 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, 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, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

15. Statements after the vote were made by the representatives of Canada, the United States of America, Denmark, Japan, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Belgium, Israel, Italy, Austria, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany and Bulgaria (the latter also on behalf 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).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

16. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below.

Draft resolution I

REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

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 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Aware of its responsibility to carry out in 1984 the first overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy,

Recalling also that the process of review and appraisal forms an integral part of the International Development Strategy and provides an opportunity to strengthen it as an instrument of policy for the attainment of the goals and objectives set out therein,

Recalling further that the process of review and appraisal should, within the context of an over-all review of the international economic situation, scrutinize the state of the implementation of the International Development Strategy and identify the factors responsible for the shortfalls,

Stressing that such a review and appraisal should be undertaken within the United Nations system at the regional, sectoral and global levels, and by the respective Governments at the national level,

Noting with deep regret that global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development, which are intended to be one of the principle instruments for facilitating the implementation of the International Development Strategy, have not been launched,

Conscious that the adverse effects of the continuing international economic crisis, especially on the economies of the developing countries, make particularly necessary the task of carrying out such a review and appraisal with a view to considering the adjustment, intensification or reformulation of the policy measures required in the light of evolving needs and developments, in order to achieve the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy,

1. *Reaffirms* the decision to carry out in 1984, at the global level, the first overall review and appraisal of the state of implementation of the policy measures, as well as the realization of the goals and objectives, of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;¹

2. *Stresses* that the process of review and appraisal at the global level shall take into account the results achieved at the sectoral, regional and national levels;

3. *Emphasizes* that the review and appraisal shall, at all levels, take into account the results of various United Nations conferences as well as the results of relevant regional and interregional meetings, and that the agreed results will be incorporated in the International Development Strategy by the General Assembly when and as appropriate, with a view to contributing to its effective implementation;

4. *Emphasizes further* that the review and appraisal, based on an assessment provided for in General Assembly resolutions 33/201 of 29 January 1979, 35/81 of 5 December 1980 and 36/199 of 17 December 1981, should ensure that the operational activities of the United Nations system contribute effectively to the implementation of the International Development Strategy;

5. *Decides* to establish a committee of universal membership to carry out the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy in 1984, and further decides that the Committee, which will meet in a brief organizational session during the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, will report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984;

6. *Calls upon* the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to report on the results

¹ See General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex, para. 180.

achieved in their respective sectors in applying the International Development Strategy as the policy framework in the formulation and implementation of their programmes of work and medium-term plans to the Committee referred to in paragraph 5 above for consideration;

7. *Requests* the regional commissions to carry out in 1984, as part of their regular activity of preparing economic surveys of the regions, a review of the implementation of the International Development Strategy in their respective regions;

8. *Invites* the Committee for Development Planning to submit its observations and recommendations regarding the review and appraisal to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Committee referred to in paragraph 5 above and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Committee referred to in paragraph 5 above and the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive report and other appropriate documentation in order to assist the review and appraisal;

10. *Invites* Governments to reflect appropriately, at the national level, in accordance with their national priorities and plans, the goals and objectives and the policy measures of the International Development Strategy in their policy formulation;

11. *Invites* developed countries, individually or through their relevant organizations, to transmit reports of their development assistance efforts in the light of the commitments undertaken by them under the International Development Strategy and in relevant international forums;

12. *Decides* to consider, at its thirty-eighth session, other arrangements necessary for fulfilling its task in connection with the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy.

Draft resolution II

NEGATIVE TRENDS IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

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 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Expressing concern about the worsening of certain trends in international economic relations, which run counter to the objectives of international co-operation contained in the above-mentioned resolutions and constitute serious obstacles to the international economy, in particular to the economic growth and development prospects of the developing countries,

Concerned that the international economy remains in a state of structural disequilibrium characterized by a slowing-down of activities and of economic growth, accompanied by, *inter alia*, prolonged monetary instability, intensified

protectionist pressures, structural problems and maladjustment and uncertain long-term growth prospects,

1. *Considers* that the continuation or worsening of the present situation could lead to a climate of mistrust in international economic relations, with unpredictable consequences for international economic co-operation as well as for world peace and security;

2. *Expresses its deep concern* about the grave international economic situation, in particular of the developing countries and about the perspectives arising from the current trends in the world economy, which, if they continue, will endanger the realization of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

3. *Urges* all States, in particular the developed countries, to pursue concerted efforts to reverse the present negative trends and to overcome the critical economic situation currently affecting in particular the developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as part of the preparations for the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, to analyse also the present negative trends in the world economy, which affect international economic co-operation and endanger the efforts towards the fulfilment of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy, and to reflect such analysis appropriately in the *World Economic Survey* and other documentation to be prepared for the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy.

Draft resolution III

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, which laid down the foundations of the new international economic order,

Bearing in mind article 34 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and General Assembly resolution 3486 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, relating to the review of the implementation of the Charter,

Mindful of the importance of the principles contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the close relationship between the Charter and the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Conscious that the immediate launching and the successful conclusion of the global round of negotiations on international economic co-operation for development will be an important contribution to the solution of international economic problems, within the framework of the restructuring of international economic relations, and to steady global development, in particular the development of developing countries,

1. *Decides* to conduct at its thirty-ninth session, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, a com-

prehensive review of its implementation, as provided for in article 34 thereof;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, based on information provided by Governments as well as intergovernmental organizations concerned, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to co-operate with the efforts of the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report requested in paragraph 2 above;

4. *Invites* all Member States to participate actively in the review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States to be undertaken in 1984;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States".

DOCUMENT A/37/680/ADD.2

PART III OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[17 December 1982]

Proposals related to subitem (c)

1. At its 33rd, 37th, 40th and 43rd to 48th meetings, on 12, 16, 18, 23 and 29 November and 1, 2, 8 and 13 December 1982, the Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to the subitem on trade and development (subitem (c)). An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/37/SR.33, 37, 40 and 43 to 48).

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.22 and A/C.2/37/L.85

2. At the 40th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.22) entitled "Particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets", on behalf also of the Congo, Guinea, Liberia, Rwanda and Zambia, subsequently joined by Belgium, the Central African Republic, Djibouti, France, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Togo and the United Republic of Cameroon. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977, in which it recalled Council resolution 2097 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977 and proclaimed the period 1978-1988 the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

"*Recalling also* its resolutions 34/193 of 9 December 1979, 35/59 of 5 December 1980 and 36/139 of 16 December 1981 on particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets,

"*Recalling* resolution 110 (V) of 3 June 1979, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

at its fifth session, held at Manila from 7 May to 3 June 1979,²

"*Recalling also* decision 249 (LXIII) of 25 July 1977 and resolution 1981/68 of 24 July 1981 of the Economic and Social Council and resolution 293 (XIII) of 26 February 1977, adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa at its thirteenth session and at the fourth meeting of the Conference of Ministers,³

"*Having considered* the report of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa on the implementation of the special measures relating to particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets,⁴

"*Aware* of the fact that, until a durable solution is found to the particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets, its external trade and economy will continue to be seriously affected,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa on particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets and activities carried out to date concerning the search for solutions to the transport and transit problems facing Zaire, particularly measures taken by the Commission regarding the timetable for the activities to be undertaken;

"2. *Approves* the organization in 1983 of a round-table meeting with donor countries and financing agencies for Zaire's transport and transit projects;

"3. *Appeals* to donor countries and financing agencies to participate positively in the round-table meeting;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to the Economic Commission for Africa the resources required to organize a round-table technical consultative meeting with donor countries and accelerate the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

"5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to submit a report on particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

"6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the progress achieved in implementing this resolution."

3. At its 44th meeting, on 29 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.85) submitted by Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.22.

4. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.22, which also applied to draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.85, was circulated as document A/C.2/37/L.32.

² See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session*, vol. 1: *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/5941 and Add.1) vol. 1, part III*

⁴ E/1982/78.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.85 (see para. 35 below, draft resolution I) without a vote.

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.85, the sponsors withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.22.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.41

7. At the 37th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Nepal introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.41) entitled "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries", on behalf of Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mongolia, Nepal, Rwanda, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by Bangladesh, the Central African Republic, Mali, Nigeria, Paraguay, Uganda and the Upper Volta. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reiterating the specific actions related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries stated in resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972,⁵ 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976⁶ and 123 (V) of 3 June 1979⁷ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 31/157 of 21 December 1976, 32/191 of 19 December 1977, 33/150 of 20 December 1978, 34/198 of 19 December 1979, 35/58 of 5 December 1980 and 36/175 of 17 December 1981 and other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

"Bearing in mind various other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, its related organs and the specialized agencies, emphasizing special and urgent measures in favour of land-locked developing countries,

"Recalling the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,⁸

"Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and the prohibitive transit, transport and transshipment costs impose serious constraints on the socio-economic development of land-locked developing countries,

"Noting with concern that the measures taken so far in favour of land-locked developing countries and the assistance given fall far short of their needs,

"1. Reaffirms the right of land-locked countries to free access to and from the sea and their right to freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport;

"2. Appeals to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing

countries envisaged in resolution 63 (III), 98 (IV) and 123 (V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries⁹ and in other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

"3. Urges all donor countries, as well as others in a position to do so, and the international organizations concerned, to provide land-locked developing countries with the appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction and improvement of their transport and transit infrastructures and facilities;

"4. Urges also the international community and multilateral and bilateral financial institutions to intensify efforts in raising the net flow of resources to land-locked developing countries to help offset the adverse effects of their disadvantageous geographical situation on their economic development efforts, in keeping with the overall development needs of each land-locked developing country;

"5. Invites the transit countries to co-operate effectively with the land-locked developing countries in harmonizing transport planning and promoting other joint ventures in the field of transport at the regional, subregional and bilateral levels;

"6. Further invites the international community to give financial support to interested transit and land-locked developing countries in the construction of alternative routes to the sea;

"7. Commends the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other United Nations agencies for their work and the assistance they have provided to the land-locked developing countries and invites them to continue to take appropriate and effective measures to respond to the specific needs of those countries;

"8. Recommends continued and intensified activities relating to the conducting of necessary studies and the implementation of special actions and action programmes for the land-locked developing countries, including those in the area of economic co-operation among developing countries, as well as those that have been envisaged in the programme of work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions and other programmes and activities at the regional and subregional levels;

"9. Recommends to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its sixth session, in the light of the lack of progress made in the implementation of the resolutions adopted so far, to take further specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

⁵ 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.

⁶ *Ibid.*, *Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

⁷ *Ibid.*, *Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

⁸ See General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex.

⁹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

8. At its 47th meeting, on 8 December, the Committee adopted a decision recommending transmittal of the text of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.41 for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (see para. 36 below, draft decision I).

*Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.93 and
A/C.2/37/L.111*

9. At the 45th meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.93) entitled "Action programme in favour of island developing countries", 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 resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

"*Recalling further* its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976, 32/185 of 19 December 1977, 34/205 of 19 December 1979 and 35/61 of 5 December 1980, and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to the special needs and problems of island developing countries,

"*Reiterating* the programme of specific action in favour of island developing countries envisaged in resolutions 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976¹⁰ and 111 (V) of 3 June 1979¹¹ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"*Mindful* that further specific action is needed to assist island developing countries—in particular those which suffer handicaps due especially to smallness, remoteness, discontinuity and scattering of territory, constraints in transport and communications, great distances from market centres, limited internal markets, lack of marketing expertise, low resource endowment, lack of natural resources, heavy dependence on a few commodities for their foreign exchange earnings, shortage of administrative expertise and heavy debt burdens—in offsetting the major handicaps which retard their development process,

"*Welcoming* the analysis of the problem facing smaller island countries at the meeting on the special problems of those countries, held at Alofi, Niue, from 9 to 12 February 1982 (see A/37/196 and Corr.1, annex),

"*Recognizing* that industrial development is vital to the economic development of small island States,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of specific action in favour of island developing countries (A/37/196 and Corr.1);

"2. *Takes note* of the analysis contained in section three of the report of the Secretary-General on the difficulties encountered by island developing countries;

"3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States and organizations that have facilitated the implementation of resolutions in favour of island developing countries;

"4. *Calls upon* all States, international organizations and financial institutions to intensify efforts to implement specific actions in favour of island developing countries as envisaged in resolutions 98 (IV) and 111 (V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as in other relevant resolutions;

"5. *Requests* the competent agencies of the United Nations system to take adequate measures to enhance their ability to respond positively to the specific needs of island developing countries during the Third United Nations Development Decade, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Capital Development Fund;

"6. *Requests also* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its sixth session to agree upon further specific actions and programmes related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the measures taken by the international community to respond to the specific needs of island developing countries, as called for in relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and to recommend further appropriate actions to permit the General Assembly to undertake a comprehensive review of the problems and needs of the island developing countries at that session."

10. At its 47th meeting, on 8 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.111) submitted by Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.93.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.111 (see para. 35 below, draft resolution II) without a vote.

12. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.111, the sponsors withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.93.

13. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.4

14. By its decision 36/429 of 16 December 1981, the General Assembly transmitted the draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment", together with the synoptic table containing the comments thereon (A/C.2/37/L.4), to its thirty-seventh session for consideration.

15. At its 48th meeting, on 13 December 1982, after a statement by the representative of Bangladesh speaking on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly to take no action on the draft resolution at the current session and to return to the consideration of this question at its thirty-eighth session in the light of the

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, *Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E. 79 II D 14), part one, sect. A.

outcome of the Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (see para. 36 below, draft decision II).

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.24

16. At the 33rd meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.24) entitled "Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology" and orally revised it by replacing the words "their action" in operative paragraph 4 by the word "measures".

17. At the 48th meeting, on 13 December, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, further orally revised the draft resolution by:

(a) Inserting the words "to which reference was made in the report of the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-fifth session" at the end of the last preambular paragraph;

(b) Inserting the words "the World Health Organization and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research" after the words "United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization" in operative paragraph 4;

(c) Replacing the words "through the Committee on Transfer of Technology at its fifth session" by the words "at its twenty-seventh session" at the end of operative paragraph 5 (b).

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.24 by a recorded vote of 106 to 21, with 1 abstention (see para. 35 below, draft resolution III) as orally revised. The voting was as follows:¹²

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United King-

dom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Greece.

19. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Greece, Bulgaria (also on behalf 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), China and the Upper Volta.

*Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.73 and Rev.1
and A/C.2/37/L.126*

20. At the 43rd meeting, on 23 November, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.73) entitled "Sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development". The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 on the Establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly, as amended,¹³ 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, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

"Recalling also its resolutions 34/196 of 19 December 1979 on the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its fifth session and 36/142 of 16 December 1981 on the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"Noting Trade and Development Board decision 237 (XXIII) of 8 October 1981,¹⁴ by which the Board endorsed the decision taken by the Latin American countries to hold the seventh session of the Conference in one of those countries on the understanding that the final decision on the venue in Latin America would be taken at the right time and in the right place, and noting with interest the desire of Cuba to act as host to the seventh session of the Conference,

"Noting further Trade and Development Board resolution 253 (XXIV) of 18 May 1982 (A/37/15, vol. I, part two, annex I) and decision 255 (XXIV) of 30 June 1982, (*ibid.*, part three, annex) in which the Board recommended that the sixth session of the Conference should be held at Belgrade, from 6 to 30 June 1983, to be preceded by a meeting of senior officials at Belgrade on 2 and 3 June 1983,

"Bearing in mind its resolution 31/140 of 17 December 1976 on the pattern of conferences,

¹² At the same meeting, the delegation of the Upper Volta stated that, had it been present at the time of the voting, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution as orally revised.

¹³ See General Assembly resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

¹⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/36/15 and Corr.1), part three, annex I.*

“*Taking note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-fourth session and on the first and second parts of its twenty-fifth session (*ibid.*, vol. I and vol. II, parts one and two),

“*Expressing its appreciation* for the efforts undertaken by the Government of Gabon to act as host to the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and recognizing the reasons for which it was not in a position to do so,

“1. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Yugoslavia to act as host to the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Belgrade;

“2. *Decides* to convene the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Belgrade from 6 to 30 June 1983, to be preceded by a two-day meeting of senior officials on 2 and 3 June 1983 at Belgrade;

“3. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-fourth session of the provisional agenda for the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (*ibid.*, vol. I, part three, annex);

“4. *Endorses* the decision of the Trade and Development Board that the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should be so organized as to ensure the attendance of Ministers and other high-level policy-makers and to permit all delegations to contribute effectively to its decision-making process;

“5. *Endorses* Trade and Development Board decision 258 (XXV) of 17 September 1982 on the organization of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (*ibid.*, vol. II, part one, annex I).

“6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make all the necessary arrangements for the Conference, to submit to the Conference all relevant documentation as far in advance of the six weeks rule as possible and to arrange for the necessary staff facilities and services that it will require, including the provision of summary records for plenary meetings of the Conference;

“7. *Expresses deepest concern* at the aggravation of the serious crisis facing the world economy and, in particular, its grave negative impact on the development process of the developing countries;

“8. *Emphasizes* the particular importance of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as a major opportunity to undertake an integrated review of world development particularly with regard to trade and development of developing countries, at a time when the developing countries continue to face economic problems of unprecedented gravity;

“9. *Urges* all countries, particularly developed countries, to work towards ensuring constructive, meaningful and action-oriented results at the sixth session of the Conference, of all important issues concerning trade, development and related problems in their interactions and interrelationship, and thus to contribute effectively to the overcoming of the grave difficulties facing the world economy, to the economic development of developing countries and to the establishment of the new international economic order.”

21. At the 48th meeting, held on 13 December, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.2/37/L.73/Rev.1) of the draft resolution. In the revised version, paragraph 3 began with “*Takes note of*”; at the end of paragraph 6 “in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/14” was added; at the end of paragraph 8, after “the world development”, the phrase “and its impact on trade and development of developing countries, at a time when the developing countries continue in particular to face grave economic problems” was added; in paragraph 9, the phrase between “all countries” and “and thus to contribute”, was replaced by “bearing in mind the contribution developed countries can make, to work towards ensuring positive, constructive, meaningful and action-oriented outcome at the sixth session of the Conference, on the important issues concerning trade, development and related problems fully taking into account their interrelationship”. Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, orally introduced a draft resolution, subsequently issued as document A/C.2/37/L.126, as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.73 and Rev.1.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted without a vote the draft resolution as orally introduced by the Vice-Chairman (see para. 35 below, draft resolution IV).

23. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.126, the sponsors withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.73 and Rev.1.

24. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Bangladesh (on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77) and China.

*Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.100 and
A/C.2/37/L.122*

25. At the 46th meeting, on 2 December, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.100) entitled “United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships”, 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 cooperation,

“Recalling its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, containing the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, which calls, *inter alia*, for the increase in the participation by developing countries in world transport of international trade and, to this end, for appropriate structural changes to be carried out where necessary and for the international community to continue to take the necessary steps to enable developing countries to compete more effectively and to expand their national and multinational merchant fleets so as to increase their share substantially with a view to reaching as close as possible to 20 per cent of the deadweight tonnage of the world merchant fleet by 1990,

“Recognizing the need for the promotion of orderly expansion of world shipping as a whole,

“Taking note of the report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on Conditions for Registration of Ships at its first session,¹⁵

“Taking note that the Trade and Development Board, at the first part of its twenty-fifth session, endorsed the resolution of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on Conditions for Registration of Ships at its first session and recommended that the General Assembly should convene in 1983 a plenipotentiary conference on the conditions for registration of ships (A/37/15, vol. II, part one, annex I),

“1. Decides to convene, taking into account the recommendations of the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-fifth session and the conclusions of necessary preparatory work, a United Nations Conference on the Conditions for Registration of Ships in early 1984;

“2. Requests the Trade and Development Board to establish a Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Conditions for Registration of Ships, open to the participation of all States;

“3. Decides that the Preparatory Committee, on the basis of the work of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group, should prepare and recommend a draft convention on the conditions for registration of ships, taking fully into account the views of all the interested parties;

“4. Requests the Trade and Development Board, taking into account the work of the Preparatory Committee, to decide on appropriate dates for the convening of the Conference;

“5. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make all the necessary arrangements for holding the Conference, including the meetings of the Preparatory Committee, and to arrange for the necessary staff facilities and services that will be required, including the provision of all relevant documentation;

“6. Decides that the languages of the Conference shall be those used in the General Assembly and its Main Committees.”

26. At the 48th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.122) submitted by Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.100.

27. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.100, which also applied to draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.122, was circulated as document A/C.2/37/L.105.

28. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted without a vote draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.122 (see para. 35 below, draft resolution V).

29. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.122, the sponsors withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.100.

30. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States

of America. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria (also on behalf 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), Japan, Denmark (on behalf of the European Community) and Sweden (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway).

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.115

31. At the 48th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.115), submitted by the Chairman, entitled “United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology”.

32. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted without a vote draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.115 (see para. 35 below, draft resolution VI).

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.125

33. At its 48th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.125) submitted by Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, entitled “Signature and ratification of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities”.

34. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted without a vote draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.125 (see para. 35 below, draft resolution VII).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

35. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VII, below.

Draft resolution I

PARTICULAR PROBLEMS FACING ZAIRE WITH REGARD TO TRANSPORT, TRANSIT AND ACCESS TO FOREIGN MARKETS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977, in which it recalled Council resolution 2097 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977 and proclaimed the period 1978-1988 the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/193 of 19 December 1979, 35/59 of 5 December 1980 and 36/139 of 16 December 1981 on particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets,

Recalling resolution 110 (V) of 3 June 1979 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session, held at Manila from 7 May to 3 June 1979,¹⁶

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 249 (LXIII) of 25 July 1977 and resolution 1981/68 of 24 July 1981, resolution 293 (XIII) of 26 February 1977 adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa at the thirteenth session of the Commission and the 4th meeting of the Conference of Ministers,¹⁷

¹⁶ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session*, vol. 1, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 79 II D.14), part one, sect. A.

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/5941 and Add 1)*, vol. 1, part III

¹⁵ TD/B/904.

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/61 of 30 July 1982,

Aware of the fact that, until a durable solution is found to the particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets, its external trade and economy will continue to be seriously affected,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa on particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets¹⁸ and of activities carried out to date concerning the search for solutions to the transport and transit problems facing Zaire, particularly measures taken by the Commission regarding the timetable for the activities to be undertaken;

2. *Approves* the organization in 1983 of a round-table meeting with donor countries and financing agencies for Zaire's transport and transit projects;

3. *Appeals* to donor countries and financing agencies to participate in a positive manner in the round-table meeting;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, within existing resources, to the Economic Commission for Africa the resources required to organize a round-table technical consultative meeting with donor countries and to accelerate the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets and on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Draft resolution II

ACTION PROGRAMME IN FAVOUR OF ISLAND 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 resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976, 32/185 of 19 December 1977, 34/205 of 19 December 1979 and 35/61 of 5 December 1980 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to the special needs and problems of island developing countries,

Reiterating the programme of specific action in favour of island developing countries envisaged in resolutions 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976¹⁹ and 111 (V) of 3 June 1979²⁰ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

¹⁸ E/1982/78.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, *Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

Welcoming Trade and Development Board decision 247 (XXIV) of 19 March 1982, (see A/37/15, vol. I, part one, annex I) in which the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was requested to submit a report on the problems of island developing countries for consideration by the Conference at its sixth session,

Mindful of the fact that additional efforts are needed to implement the specific measures required to assist island developing countries—in particular those which suffer handicaps owing especially to smallness, remoteness, frequent natural disasters, discontinuity and scattering of territory, constraints in transport and communications, great distances from market centres, limited internal markets, lack of marketing expertise, low resource endowment, lack of natural resources, heavy dependence on a few commodities for their foreign exchange earnings, shortage of administrative expertise and heavy debt burdens—in offsetting the major handicaps which retard their development process,

Welcoming the analysis of the problems facing smaller island countries undertaken at the meeting on the special problems of those countries, held at Alofi, Niue, from 9 to 12 February 1982 (see A/37/196 and Corr.1, annex),

Recognizing that appropriate industrial development can be vital to the economic development of small island countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of specific action in favour of island developing countries (A/37/196 and Corr.1);

2. *Takes note* of the analysis contained in section three of the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*) on the difficulties encountered by island developing countries;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States and organizations that have facilitated the implementation of resolutions in favour of island developing countries;

4. *Calls upon* all States, international organizations and financial institutions to intensify efforts to implement specific actions in favour of island developing countries as envisaged in resolutions 98 (IV) and 111 (V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as well as in other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the competent organizations of the United Nations system to take adequate measures to enhance their ability to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries during the Third United Nations Development Decade, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Capital Development Fund;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its sixth session to review the progress made in this area and to consider the measures needed to facilitate the implementation of the resolutions adopted so far in favour of island developing countries;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the measures taken by the international community to respond to the specific needs of island developing countries, as called for in the relevant United Nations resolutions, and to recommend further appropriate actions to permit the General Assembly

to undertake a comprehensive review of the problems and needs of the island developing countries at that session.

Draft resolution III

DEVELOPMENT ASPECTS OF THE REVERSE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

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 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Reaffirming its resolutions 32/192 of 19 December 1977, 33/151 of 20 December 1978, 34/200 of 19 December 1979, 35/62 of 5 December 1980 and 36/141 of 16 December 1981, concerning the reverse transfer of technology,

Reaffirming also resolution 102 (V) of 30 May 1979²¹ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session, the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development²² and the resolutions and decisions of the Trade and Development Board on the reverse transfer of technology, in particular decision 193 (XIX) of 20 October 1979²³ and resolutions 219 (XXI) of 27 September 1980²⁴ and 227 (XXII) of 20 March 1981,²⁵

Noting the Economic Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,²⁶

Noting also the proposals contained in the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations,²⁷ adopted by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77,

Convinced that the availability in the developing countries of their properly trained, skilled and professional personnel and of opportunities for their employment in their respective field of competence is an essential factor in the economic and social development of developing countries.

Expressing its concern regarding the adverse effects of the reverse transfer of technology on the capacity and potential of scientific and technological development in the developing countries and, thus, on their economic and social development,

Reiterating the urgent need to reduce, as part of the efforts of the international community towards the establishment

of the new international economic order, the reverse transfer of technology and to obviate its adverse effects on the developing countries,

Convinced that the United Nations system should play an active role in the alleviation of the adverse effects of the reverse transfer of technology,

Taking note of the report on the meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Feasibility of Measuring Human Resource Flows,²⁸ convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Geneva from 30 August to 6 September 1982, to which reference was made in the report of the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-fifth session (see A/37/15 (vol. II, part I), paras. 565-567),

1. *Recommends* that the Member States concerned and the competent international organizations should, as a matter of urgency, give due consideration to the formulation of policies with a view to mitigating the adverse consequences of the reverse transfer of technology;

2. *Recommends* to the developed countries that they should assist and support the efforts of the developing countries towards the full utilization of their own trained personnel in promoting their economic and social development;

3. *Expresses its regret* that the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Feasibility of Measuring Human Resource Flows did not reach agreed conclusions and recommendations to mitigate the adverse effects of the reverse transfer of technology;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish an inter-agency group comprising representatives of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the Statistical Office of the Secretariat and other appropriate organs and bodies of the United Nations system to co-ordinate measures on the question of the reverse transfer of technology and, in particular, to examine and enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations system in responding to the complex needs of the countries concerned, as well as any additional measures to that effect;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to convene the requisite meetings of governmental experts with the following terms of reference:

(a) To formulate recommendations on policies and concrete measures, with a view to mitigating the adverse consequences for the developing countries of the reverse transfer of technology, including the proposal for the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility;

(b) To present its report to the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-seventh session for its thorough consideration;

6. *Urges* all Governments and appropriate organizations to participate actively in the meetings mentioned in paragraph 5 above;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including recommendations on concrete measures for the development

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII

²³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/34/15 and Corr. 1)*, vol. II, part one, annex I.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/35/15)*, vol. II, annex I.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/36/15 and Corr. 1)*, part one, annex I.

²⁶ See A/34/542, annex, sect. IV

²⁷ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), annex VI

²⁸ TD/B/C.6/89.

of broad international co-operation for the solution of the problems arising in this field, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Draft resolution IV

SIXTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 on the Establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly, as amended²⁹ 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, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 34/196 of 19 December 1979 on the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its fifth session and its resolution 36/142 of 16 December 1981 on the sixth session of the Conference,

Recalling further Trade and Development Board decision 237 (XXIII) of 8 October 1981,³⁰ by which the Board endorsed the decision taken by the Latin American countries to hold the seventh session of the Conference in one of those countries on the understanding that the final decision on the venue in Latin America would be taken at the right time and in the right place, and having noted with interest the desire of Cuba to act as host to the seventh session of the Conference,

Noting Trade and Development Board resolution 253 (XXIV) of 18 May 1982 (A/37/15, vol. I, part two, annex I) and decision 255 (XXIV) of 30 June 1982 (*ibid.*, vol. I, part three, annex), in which the Board recommended that the sixth session of the Conference should be held at Belgrade from 6 to 30 June 1983, to be preceded by a meeting of senior officials at Belgrade on 2 and 3 June 1983,

Bearing in mind its resolution 31/140 of 17 December 1976 on the pattern of conferences,

Taking note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-fourth session and on the first and second parts of its twenty-fifth session (see A/37/15, vols. I and II),

Expressing its appreciation of the efforts undertaken by the Government of Gabon to act as host to the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and recognizing the reasons for which it was not in a position to do so,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the offer of the Government of Yugoslavia to act as host to the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Belgrade:

2. *Decides* to convene the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Belgrade from 6 to 30 June 1983, to be preceded by a two-day meeting of senior officials at Belgrade on 2 and 3 June 1983;

3. *Takes note* of the adoption by the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-fourth session of the provisional agenda for the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (*ibid.*, vol. I, part three, annex, decision 256 (XXIV));

4. *Endorses* Trade and Development Board resolution 253 (XXIV) that the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should be so organized as to ensure the attendance of ministers and other high-level policy-makers and to permit all delegations to contribute effectively to its decision-making process;

5. *Endorses* Trade and Development Board decision 258 (XXV) of 17 September 1982 (A/37/15 (vol. II, part one), annex I) on the organization of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make all necessary arrangements for the Conference, to submit to the Conference all relevant documentation as far in advance of the six weeks' rule as possible and to arrange for the necessary staff facilities and services that it will require, including the provision of summary records for plenary meetings of the Conference in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/14 C of 16 November 1982;

7. *Expresses deepest concern* at the serious crisis facing the world economy and, in particular, its grave negative impact on the development process of the developing countries;

8. *Emphasizes* the particular importance of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as a major opportunity to review, in a comprehensive and interrelated manner, world development and its impact on the trade and development of developing countries, at a time when the developing countries in particular continue to face grave economic problems;

9. *Urges* all countries, bearing in mind the particular contribution developed countries can make, to work towards ensuring a positive, constructive, meaningful and action-oriented outcome, at the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, on the important issues concerning trade, development and related problems, taking fully into account their interrelationship, and thus contribute effectively to the overcoming of the grave difficulties facing the world economy, to the economic development of developing countries and to the attainment of a new international economic order.

Draft resolution V

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON CONDITIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF SHIPS

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,

²⁹ See General Assembly resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

³⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/36/15 and Corr.1), part three, annex I.*

Recalling its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, which called, *inter alia*, for the increase in the participation by developing countries in world transport of international trade and, to this end, for appropriate structural changes to be carried out where necessary and for the international community to continue to take the necessary steps to enable developing countries to compete more effectively and to expand their national and multinational merchant fleets so as to increase their share substantially with a view to reaching as close as possible to 20 per cent of the dead-weight tonnage of the world merchant fleet by 1990,³¹

Recognizing the need to promote the orderly expansion of world shipping as a whole,

Taking note of the report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on Conditions for Registration of Ships at its first session,³²

Noting that the Trade and Development Board, at the first part of its twenty-fifth session, endorsed the resolution adopted by the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on Conditions for Registration of Ships at its first session and recommended that the General Assembly should convene a plenipotentiary conference on the conditions of registration of ships, (see A/37/15 (vol. II, part one), annex I, "Other action taken by the Board", para. 3 g),

1. *Decides* to convene, taking into account the recommendations of the Trade and Development Board at the first part of its twenty-fifth session and the conclusions of necessary preparatory work, a plenipotentiary conference early in 1984, for a period of three weeks, in order to consider the adoption of an international agreement concerning the conditions under which vessels should be accepted on national shipping registers;

2. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board to establish a Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Conditions for Registration of Ships, open to the participation of all States;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

(a) To circulate to Governments for comments, at least nine months before the holding of the meeting of the Preparatory Committee, the set of principles drafted by the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group at its second session concerning the conditions under which vessels should be accepted on national shipping registers;

(b) To circulate the comments received to all Governments at least three months in advance of the meeting of the Preparatory Committee;

(c) To place before the Preparatory Committee all comments received from Governments;

(d) To transmit all relevant documentation to the Preparatory Committee and the United Nations Conference on the Conditions for Registration of Ships;

4. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee, on the basis of the above documents, should prepare and recommend a draft international agreement on the conditions of registration of ships, taking fully into account the views of all interested parties;

5. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board, taking into account the work of the Preparatory Committee, to decide on appropriate dates for the convening of the Conference;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make all the necessary arrangements for holding the United Nations Conference on the Conditions for Registration of Ships, including the meetings of the Preparatory Committee, and to arrange for the necessary staff facilities and services that will be required;

7. *Decides* that the languages of the Conference shall be those used in the General Assembly, its committees and its subcommittees as official and working languages.

Draft resolution VI

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON AN INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT ON THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/140 of 16 December 1981 on the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology,

Taking note of the work accomplished by the Interim Committee of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology towards the solution of the issues outstanding in the draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology,

1. *Recognizes* that the expeditious conclusion of the negotiations on the code of conduct and its adoption is in the interest of all countries;

2. *Calls* for the intensified efforts aimed at the successful completion of the negotiations during the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, with the objective of enabling the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session to adopt the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the President of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, in consultation with regional groups and Governments, as appropriate, and, if necessary, with the assistance of a meeting of governmental representatives to be agreed to in consultation with regional groups, to undertake all the necessary work, including the identification of negotiating parameters, and the preparation of appropriate recommendations on all the outstanding issues in the draft code for submission to all members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at least six weeks before the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to take the necessary measures for convening the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology in the second half of 1983 in time to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

³¹ General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex, para. 128.

³² TD/B/904.

*Draft resolution VII*SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENT
ESTABLISHING THE COMMON FUND 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, 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 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further its resolution 36/143 of 16 December 1981 regarding the slow pace of progress in the signature and ratification of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities,³³ and urging States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Agreement without delay,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the signature and ratification of the Agreement (A/37/373),

Noting with concern that so far eighty-nine States have signed the Agreement and only thirty-nine States have ratified, accepted or approved it,

Expressing concern at the slow pace of progress in the signature and ratification of the Agreement,

Noting with interest the conclusion of the International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, 1982,³⁴

Reaffirming the need for further progress at an early date in the negotiations on international commodity agreements,

Mindful that the importance of the early entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities has been emphasized by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/60 of 5 December 1980 and 36/143 of 16 December 1981, as well as by a number of intergovernmental meetings and conferences held at the highest political levels in 1981 and 1982,

Welcoming the pledges announced for voluntary contributions to the second account of the Common Fund,

Welcoming further the generous offer made by the States members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to pay the full capital subscriptions of the least developed countries and a number of other developing countries concerned,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Common Fund for Commodities, as reaffirmed by General Assembly resolution 36/143,

1. *Notes with regret* that the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities did not enter into force on the date envisaged, namely 31 March 1982, and that, consequently, a new time-frame had to be set for the purpose, in accordance with article 57 of the Agreement, extending the date until 30 September 1983;

2. *Reaffirms* its strong support for the Agreement and for its early entry into force;

3. *Strongly urges* all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Agreement without any further delay;

4. *Expresses the hope* that States that have signed but not yet ratified the Agreement will expedite the necessary action to that effect;

5. *Reiterates* that further concerted and constructive efforts are required in order to bring about the conclusion of negotiations on new international commodity agreements;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference on Trade and Development to submit a report on the progress made towards the Agreement's entry into force to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its sixth session, to be held at Belgrade in June 1983;

7. *Decides* to consider this question at its thirty-eighth session, in the context of its consideration of the work of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other related developments.

*
* *

36. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below.

*Draft decision I*SPECIFIC ACTION RELATED TO THE PARTICULAR NEEDS
AND PROBLEMS OF LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decides to transmit to its thirty-eighth session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries" (A/C.2/37/L.41).

Draft decision II

PROTECTIONISM AND STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decides to take no action on the draft resolution on protectionism and structural adjustment (A/C.2/37/L.4) and to return to the consideration of this question at its thirty-eighth session, in the light of the outcome of the Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

DOCUMENT A/37/680/ADD.3

PART IV OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[17 December 1982]

Proposals related to subitem (d)

1. At its 43rd and 48th meetings, on 23 November and 13 December 1982, the Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to the subitem on industrialization (subitem (d)). An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/37/SR.43 and 48).

INDUSTRIALIZATION

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.76 and Rev.1

2. At the 43rd meeting, on 23 November, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the States Members

³³ United Nations publication. Sales No. E 81.II D 8 and Corr.1

³⁴ See TD/JUTE/11/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 83.II.D.3).

that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.76) entitled "Industrial development co-operation" and orally revised paragraph 2 of section II, which read as follows:

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide adequate provision in the budget for 1983 to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization after consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, to cover the costs of effective co-ordination and preparation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa in 1983;"

The draft resolution therefore 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,

"*Reaffirming* the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,³⁵ adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in which were laid down the main measures and principles for industrial development and co-operation within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order,

"*Reaffirming also* the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for Their Industrial Development,³⁶ adopted at the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in which a strategy was spelt out for the further industrialization of developing countries for the 1980s and beyond, as well as a plan of action for the restructuring of world industry,

"*Conscious* of the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as the central co-ordinating organ with the United Nations system for the promotion of industrial development co-operation and for facilitating the restructuring of world industrial production,

"*Recalling* its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in which, *inter alia*, it stressed the importance of industrialization in the development of developing countries,

"*Stressing* the need to take measures to alleviate the negative impact of the world economic crisis on the industrialization of the developing countries,

"*Reaffirming* its resolutions 35/66 of 5 December 1980 and 36/182 of 17 December 1981, on industrial development co-operation,

"*Bearing in mind* the necessity of revitalizing and increasing technical assistance delivery by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

"*Noting* decision 82/38 of 18 June 1982 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,³⁷

"I

"REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD
ON ITS SIXTEENTH SESSION

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Industrial Development Board on its sixteenth session (A/37/16);

"2. *Commends* the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for his efforts to enhance the role of the organization in promoting the industrialization of developing countries as described in his annual report to the Industrial Development Board at its sixteenth session;³⁸

"3. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/66 of 30 July 1982 on industrial development co-operation, in which the need for adequate resources for agreed priority activities of industrialization in the United Nations programme budget was stressed;

"4. *Decides* that adequate and additional resources should be provided in the regular budget of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for 1983 to finance up to 10 additional posts in order that senior industrial development field advisers may be appointed in all countries that request them, in particular all the least developed countries, especially those in Africa, in accordance with decision 82/38 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in which the Governing Council stressed the urgent need for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to bear an increased share of the cost of the senior industrial development field adviser programme;

"5. *Further decides* that for the biennium 1984-1985, in case no appropriation is forthcoming from the United Nations Development Programme, regular budgetary support should be continued without diminution to maintain and increase steadily the senior industrial development field adviser programme;

"6. *Approves* the draft provisional agenda for the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (*ibid.*, chap. XI), and also approves the establishment of an open-ended working group of the Board to meet periodically with the secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to exchange information and views on the preparation of the Conference;

"7. *Decides* that adequate resources should be provided in the budget of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for 1983 and in the biennial budget for 1984-1985 to cover the costs of holding the Fourth General Conference and of other preparatory activities, including sectoral meetings and the costs of convening the joint sessions of the working group referred to in paragraph 6 above;

"8. *Requests* the Industrial Development Board at its seventeenth session to examine feasible new mechanisms for financing industrial development, including earlier proposals which have reverted to the Board at that session;

³⁵ See A/10112, chap. IV.

³⁶ ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1, chap. VI

³⁷ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 6 (E/1982/16/Rev.1), annex I

³⁸ ID/B/280 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

"II

"INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA

"*Bearing in mind* the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its second extraordinary session held at Lagos on 28 and 29 April 1980,³⁹

"*Having considered* the note by the Secretary-General dated 16 June 1982 on the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (A/37/291),

"*Also bearing in mind* that the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry adopted proposals for the formulation and implementation of a programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,⁴⁰

"*Declaring* the Industrial Development Decade for Africa to be one of the most important programmes of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

"*Recalling* Industrial Development Board resolution 55 (XVI) of 28 May 1982 (see A/37/16, annex I),

"*Taking note with satisfaction* of the report submitted jointly by the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa on action taken with regard to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (A/37/291, annex),

"1. *Approves and adopts* the joint programme of work submitted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide adequate provision in the budget for 1983 to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa, to cover the costs of effective co-ordination and preparation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa in 1983;

"3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to report through the Industrial Development Board at its seventeenth session to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983 on the contacts made and the responses of the United Nations system to the proposals for implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

"4. *Strongly appeals* to all countries to contribute generously to the Industrial Development Fund for supporting activities related to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa."

3. At the 48th meeting, on 13 December, the representative of Bangladesh on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.76/Rev.1) entitled "Industrial development co-operation".

4. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.76, which also applied to draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.76/Rev.1, was circulated as document A/C.2/37/L.106.

5. The Committee took action on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.76/Rev.1 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraphs 4 and 7 of section I, on which a separate vote had been requested by the representative of Denmark (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), were adopted by 91 votes to 19, with 11 abstentions;

(b) The draft resolution as a whole (see para. 11 below, draft resolution I) was adopted by a recorded vote of 101 to 9, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

6. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Bulgaria (the latter also on behalf 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) and Japan.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.118/Rev.1

7. At the 48th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.118/Rev.1) submitted by the Chairman of the Committee, entitled "Conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency".

8. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.118/Rev.1 was circulated as document A/C.2/37/L.119/Rev.1.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.118/Rev.1 (see para. 11 below, draft resolution II) without a vote.

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary,

³⁹ A/S-11/14, annex I.

⁴⁰ ID/B/274/Add.1

Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Recommendation 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

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 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,⁴¹ adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in which were laid down the main measures and principles for industrial development and co-operation within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order,

Recalling further the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for Their Industrial Development,⁴² adopted at the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in which a strategy was spelt out for the further industrialization of developing countries for the 1980s and beyond, as well as a plan of action for the restructuring of world industry,

Endorsing the consensus reached at the fourteenth session of the Industrial Development Board on the follow-up to the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,⁴³

Bearing in mind that, within the framework of the new international economic order, far-reaching changes in the structure of the world economy involve the restructuring of world industry, taking fully into account the capacities and potential of the developing countries,

Conscious of the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as the central co-ordinating organ having primary responsibility within the United Nations system for the promotion of industrial development co-operation and for facilitating the transfer of industrial technology,

Recalling its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in which, *inter alia*, the importance of industrialization in the development of developing countries was stressed,

Expressing its concern at the negative impact of the worsening world economic situation on the industrialization of the developing countries and reiterating the need for a sub-

stantially increased transfer of financial and technical resources to developing countries for their accelerated industrialization,

Recalling its resolutions 35/66 of 5 December 1980 and 36/182 of 17 December 1981 on industrial development co-operation,

Bearing in mind the central role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for increased technical assistance delivery,

Noting decision 82/38 of 18 June 1982 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,⁴⁴

I

Report of the Industrial Development Board on its sixteenth session

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Industrial Development Board on its sixteenth session (A/37/16);

2. *Commends* the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for his efforts to enhance the role of the Organization in promoting the industrialization of developing countries as described in his annual report to the Industrial Development Board at its sixteenth session;⁴⁵

3. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/66 of 30 July 1982 on industrial development co-operation, in which the Council reaffirmed that activities in the areas of industrial technology, energy-related industrial technology, industrial production, the development of human resources, special measures for the least developed countries, and the System of Consultations should be accorded priority, and recommended that those activities should be given continued priority for 1983-1985;

4. *Decides* that adequate resources should be provided in the budget of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for 1983 to finance up to ten additional posts in order that senior industrial development field advisers may be appointed, in particular in the least developed countries, especially those in Africa, and in order that in future these advisers might be appointed in all developing countries that need them, as mentioned in Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/66;

5. *Invites* the Industrial Development Board to examine the question of financing the posts of senior industrial development field advisers in the developing countries at its next session and decides to consider, on the basis of the recommendations of the Industrial Development Board, the question of appropriate budgetary support for the biennium 1984-1985 with a view to maintaining and, if necessary, increasing the Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser Programme at its thirty-eighth session;

6. *Approves* the draft provisional agenda for the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (*ibid.*, para. 167), and also approves the establishment of an open-ended working group of the Board to meet periodically together and with the secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization during the period of preparation for the Conference to exchange information and views, on an informal

⁴¹ See A/10112, chap. IV

⁴² ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1, chap. VI.

⁴³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/35/16)*, vol. II, chap. V.

⁴⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 6 (E/1982/16/Rev.1)*, annex I.

⁴⁵ ID/B/280 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

basis, on the progress, direction and contents of the preparations;

7. *Decides* that adequate resources should be provided to cover the costs of the preparatory work and documentation to be undertaken during 1983 for the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as decided by the Industrial Development Board in paragraphs 166 to 170 of its report, including five expert group meetings on major topics of the Conference and meetings of the working group referred to in paragraph 6 above and decides to consider the question of providing adequate and necessary resources for the holding of the Fourth General Conference at the time of the consideration of the budget for the biennium 1984-1985 at its thirty-eighth session;

8. *Takes note* of the decision taken by the Industrial Development Board at its sixteenth session, concerning the proposal of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for an international bank for industrial development, as reflected in paragraphs 66 to 71 of the report of the Board, and also notes that consideration of the proposal will revert to the Board at its seventeenth session;

II

Industrial Development Decade for Africa

Bearing in mind the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,⁴⁶

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (A/37/291),

Also bearing in mind that the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry adopted proposals for the formulation and implementation of a programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,⁴⁷

Recalling Industrial Development Board resolutions 54 (XV) of 30 May 1981 and 55 (XVI) of 28 May 1982, in which the Board, *inter alia*, declared the Industrial Development Decade for Africa to be one of the most important programmes of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Noting the endorsement of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa in resolution 442 (XVII), adopted on 30 April 1982 by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission of Africa,⁴⁸

Taking note of the report submitted jointly by the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa on action taken with regard to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (A/37/291, annex),

1. *Takes note* of the progress report submitted jointly by the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa regarding the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to allocate adequate staff and financial resources so as to ensure the effective

⁴⁶ A/S-11/14, annex I.

⁴⁷ See ID/B/274/Add.1

⁴⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 11 (E/1982/21)*, chap. V.

co-ordination and implementation of the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa related to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to report through the Industrial Development Board at its seventeenth session to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983 on the contacts made and the responses of the United Nations system to the proposals for implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

4. *Appeals* to all countries to contribute generously to the Industrial Development Fund for supporting activities related to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

Draft resolution II

CONVERSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION INTO A SPECIALIZED AGENCY

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,⁴⁹

Noting that the Constitution has been ratified, accepted or approved by more than the minimum number of States whose agreement is required for its entry into force,

Recalling paragraph 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/66 A of 30 July 1982, concerning arrangements for consultations leading to the notifications foreseen in paragraph 1 of article 25 of the Constitution,

Appreciating the efforts of the Secretary-General and the Director-General for International Economic Co-operation in organizing informal preliminary consultations,

1. *Recommends* that consultations among States that have ratified, accepted or approved the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other interested States to determine the date of entry into force of that Constitution should be organized in three stages:

(a) A one-day procedural meeting in New York in January 1983 to determine the date of substantive meetings and to give interested delegations an opportunity for a preliminary discussion on the agenda and other organizational matters relating thereto;

(b) A series of consultations at Vienna, leading to a formal meeting not exceeding one week, if possible immediately following the seventeenth session of the Industrial Development Board, during the first half of 1983, to discuss all relevant substantive questions;

(c) A one-day closing meeting in New York to receive the conclusions of the substantive meetings and to execute individual notifications to the Secretary-General of agreement for the entry into force of the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary conference services for the meetings in New York and Vienna, and resources from voluntary contributions, to the extent possible, and extrabudgetary resources, as appropriate, to cover the travel costs of one representative of each of the least developed countries participating in the meetings at Vienna.

⁴⁹ A/CONF.90/19.

DOCUMENT A/37/680/ADD.4**PART V OF THE REPORT**

[Original: English]
[20 December 1982]

Proposal related to subitem (e)

1. At its 51st meeting, on 20 December 1982, the Second Committee considered the proposal pertaining to the subitem on science and technology for development (subitem (e)). An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary record (A/C.2/37/SR.51).

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT*Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.128*

2. At its 51st meeting, on 20 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.128) submitted by Mr. George Papadatos (Greece), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, entitled "Long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development", which he orally revised by inserting the number "21" to replace the dash in paragraph 13 of operative paragraph 1.

3. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made an oral statement on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.128.

4. In the light of a request for a vote on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.128, as orally revised, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee withdrew the draft resolution.

5. At the same meeting, the representative of Austria, on behalf of Austria, Egypt, Sweden and Tunisia, reintroduced draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.128, as orally revised. Guinea, Jordan, Morocco and Sierra Leone subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.128, in its orally revised form (see para.8 below) by a recorded vote of 108 to none, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic,

Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

7. The representatives of Belgium made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Bangladesh (on behalf of States Members that are members of the Group of 77), Japan, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

LONG-TERM FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS FINANCING SYSTEM FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development,⁵⁰ and its subsequent resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1978,

Also recalling resolution 36/183 of 17 December 1981 in which the General Assembly, in considering the long-term arrangements for the Financing System, requested the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development to submit its recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session for consideration and decision,

Taking note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on its fourth session (A/37/37 (part I and Corr. I and 2 and part II)) and, in particular, paragraph 7 on institutional and financial arrangements of the statement of understanding of the Chairman incorporated therein (see A/37/37 (part II), para.23),

1. *Decides* that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/183, the long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development shall be as follows:

Long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development

I. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. The Financing System for Science and Technology for Development shall be organized on a voluntary and universal basis, open to the participation of all countries as full members.

2. The Financing System shall be endowed with substantial resources and shall be composed of two types of resources: core and non-core.

3. Contributions to the core component of the Financing System shall be voluntary within the framework of a financing plan, covering a period of three years at a time.

⁵⁰ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 79 I 21 and corrigenda), chap. VII

4. The target for core resources for the period 1983-1985 shall be at least \$300 million based on a progressive build-up of resources.

5. The core resources of the Financing System for the period 1983-1985 shall be provided by developed and developing countries in freely convertible currencies.

6. Developed countries and developing countries shall contribute to the core resources of the Financing System. The pattern of contributions of both developed and developing countries will be determined in the financing plan, which will reflect a mutual and joint understanding.

7. Non-core resources will represent an important element of the Financing System and shall consist of a variety of resources, including co-financing, multi-bilateral contributions, cost-sharing, joint ventures, equity participation, trust funds and the like. The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development will evolve policy orientations for the mobilization and use of the non-core resources.

8. The Financing System shall aim to establish a reasonable equivalence between the levels of its core and non-core resources in order to ensure an over-all global target for the Financing System of not less than \$600 million for 1983-1985.

9. The Financing System shall dispense both grants and loans, which shall be provided on such terms as the Financing System deems appropriate in the light of the economic situation, the prospects of the recipient country and the nature and the requirements of the activity concerned. Combinations of loans and grants may also be made where appropriate. The proportion of the Financing System's resources to be committed in any financial year for financing operations shall be decided by the Executive Board of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development with due regard to the long-term viability of the Financing System and the need for continuity in its operations. Loans will be provided on concessionary terms. Grants should be extended mainly to the least developed countries and for the support of a number of high-risk research and development projects in developing countries. The secretariat of the Financing System shall submit projects and programmes to the Executive Board for consideration and approval.

II. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

10. The institutional arrangements of the Financing System shall consist of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, an Executive Board of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and a secretariat.

A. *Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development*

11. The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development shall continue to be the directing and policy-making body. Its principal functions shall be:

(a) General policy orientation of, and direction for, the Financing System;

(b) Decisions on policy proposals, including on recommendations on levels of resources;

(c) General review and evaluation of the activities of the Financing System;

(d) Election of members to the Executive Board in accordance with criteria stated in paragraph 13 below;

(e) Consideration of reports of the Executive Board.

B. *Executive Board of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development*

12. The Financing System shall have its own Executive Board as an identifiable and separate entity, to be responsible for its operation and conduct. The functions of the Executive Board shall include:

(a) Mobilization of resources;

(b) Utilization of the resources of the Financing System, particularly approval of projects, programmes and activities of the System;

(c) Formulation of recommendations on levels of resources of the Financing System;

(d) Decisions of financial planning;

(e) Approval of administrative and financial arrangements involving the Financing System;

(f) Monitoring of the operations of the System in relation to its objectives.

13. The Executive board shall be an effective body and its composition shall reflect an appropriate balance between developed and developing countries as well as between donors and recipients. It shall be composed of twenty-one directors, to be elected by the Intergovernmental Committee for a period of three years, one third to be drawn from developed countries and two thirds from the developing countries reflecting an appropriate balance between donors and recipients.

C. *Secretariat arrangements*

14. The Financing System will have its own secretariat to process and to monitor projects and to carry out other activities mandated by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and the General Assembly. The arrangements shall be as follows:

(a) The overall supervision of the management of the Financing System shall be entrusted to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, who shall be accountable in the exercise of this responsibility to the Executive Board of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development;

(b) The Administrator will report to the Executive Board on the operations and activities of the Financing System and bring forward projects for approval by the Executive Board;

(c) In order to ensure close and continuous interaction between the Centre for Science and Technology for Development and the Financing System, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation or his representative will be invited on a permanent basis to meetings of the Executive Board;

(d) The Director-General, assisted by the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, will submit an annual report to the Executive Board on, *inter alia*, matters of mutual concern to the Centre and the Financing System;

(e) The Director-General, in respect of both his responsibility for overall co-ordination of operational activities in the United Nations system and his oversight of the Centre, would be entrusted by the General Assembly and by agreement with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination with the co-ordination with other United Nations

organizations and bodies, including the United Nations Development Programme and the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, of the work relating to the Financing System for Science and Technology for Development. Such co-ordination activities would be carried out through the existing mechanisms of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination particularly the Task Force on Science and Technology for Development;

(f) The Centre for Science and Technology for Development shall assist the Director-General in fulfilling the responsibilities assigned to him in the Vienna Programme of Action, particularly in providing the necessary substantive support to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, including its work relating to the Financing System;

(g) In view of the expectations of continued use of the services and field network of the United Nations Development Programme, the focus of the Governing Council of the Programme will in future be mainly on the co-operative arrangements between the Financing System and the Programme. Accordingly, the Administrator will provide an annual report to the Governing Council containing information on co-operation between the two organizations and on other matters of common interest;

(h) The Administrator, in consultation with the Director-General, will report annually to the Intergovernmental Committee on the activities and progress of the Financing System;

(i) The Centre for Science and Technology for Development will play a meaningful role and, in line with its mandate and role, will, through appropriate arrangements and when required, co-operate with the secretariat of the Financing System in preparing, formulating and bringing to the attention of the Financing System suitable projects and in appraising, evaluating and assessing projects financed by the Financing System in the context of the Vienna Programme of Action;

(j) There will be arrangements for exchange of detailed information between the Financing System and the United Nations Development Programme, especially where a common interest exists in specific programmes and projects. This collaboration may extend to co-financing arrangements as well as to technical areas in order to enable the two organizations to draw upon each other's special skills and experience;

(k) The co-operation of the secretariat of the Financing System will be sought by the Centre for Science and Technology for Development in elaborating the relevant major programme areas of the Operational Plan for the Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and in supporting the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development in the promotion of the optimum mobilization of financial resources to carry out the Vienna Programme of Action;

(l) The secretariat will be small, reflecting its use of the facilities of other organizations according to agreed procedures. Its administrative and support costs will continue to be met from voluntary contributions;

(m) The secretariat, under the overall supervision of the Administrator, will have an executive head;

(n) The executive head of the secretariat will be appointed by the Secretary-General on the recommendations

of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme;

(o) The executive head will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the System and for such other activities as may be necessary to ensure effective operations of the System for both core and non-core resource activities. The secretariat of the Financing System will provide secretariat support to the Executive Board;

(p) Arrangements will be established with the United Nations Development Programme for the provision of administrative services. The nature and terms of such arrangements will be reviewed and evaluated as the operations of the Financing System expand;

(q) Reports to appropriate secretariat and intergovernmental bodies on financial audit and accounting matters will continue to be provided in accordance with United Nations and United Nations Development Programme procedures and requirements.

15. The required level of resources and functioning of the Financing System shall be reviewed periodically, taking into account the increasing needs of developing countries. The first of such reviews will be held in 1985.

* * *

2. *Also decides* that the foregoing agreement on the long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the Financing System shall take effect as soon as the provisions of the financing plan have been established together with institutional arrangements for decision-making of the Executive Board, in accordance with paragraph 3 below; in the meantime, the existing operating procedures of the Financing System shall continue;

3. *Further decides* that the following special arrangements will be necessary in early 1983:

(a) The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development will meet in special session for a period of one week in February or March 1983 for the purpose of:

(i) Assessment of the resource situation for the Financing System for the year 1983 together with the outlook for the two following years;

(ii) Establishment of the provisions of the financing plan and, in this context, rules for the voting pattern of the Executive Board;

(iii) Confirmation (final pledges) of contributions for 1983 and, if possible, indications for 1984 and 1985;

(b) At its fifth session, in June 1983, the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development will, *inter alia*, proceed to elect members to the Executive Board of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

DOCUMENT A/37/680/ADD.5

PART VI OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[20 December 1982]

Proposals related to subitem (f)

1. At its 33rd, 46th, 47th and 51st meetings, on 12 November and 2, 8 and 20 December 1982, the Second

Committee considered the proposals pertaining to the sub-item on food problems (subitem (f)). An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/37/SR.33, 46, 47 and 51).

FOOD PROBLEMS

Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.18 and A/C.2/37/L.117

2. At the 33rd meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Bangladesh (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.18) entitled "Situation of food and agriculture in Africa". The draft resolution 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-VIII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic cooperation,

"Noting with grave concern that, over the past two decades, the situation of food and agriculture in Africa has drastically deteriorated, resulting in a decline in food production per capita with detrimental effects on dietary standards, which are well below the minimum requirements, as well as in an alarming increase in the number of people exposed to malnutrition, hunger and starvation,

"Recognizing the high priority attached to food and agriculture in the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,⁵¹ adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its second extraordinary session, devoted to economic matters, held at Lagos on 28 and 29 April 1980,

"Welcoming the priority assigned to food and agricultural development in the deliberations of Heads of State and Government held in 1981 and 1982,

"Noting with interest the conclusions of the African Ministers for Food and Agriculture at the World Food Council Regional Consultation for Africa, held at Nairobi on 16 and 17 March 1982 (see A/37/19, annex III), as well as the special attention devoted to food and agriculture by the Ministerial Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, held in Rome in November 1981, and by the World Food Council at its eighth ministerial session (A/37/19, parts I and II), held at Acapulco, Mexico, from 21 to 24 June 1982,

"Convinced that increased international support to combat drought, desertification, African animal trypanosomiasis, African migratory locust and post-harvest losses, among other problems, is crucial to the attainment of food self-sufficiency in Africa,

"Further convinced that collective action at the global level can catalyse the efforts of the African countries to resolve the technological, managerial and financial resource gaps impeding food and agricultural production in Africa,

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of food and agriculture in Africa (A/37/390);

"2. Reaffirms its resolutions 35/69 of 5 December 1980 and 36/186 of 17 December 1981 and calls for their early and full implementation;

"3. Calls for a renewed and effective commitment by the international community to assist in the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa;

*"4. Calls upon the international community to continue to support efforts undertaken by African countries at the national, subregional and regional levels to increase food production through, *inter alia*, the provision, on a priority and long-term basis, of additional financial and technical assistance to Africa by the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Development Programme and other organizations involved in the financing of agricultural development, and through an increase in lending by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association to the agricultural sector in Africa;*

*"5. Also calls for the urgent adoption of a positive and flexible approach to the financing of agricultural development in the form of grants and loans on concessional terms by multilateral and government institutions which would take into account, *inter alia*, the recurrent expenditure arising from investment and the cost of factors of production;*

"6. Recognizes the role of the international community, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development in mobilizing food aid and agricultural assistance in Africa, and requests existing and new donor countries to increase the resources required to meet African needs for food aid and agricultural development;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Economic Commission for Africa with the necessary resources to convene, in consultation with relevant organizations, a group of experts to undertake a survey of existing food and agriculture technology in Africa, taking into account the existing and ongoing studies thereon, and to make an assessment of the gap, detailing what exists and what is required to enable the countries in the region to begin to make an effective impact on the resolution of the food and agriculture problem and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983;

"8. Urges all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to expand their training programmes in the building up of national capabilities for the preparation, execution, monitoring and evaluation of agricultural development projects in Africa;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations, to

⁵¹ See A/S-11/14, annex I.

submit to the General Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, a progress report on the situation of food and agriculture in Africa and on the implementation of the present resolution.”

3. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.2/37/L.79.

4. At its 47th meeting, on 8 December, the Committee considered a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.117) entitled “Situation of food and agriculture in Africa”, submitted by Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.18.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.117 (see para. 21 below, draft resolution D), in the light of which the sponsors withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.18.

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) made a statement.

*Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.81 and
A/C.2/37/L.113*

7. At the 46th meeting, on 2 December, the representative of Kenya (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the group of African States) introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.81) entitled “International year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa”. The draft resolution read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“*Noting with grave concern* that, over the past two decades, the situation of food and agriculture in Africa has undergone a drastic deterioration, resulting in a decline of food production per capita and a reduction of average dietary standards below essential requirements,

“*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 cooperation,

“*Recalling* its resolutions 35/69 of 5 December 1980 and 36/186 of 17 December 1981 concerning the critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa,

“*Recalling also* the relevant decisions and the recommendations of the World Food Conference,⁵²

“*Recalling further* Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980, on international years and anniversaries,

“*Recalling, in particular,* Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/58 of 24 July 1980 relating to the

report of the World Food Council on the work of its sixth ministerial session,⁵³

“*Taking into account* the deep concern reflected in the decisions on the food situation and agriculture outlook in Africa adopted by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its twentieth session,⁵⁴

“*Recognizing* that the responsibility for the development of food and agricultural production lies primarily with the developing countries themselves and that there is an increasing effort and growing commitment by the developing countries to accelerate the development of their food and agricultural sectors,

“*Stressing* that the current shortages demonstrate the continued vulnerability of many countries in the region to food crises owing to, *inter alia*, crop failures, drought, soil erosion, desertification and the high level of post-harvest losses,

“*Recognizing* the role of food-sector strategies, which emerged from the World Food Council, as a means for interested developing countries to adopt an integrated approach for increasing food production, improving consumption and attracting the necessary additional international resources,

“*Regretting* that food aid has not been adequate to cope with the serious food shortages in many African countries,

“*Deeply concerned* at the unabated encroachment of the desert in many countries of Africa, which has continued to accentuate the food problem on that continent,

“*Deeply concerned* at the critical food shortages currently affecting many countries in the African region, which necessitate a distressingly large allocation of the scarce foreign exchange of those countries for the import of foodstuffs, to the detriment of their overall development,

“*Recognizing* the commitment and determination of Africa to devoting its limited resources on a priority basis to food and agricultural development in accordance with the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its second extraordinary session devoted to economic matters, held at Lagos on 28 and 29 April 1980,⁵⁵

“*Convinced* that massive international efforts made by Governments, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other bodies could be catalytic in resolving the crisis of hunger and malnutrition in Africa,

“*Encouraged* by the priority given to food and agriculture by the Heads of State and Government at the summit conferences held in 1981 and 1982,

“1. *Expresses* the view that an international year devoted to the mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa could be an

⁵² See *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75 II A.3), chap II

⁵³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/35/19)*.

⁵⁴ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the Conference of FAO, Twentieth Session, Rome, 10-28 November 1979* (C 79/REP and Corr.2), para. 33.

⁵⁵ See A/S-11/14, annex I.

appropriate occasion to focus the attention of the international community on this problem and will stimulate a process that will lead to a significant improvement in the situation in the region;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after appropriate consultations with Governments, the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Council, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Development Programme, to submit an interim report, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implications of declaring an international year which would be committed to mobilizing financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa."

8. At the 47th meeting, on 8 December, the Committee considered a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.113) entitled "International year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa", submitted by Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.81.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.113 (see para. 21 below, draft resolution II), in the light of which the sponsors withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.81.

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.6

11. By its decision 36/444 of 17 December 1981, the General Assembly decided to transmit to its thirty-seventh session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "Food and agriculture". The draft resolution, which was reproduced in a mimeographed version as document A/C.2/37/L.6, 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, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, which laid the foundations for the establishment of the new international economic order, and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

"Considering that food is a requisite for human survival and well-being and a fundamental human necessity,

"Reiterating its conviction that hunger and malnutrition must be eliminated as soon as possible and certainly by the end of this century,

"Taking note of the 'Elements of a global food programme' proposed by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,⁵⁶

"Considering that a co-ordinated strategy to eliminate hunger would play an important role in promoting the well-being of all peoples,

"1. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the officers of the World Food Council, of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and of other relevant and concerned organizations, and taking into account the 'Elements of a global food programme' and 'Agriculture: toward 2000'⁵⁷ and other relevant documentation, to develop short-term, medium-term and long-term strategies, plans and measures for a solution of global food problems;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the short-term, medium-term and long-term global food strategies, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982, to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session."

12. At its 47th meeting, on 8 December, the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held under the chairmanship of Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, decided to recommend to the General Assembly to transmit to its thirty-eighth session for consideration the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/37/L.6 (see para. 22 below).

*Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.5 and
A/C.2/37/L.127*

13. By its decision 1982/176 of 30 July 1982, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit the draft resolution entitled "Food problems" to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session for consideration, taking into account the comments made thereon in the Council at its second regular session of 1982. The draft resolution, which was reproduced as a document of the thirty-seventh session (A/C.2/37/L.5), read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

"Recalling the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition adopted by the World Food Conference⁵⁸ and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development,⁵⁹

⁵⁶ FAO C 81 INF/17.

⁵⁷ FAO C 79/24.

⁵⁸ *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

⁵⁹ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, 12-20 July 1979* (WCARRD/REP), part one.

“*Having considered* the report of the World Food Council on its eighth ministerial session (A/37/19) and the seventh annual report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes,⁶⁰

“*Expressing its appreciation* to the Government and people of Mexico for acting as hosts to the World Food Council at its eighth ministerial session, held at Acapulco, Mexico, from 21 to 24 June 1982, and for the generous hospitality accorded to the participants,

“*Concerned* that progress towards food-policy objectives is impeded by the prolonged world recession and inflation and by growing international political tension and the increasing expenditure on armaments,

“*Recognizing* that a substantial increase in the export earnings of developing countries is essential for the adequate financing of their overall economic development and their imports of food and agricultural inputs,

“*Expressing its concern* that trade barriers constitute a serious handicap to the efforts of developing countries, in particular their efforts to realize their economic potential, and reiterating the need for developed countries to adopt policies designed to eliminate the obstacles which distort international trade in agricultural products and to facilitate the access to international markets of agricultural exports, especially those of developing countries,

“*Recognizing* that the lasting solution to the problems of food in developing countries depends on the attainment of self-reliance through increased food and agricultural production and investment, as part of the overall development of those countries and as an expression of their sovereign political determination,

“*Emphasizing* that, within the framework of national economic development, priority must be given to the development of the food sector in order to lay a sound foundation for expanding industry and modern services,

“*Deeply concerned* about the precarious nature of the food situation and the alarming trend towards the growing food-import dependency of developing countries, especially the least developed countries,

“*Emphasizing* that African countries, in particular, require the strongest support of the international community for their efforts to reverse the trend of deteriorating food production and of growing hunger and malnutrition in that region,

“*Concerned* about the continuing instability of international grain markets, involving increased food-security risks for many developing countries,

“*Deploring* the fact that international assistance to the food and agricultural sector in developing countries has been decreasing since 1979 and is now lagging far behind the internationally agreed targets,

“1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the World Food Council at its eighth ministerial session (*ibid.*, part I);

“2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the seventh annual report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes;⁶⁰

“3. *Commends* those developing countries that have achieved increased food self-sufficiency through their de-

termined application of appropriate policies, resources and technology;

“4. *Reaffirms* that the right to food is a universal human right and that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure;

“5. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the growing number of countries that are adopting a more integrated approach to food policy, including food-sector strategies, as one of the means for interested developing countries to translate their own priorities into effective action and to mobilize, within the context of their national plans and priorities, increased technical and financial resources and co-operation from international development assistance agencies;

“6. *Requests* the developed countries and international institutions concerned to increase the volume of international assistance for food production substantially in real terms, and to improve its quality, on a sustained and predictable basis, so as to meet, as soon as possible, the estimated needs of external assistance of \$8.3 billion, which will increase to \$12.5 billion in 1990;⁶¹

“7. *Welcomes* the efforts of the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Development Programme and donor countries in mobilizing technical and financial support in favour of special labour-intensive public works programmes in developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries, which help to mobilize their food production potential, expand employment opportunities and generate incomes in the rural sector;

“8. *Urges* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme to take measures to assist developing countries in the implementation of their food strategies, plans and programmes;

“9. *Invites* Governments concerned to adopt direct hunger-reduction measures integrated with productive development within the framework of national strategies and policies, including, *inter alia*, more assistance to rural development to reach smallholder producers, special attention to the needs of women farmers, investment in human capacities through programmes for mothers and children, the creation of productive employment for poor landless families and an increase in food aid;

“10. *Welcomes* the decision of the World Food Council to pay particular attention to progress in integrating food aid more directly in national plans to overcome hunger, and to more effective ways of achieving higher levels of food production, taking into account the report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (*ibid.*, part I, para. 12);

“11. *Urges* present and potential donor countries to achieve without delay the minimum target of 10 million tons of cereals annually and to ensure that the minimum target of 500,000 tons of grains for the International Emergency Food Reserve is reinforced and placed on a fully multilateral basis, and that the World Food Programme target of \$1 billion 1981-1982 and \$1.2 billion in 1983-1984 is attained;

⁶⁰ See E/1982/73.

⁶¹ Both amounts in 1975 prices.

“12. *Urges* that, in the implementation of food aid policies and programmes, a greater volume of food and agricultural products be acquired from food-exporting developing countries, including a greater volume through triangular transactions;

“13. *Urges* the international community to provide increased assistance in support of essential policy adjustments by African Governments, within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of Africa⁶² to alleviate food deficits in Africa, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the African Ministers of Food and Agriculture at the World Food Council Regional Consultation for Africa, held at Nairobi on 16 and 17 March 1982 (*ibid.*, annex III), and endorsed by the Council at its eighth ministerial session, in particular through:

“(a) The speeding up of national food strategy implementation and financing;

“(b) Stepped-up training in food-policy planning and investment preparation and management;

“(c) Substantially increased technical and resource support for adaptive research, technology and related services to farmers;

“(d) Improved food-security infrastructure, including transport, storage and marketing;

“14. *Further urges* developed countries to assist developing countries in meeting their needs for technological progress in food and agricultural matters and the development of agro-industries related to food problems;

“15. *Affirms* that a sound basis for world food security can best be established by successful national programmes for attaining food self-reliance through increased food and agricultural production and investment in developing countries, as well as more open and stable world trade flows and assurance of supplies;

“16. *Notes with appreciation* the support given by the World Food Council at its eighth ministerial session to the proposal for a developing-country-owned reserve giving priority to the food-security needs of individual developing countries based on concessional financing being made available to interested developing countries when international grain supplies are ample and prices are low, and utilizing, *inter alia*, the buffer-stock facility of the International Monetary Fund for stock acquisition, and calls upon the World Food Council to explore possible ways for bringing the reserve into operation on an urgent basis;

“17. *Requests* developed countries to eliminate existing import barriers, export subsidies and other protectionist measures and mechanisms which disrupt trade, seriously affect the food and agricultural exports of developing countries, and are detrimental to an equitable distribution of resources and to the ability of developing countries to resolve their food and development problems;

“18. *Notes with great concern* the steady downward trend in the prices of commodities exported by developing countries as one of the results of the prevailing high interest rates in the international financial markets;

“19. *Calls upon* the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, at their forthcoming ministerial meeting, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its sixth session, to review the long-standing problems in international trade in agricultural products which adversely affect production in developing countries and their exports, the solution of which could make an important contribution to improving overall food production in the world;

“20. *Urges* developed countries to make serious efforts to adjust those sectors of their agricultural economies protected against exports from developing countries, thus facilitating more efficient patterns of production;

“21. *Urges* the international community to implement resolution 105 (V) of 1 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on international food trade;⁶³

“22. *Requests* the international institutions concerned, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme, and the developed countries to assist the developing countries in the implementation of programmes and projects of economic co-operation among developing countries in the sectors of food production, food security and food trade;

“23. *Stresses* the desirability of co-ordinating the efforts being made, in the various international forums concerned, with regard to world food problems.”

14. At its 51st meeting, on 20 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.127) entitled “Food problems”, submitted by Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.5.

15. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee that draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.127 should be revised by inserting, in operative paragraph 27, the words “*inter alia*” between the words “facilitating” and “access”.

16. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia requested a separate vote on paragraphs 24 and 25 of the draft resolution.

17. At the same meeting, the representative of Bangladesh (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) made a statement in which he moved, in accordance with rule 129 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, that a separate vote not be taken on operative paragraphs 24 and 25 of the draft resolution, as requested by the representative of Australia.

18. At the same meeting, the Committee, by a recorded vote of 113 to 4, with 1 abstention, rejected the motion for a separate vote on paragraphs 24 and 25 of the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt,

⁶³ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Fifth Session, vol. I. Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

⁶² A/S-11/14, annex I.

Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States of America.

Abstaining: Morocco.

19. Also at the same meeting, following a statement by Canada, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.127, as orally revised (see para. 21 below, draft resolution III), without a vote.

20. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, the United States of America, Japan, Bulgaria (also on behalf 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) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and by the observer of the European Economic Community.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

21. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III, below.

Draft resolution I

SITUATION OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE IN AFRICA

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-VIII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Noting with grave concern that, over the past two decades, the situation of food and agriculture in Africa has drastically deteriorated, resulting in a decline in food production per capita with detrimental effects on dietary standards, which are well below the minimum requirements, as well as in an alarming increase in the number of people exposed to malnutrition, hunger and starvation,

Recognizing the high priority attached to food and agriculture in the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation

of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,⁶⁴

Recognizing the commitment and determination of Africa to devoting its limited resources on a priority basis to agricultural development, in accordance with the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,

Recognizing that the responsibility for the development of food and agricultural production lies primarily with the developing countries themselves and that there is an increasing effort and growing commitment by the developing countries to accelerate the development of their food and agricultural sectors,

Recognizing the role of food-sector strategies, which emerged from the World Food Council, as a means for interested developing countries to adopt an integrated approach for increasing food production, improving consumption and attracting the necessary additional international resources,

Welcoming the priority assigned to food and agricultural development in the deliberations of Heads of State and Government held in 1981 and 1982,

Noting with interest the conclusions of the African Ministers for Food and Agriculture at the World Food Council Regional Consultation for Africa, held at Nairobi on 16 and 17 March 1982 (see A/37/19, annex III), as well as the special attention devoted to food and agriculture by the Ministerial Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, held in Rome in November 1981, and by the World Food Council at its eighth ministerial session (A/37/19, parts I and II), held at Acapulco, from 21 to 24 June 1982,

Convinced that increased international support to combat drought, desertification, African animal trypanosomiasis, African migratory locust and post-harvest losses, among other problems, is crucial to the attainment of food self-sufficiency in Africa,

Further convinced that collective action at the global level can reinforce the efforts of the African countries to resolve the technological, managerial and financial resource gaps impeding food and agricultural production in Africa,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of food and agriculture in Africa (A/37/390);

2. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 35/69 of 5 December 1980 and 36/186 of 17 December 1981 and calls for their early and full implementation;

3. *Urges* all the countries of Africa to implement, in accordance with their national development programmes and priorities, measures to increase substantially their food and agricultural production;

4. *Urges* the international community to provide increased assistance in support of essential policy adjustments by African Governments, within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa to alleviate food deficits in Africa, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the African Ministers for Food and Agriculture at the World Food Council Regional

⁶⁴ See A/S-11/14, annex I

Consultation for Africa and endorsed by the Council at its eighth ministerial session;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to support efforts undertaken by African countries at the national, subregional and regional levels to increase food production through, *inter alia*, the provision, on a priority and long-term basis, of additional financial and technical assistance to Africa by organizations of the United Nations system, such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Development Programme and other organizations involved in the financing of agricultural development, and through an increase in lending by the World Bank to the agricultural sector in Africa;

6. *Also calls* for the adoption by multilateral and governmental institutions, when providing financing for agricultural development in the form of grants and loans on concessional terms, of a positive and flexible approach which would take into account, *inter alia*, the recurrent expenditure arising from investment and the cost of factors of production;

7. *Recognizes* the role of the international community, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the World Food Council and the International Fund for Agricultural Development in mobilizing food aid and agricultural assistance in Africa, and requests existing and new donor countries to increase the resources required to meet African needs for food aid and agricultural development;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, within existing resources, the Economic Commission for Africa with the necessary resources to undertake, in consultation with relevant organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other organizations dealing with food and agriculture and inter-governmental institutions based in Africa, a survey of existing food and agriculture technology in Africa, taking into account the existing and ongoing studies thereon, and to make an assessment of the gap, detailing what exists and what is required to enable the countries in the region to begin to make an effective impact on the resolution of the food and agriculture problem and to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

9. *Urges* all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to expand their training programmes in the building up of national capabilities for the preparation, execution, monitoring and evaluation of agricultural development projects in Africa;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to submit to the General Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, a progress report on the situation of food and agriculture in Africa and on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR THE MOBILIZATION OF FINANCIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE IN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Noting with grave concern that, over the past two decades, the situation of food and agriculture in Africa has

undergone a drastic deterioration, resulting in a decline of food production per capita and a reduction of average dietary standards below essential requirements,

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 resolutions 35/69 of 5 December 1980 and 36/186 of 17 December 1981 concerning the critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa,

Recalling also the relevant decisions and the recommendations of the World Food Conference,⁶⁵

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries,

Recalling, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/58 of 24 July 1980 relating to the report of the World Food Council on the work of its sixth ministerial session,⁶⁶

Taking into account the deep concern reflected in the decisions on the food situation and agriculture outlook in Africa adopted by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its twentieth session,⁶⁷

Recognizing that all countries of Africa should implement, in accordance with their national development programmes and priorities, measures to increase substantially their national food and agriculture programmes through, *inter alia*, national, subregional and regional measures, including economic co-operation for developing countries and technical co-operation for developing countries,

Recognizing the commitment and determination of Africa to devoting its limited resources on a priority basis to food and agricultural development in accordance with the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,⁶⁸

Stressing that the current shortages demonstrate the continued vulnerability of many countries in the region to food crises owing to, *inter alia*, crop failures, drought, soil erosion, desertification and the high level of post-harvest losses,

Recognizing the role of food-sector strategies, which emerged from the World Food Council, as a means for interested developing countries to adopt an integrated approach for increasing food production, improving consumption and attracting the necessary additional international resources,

Regretting that food aid has not been adequate to cope with the emergency food shortages in many African countries,

Deeply concerned at the unabated encroachment of the desert in many countries of Africa, which has continued to accentuate the food problem on that continent,

⁶⁵ See *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 75 II.A 3), chap. II

⁶⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/35/19)*.

⁶⁷ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the Conference of FAO, Twentieth Session, Rome, 10-28 November 1979* (C 79/REP and Corr 2), para. 33

⁶⁸ See A/S-11/14, annex I

Deeply concerned at the critical food shortages currently affecting many countries in the African region, which necessitate a distressingly large allocation of the scarce foreign exchange of those countries for the import of foodstuffs, to the detriment of their overall development,

Convinced that substantial and sustained international efforts by Governments, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other bodies could significantly augment domestic efforts to resolve the crisis of hunger and malnutrition in Africa,

Encouraged by the priority given to food and agriculture by the Heads of State and Government at the summit conferences held in 1981 and 1982,

1. *Expresses the view* that an international year devoted to the mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa could be an appropriate occasion to focus the attention of the international community on this problem and would stimulate a process that would lead to a significant improvement in the situation in the region;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after appropriate consultations with Governments, the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Council, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Development Programme, to submit an interim report, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implications of declaring an international year which would be committed to mobilizing financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa, in accordance with the criteria for holding international years and anniversaries set out in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67.

Draft resolution III

FOOD PROBLEMS

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Recalling the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, adopted by the World Food Conference⁶⁹ and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development,⁷⁰

⁶⁹ *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I

⁷⁰ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, 12-20 July 1979* (WCARRD/REP), part one, transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/34/485)

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 34/110 of 14 December 1979 and 35/68 of 5 December 1980 on the report of the World Food Council and 35/69 of 5 December 1980 on the situation of food and agriculture in Africa, as well as resolutions 36/185 and 36/186 of 17 December 1981,

Having considered the report of the World Food Council on its eighth ministerial session (A/37/19) and the seventh annual report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes,⁷¹

Expresses its appreciation to the Government and people of Mexico for acting as host to the World Food Council at its eighth ministerial session, held at Acapulco, Mexico, from 21 to 24 June 1982, and for the generous hospitality accorded to the participants,

Concerned that progress towards realizing food policy objectives, particularly in developing countries, is impeded by the prolonged world recession, growing production costs, high interest rates and inflation and by growing international political tension,

Expressing its deep concern at the fact that a substantial part of world resources, material as well as human, continues to be diverted to armaments with a detrimental effect on international security and on efforts to achieve the new international economic order, including the solution of food problems, and calling upon Governments to take effective measures in the field of real disarmament that would increase the possibilities of allocation of the resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, especially development of developing countries, and to upgrading their food conditions,

Recognizing that a substantial increase in the export earnings of developing countries is essential for the adequate financing of their overall economic development and their imports of food and agricultural inputs,

Noting the need for all countries, particularly the developed countries, to adopt policies designed to bring about the reduction and elimination of obstacles in order to avoid disruption of international trade in agricultural products and to facilitate access to international markets of agricultural exports, especially those of developing countries,

Urging all countries to consider improvements in the generalized system of preferences, including the inclusion of additional agricultural products, especially those of export interest to least developed countries,

Recognizing that the lasting solution to the problems of food and agriculture in developing countries depends on progress towards the attainment of self-reliance through increased food and agricultural production and investment as part of the overall development of those countries, within the framework of structural changes in international economic relations,

Emphasizing that, within the framework of national economic development, due priority must be given to the development of the food sector,

Deeply concerned about the precarious nature of the food situation and the alarming trends of the growing food import dependency in many of the developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, while noting the increase in world food production in the past year,

⁷¹ See E/1982/73.

Emphasizing that African countries, in particular, require the strongest support of the international community for their efforts to reverse the trend of deteriorating food production and of growing hunger and malnutrition in that region, in support of essential policy adjustments by African Governments, within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,⁷²

Concerned with the continuing instability of food supply occasioned by fluctuating production and prices in international grain markets and with increased food security risks for many developing countries and reduced self-reliance engendered by uncertain returns to domestic producers,

Regretting the fact that international assistance to the food and agricultural sector in developing countries has been decreasing since 1979 and is now lagging far behind the internationally estimated requirements,

1. *Welcomes* the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the World Food Council at its eighth ministerial session (see A/37/19, part one);

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the seventh annual report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes;⁷¹

3. *Commends* developing countries that have achieved increased food self-reliance through a determined application of policies, resources and technology and urges that such efforts should be continued;

4. *Calls upon* the Governments concerned to implement agrarian reform and rural development within the framework of their national plans and objectives and in accordance with the recommendations as adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of enhancing the role of multilateral assistance in support of food production and agricultural development in the developing countries;

6. *Urges* the international community, in adopting multilateral measures in the food sector, to take particularly into account the problems and interests of food-producing and food-exporting developing countries;

7. *Reaffirms* that food is a universal human right which Governments endeavour to guarantee their people and, in that context, stresses its belief in the general principle that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure;

8. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the growing number of countries that are adopting a more integrated approach to food policy, including food-sector strategies, as one of the means for interested developing countries to translate their own priorities into effective action and to mobilize, within the context of their national plans and priorities, increased technical and financial resources and co-operation from international development assistance agencies;

9. *Requests* the developed countries, international institutions and others able to provide development assistance to increase the volume substantially and to improve the quality of international assistance to the food sector in developing countries, for which the estimated necessary element of external assistance is \$8.3 billion, growing to \$12.5 billion by 1990, both figures at 1975 prices;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts of the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme and donor countries in mobilizing technical and financial support in favour of special labour-intensive public works programmes in developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries, which help to mobilize their food production potential, expand employment opportunities and generate incomes in the rural sector;

11. *Urges* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, other international institutions concerned and donor countries to expand measures to assist developing countries in the implementation of their food strategies, plans and programmes;

12. *Invites* Governments concerned to adopt direct hunger-reduction measures integrated with productive development within the framework of national strategies and policies, including, *inter alia*, more assistance to rural development to reach smallholder producers and co-operatives, special attention to the needs of women farmers, investment in human capacities through programmes for mothers and children, the creation of productive employment for poor landless families and an increase in food aid;

13. *Welcomes* the recommendation of the World Food Council (*ibid.*, part one, para. 12) to pay particular attention to progress in integrating food aid more directly in national plans to overcome hunger, and to more effective ways of achieving higher levels of food production, taking into account the report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes;

14. *Urges* present and new donor countries to achieve without delay the minimum target of the 1974 World Food Conference⁷³ of 10 million tons of cereal aid annually and to ensure that the minimum annual target of 500,000 tons of grains for the International Emergency Food Reserve is reached, as in 1981, and to ensure that the World Food Programme target of \$1.2 billion in 1983/1984 is fulfilled;

15. *Urges* that, in the implementation of food aid policies and programmes, a greater volume of food and agricultural products be acquired from food-exporting developing countries, where appropriate, including through triangular transactions;

16. *Recognizes* the need for increased food production and food self-reliance of developing countries to overcome hunger and malnutrition and, in this context, also recognizes the transitional role of food aid;

17. *Urges* the international community to provide increased assistance in support of essential policy adjustments by African Governments, within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa⁷² to alleviate food deficits in Africa, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the African Ministers for Food and Agriculture at the World Food Council Regional Consultation for Africa, held at Nairobi on 16 and 17 March 1982 (see A/37/19, annex III) and endorsed

⁷² A/S-11/14, annex I.

⁷³ See *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II A 3), chap. II, resolution XVIII, para. 2.

by the Council at its eighth ministerial session, in particular through:

(a) The speeding up of national food strategy implementation and financing; with emphasis on policies, particularly those improving producer incentives and raising the standard of living of the rural population;

(b) Stepped-up training in food-policy planning and investment preparation and management;

(c) Substantially increased technical and resource support for adaptive research, technology and related services to farmers, with emphasis on early low-cost improvement in cultivation practices;

(d) Improved food-security infrastructure, including transport, storage and marketing;

18. *Further urges* developed countries, and others in a position to do so, to increase assistance to developing countries in meeting their needs for technological progress in food and agricultural matters and the development of agro-industries related to food problems;

19. *Affirms* the important role of agro-scientific research in the promotion of agriculture and food production, processing, storage and reduction of food and grain losses, and urges all States, relevant international organizations and agencies to strengthen their capacities in agro-scientific research and to take effective measures aimed at promoting transfer of agro-technology to the developing countries;

20. *Affirms* that a sound basis for world food security can best be established by successful national programmes for attaining food self-reliance through increased food and agricultural production and investment in developing countries, as well as more open and more stable world trade and assurance of supplies;

21. *Notes with interest* the appreciation expressed by the World Food Council at its eighth ministerial meeting on the proposal for a developing countries-owned reserve, giving priority to the food security needs of individual developing countries and to enhance grain market stability and, in that context, calls upon the World Food Council to consider, at its next session, the proposals it has requested of its Executive Director on possible ways of building food security reserves (A/37/19, part one, para. 26);

22. *Expresses concern* at the lack of sufficient progress in different negotiating forums in connection with proposals to bring about the reduction and elimination of the various types of barriers to trade in agricultural products, in particular in relation to those of export interest to developing countries, and calls for urgent action in this regard in those forums, thus facilitating, *inter alia*, more efficient patterns of production;

23. *Notes with great concern* the continued instability and downward trends in prices of agricultural commodities exported in particular by developing countries, adversely affecting the production of these commodities in those countries;

24. *Notes* that the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, at their recent ministerial meeting, in recognition of the urgent need to find lasting solutions to the problems of trade in agricultural products, agreed to establish a committee on trade in agriculture to examine, *inter alia*, all measures affecting trade, market access and competition and supply in agricultural products

with full account being taken of the special needs of developing countries in the light of the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for providing for differential and more favourable treatment for such contracting parties;

25. *Notes further* that the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, at that meeting, did not succeed in reconciling divergent views on certain substantial issues of agricultural trade;

26. *Notes with deep concern* that only limited progress has been achieved towards the solution of the long-standing problems of international trade in agricultural products, including access to international markets of agricultural exports, which adversely affect production and exports, particularly of developing countries, and the solution to which could make an important contribution to improving overall food production in the world;

27. *Urges* developed countries to make their best efforts to adjust those sectors of their agricultural and manufacturing economies, which, for those countries, require support with regard to exports from developing countries, thus facilitating, *inter alia*, access to markets of food and agricultural products;

28. *Urges* the international community to implement resolution 105 (V) of 1 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on international food trade⁷⁴ and, in this context, invites the Conference, at its sixth session, to review progress in this regard;

29. *Requests* the international institutions concerned, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Bank, the World Food Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, and the developed countries to assist further the developing countries in their efforts to implement programmes and projects of economic co-operation among developing countries in the sectors of food production, food security and food trade;

30. *Stresses* the desirability of co-ordinating the efforts being made, in the various international forums concerned, with regard to world food problems;

31. *Welcomes* the decision of the World Food Council (A/37/19, part II, para. 126) that its tenth session in 1984 would be the occasion to prepare a special assessment of progress made and the tasks ahead to achieve the objectives of the 1974 World Food Conference and requests the Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on progress in the arrangements being made for the convening of the tenth session.

*
* * *

22. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The General Assembly decides to transmit to its thirty-eighth session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "Food and agriculture" (A/C.2/37/L.6).

⁷⁴ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

DOCUMENT A/37/680/ADD.6

PART VII OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[18 December 1982]

Proposals related to subitem (g)

1. At its 43rd, 44th, 45th and 48th meetings, on 23 and 29 November and 1 and 13 December 1982, the Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to the subitem on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (subitem (g)). An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/37/SR.43, 44, 45 and 48).

ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.42

2. At the 43rd meeting on 23 November, the representative of Botswana, on behalf also of Angola, Australia, Burundi, Cape Verde, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.42) entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference". Subsequently, Mali joined as a sponsor of the draft resolution.

3. At the 44th meeting, on 29 November, the Chairman informed the Committee that at informal consultations it had been agreed to modify the beginning of the last preambular paragraph of the draft resolution to read "Convinced that the increased" instead of "Convinced that the attainment".

4. At the same meeting, after a statement by the representative of the United States of America, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.42, as orally revised (see para. 7 below).

Draft decision A/C.2/37/L.95

5. At the 45th meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Bangladesh (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/37/L.95), entitled "Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly decides:

"(a) To take note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-fifth session (A/37/15 (vol. II, parts I-III));

"(b) To endorse resolution 264 (XXV) of 28 October 1982 of the Trade and Development Board on economic co-operation among developing countries (see A/37/15 (vol. II, part II), annex I)."

6. At the 48th meeting, on 13 December, the Chairman informed the Committee that the title of the draft decision (A/C.2/37/L.95) had been revised by the sponsors to read "Economic co-operation among developing countries". The representative of Bangladesh (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) made a statement and withdrew draft decision A/C.2/37/L.95.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATION
CONFERENCE

"The General Assembly,

"Having heard the statement made on behalf of the States members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) by the representative of Botswana (see A/C.2/37/SR.43, paras. 32-37) as Chairman of the Conference,

"Noting that the aims of the States members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference are to strengthen their economies, to reduce their economic dependence, in particular but not only on South Africa, to forge links between member States in order to create genuine and equitable regional integration, to mobilize resources for the implementation of national, inter-state and regional policies and to harmonize action to secure international co-operation within the framework of the strategy for economic liberation,

"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, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

"Recalling also its resolutions 35/66 B of 5 December 1980 and section II of resolution 36/182 of 17 December 1981 on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, resolutions 36/180 of 17 December 1981, on special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s, 36/177 of 17 December 1981, on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 35/58 of 5 December 1980, on the specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries and 36/194 of 17 December 1981, in which the General Assembly endorsed the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,⁷⁵

"Recalling further paragraph 26 of its resolution 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, a comprehensive programme of assistance to States which are neighbours of South Africa and Namibia, with a view to enabling those States to move towards complete self-reliance,

"Recognizing that primary responsibility for their development rests with those States and that there is an

⁷⁵ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

increasing commitment by the States members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference to deploy domestic resources towards the implementation of its programmes,

“*Welcoming* the initiative taken by the States members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, some of which are least developed and land-locked developing countries, to implement an integrated and co-ordinated regional economic strategy aimed at collective self-reliance and autonomous development in harmony with the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,⁷⁶

“*Noting with appreciation* the assistance which has been rendered and the pledges made by the international community for projects falling within the framework of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference,

“*Convinced* that the increased economic self-reliance by the States members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference would contribute to the struggle against the *apartheid* policies of South Africa,

“1. *Recognizes* the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference as a subregional organization whose work is consistent with the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

“2. *Recognizes* that the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference has been mandated by the Member States concerned to co-ordinate projects and programmes falling within its competence;

“3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to promote co-operation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference;

“4. *Also requests* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in formulating their programmes, to take into account the need to further enhance their co-operation with the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference;

“5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.”

DOCUMENT A/37/680/ADD.7

PART VIII OF THE REPORT

{*Original: English*]
[17 December 1982]

Proposals related to subitem (h)

1. At its 43rd, 44th, 47th and 48th meetings, on 23 and 29 November and 8 and 13 December 1982, the Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to the subitem on restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (subitem (h)). An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/37/SR.43, 44, 47 and 48).

⁷⁶ A/S-11/14, annex I.

RESTRUCTURING OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTORS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.84 and A/C.2/37/L.114

2. At the 44th meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the group of African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.84) entitled “Economic Commission for Africa: regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues”, 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 resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 by which, *inter alia*, the *Ad hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System was established for the purpose of preparing detailed action proposals with a view to initiating the process of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner, and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

“*Recalling further* its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 33/202 of 29 January 1979 and 34/206 of 19 December 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, which process was affirmed as 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 and by which process specific, additional tasks were assigned to the regional commissions, including the task of being the main general economic and social development centres for their respective regions, providing team leadership and responsibility for co-ordination and co-operation at the regional level and acting as executing agencies,

“*Mindful* of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa, in which it is stated, *inter alia*, that the Commission shall participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic development of Africa, including its social aspects, with a view to raising the level of economic activity and levels of living in Africa, and shall assist in the formulation and development of co-ordinated policies as a basis for practical action in promoting economic and technological development in the region.⁷⁷

⁷⁷ See E/CN.14/111/Rev.8.

“*Mindful in particular* of the importance attached by the Commission to economic co-operation among member States, particularly at the subregional level, and to the various resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in this regard, culminating in the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa and the Final Act of Lagos,⁷⁸

“*Having considered* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled ‘Economic Commission for Africa: regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues’ (A/37/119), the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/37/119/Add.1) and the views of the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982,

“1. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/63 of 30 July 1982, on regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues with respect to the Economic Commission for Africa;

“2. *Endorses* the recommendations made by the Joint Inspection Unit in its report (A/37/119, chap. VI);

“3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General:

“(a) To investigate new approaches to regional and subregional programming and management of the inter-country projects of the United Nations system, working closely with the organizations of the system (*ibid.*, recommendations 1 and 2);

“(b) To initiate immediately, in consultation with all concerned United Nations organizations, an examination of the progress made thus far in the decentralization of United Nations activities and to report thereon to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council, with a view to determining the specific duties, responsibilities and resources that should be decentralized and the timing of such decentralization (*ibid.*, recommendation 3);

“(c) To provide the necessary regular budget resources to ensure that the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa are suitably staffed and equipped to carry out their basic functions, which includes the overall direction and management of their programmes; the organization of annual meetings at both official and ministerial levels; the preparation of studies; the collection, synthesis and dissemination of information; and general research into development questions (*ibid.*, recommendation 5);

“(d) To strengthen the status and functions of the Regional Commissions Liaison Office at United Nations Headquarters to better enable it to carry out its representation responsibilities (*ibid.*, recommendation 4);

“(e) To ensure that the necessary measures are undertaken to implement recommendations 6 to 8 of the Joint Inspection Unit (see A/37/119, chap. VI), in particular the speedy development of management services, in order to ensure that the Commission functions at optimum efficiency and effectiveness;

“4. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to institute, under the aegis of the Commission, regional, subject-oriented and high-

level interagency meetings to discuss common issues aimed at the development of firm guidelines for co-ordinated action towards attainment of the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa (*ibid.*, recommendation 2);

“5. *Urges* the executive secretaries of the regional commissions to increase their exchanges of staff in order to foster the broader scheme of interregional co-operation (*ibid.*, recommendation 4);

“6. *Requests* organizations of the United Nations system to assist African Governments, within the framework of the country programming process, in incorporating the goals and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action into their sectoral country programmes and projects, and adapting them to subregional and regional priorities (*ibid.*, recommendation 2);

“7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.”

3. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.84 was circulated as document A/C.2/37/L.108.

4. At its 47th meeting, on 8 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.114) submitted by Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.84.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.84, contained in document A/C.2/37/L.108, also applied to draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.114, with the deletion of paragraph 1 (a) and paragraph 2 therefrom.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.114 (see para. 14 below) without a vote.

7. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.114, the sponsors withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.84.

8. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

*Draft decisions A/C.2/37/L.72 and
A/C.2/37/L.120*

9. At the 43rd meeting, on 23 November, the representative of Jamaica introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/37/L.72) entitled “Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system”, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, Jamaica, Nigeria, the Philippines, the Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Canada. The draft decision read as follows:

“The General Assembly, having considered the draft resolution on the implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197, transmitted from

⁷⁸ A/S-11/14, annexes I and II.

its thirty-sixth session (A/C.2/37/L.7, annex); the report of the Economic and Social Council on Revitalization of the Council (see A/37/3 (parts I and II), chap. III, sect. A); the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled 'Relationships between the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and entities of the United Nations Secretariat'⁷⁹ and 'Economic Commission for Africa: regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues' (A/37/119), together with the comments of the Secretary-General on the first⁸⁰ and the second (A/37/119/Add.1) of those reports, the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of section VII of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197,⁸¹ Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/63 of 30 July 1982 on regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues with respect to the Economic Commission for Africa, as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of section VIII of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 (A/37/439), decides:

“I

“(a) To welcome Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/50 of 28 July 1982;

“(b) To consider further the draft resolution on the implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 (A/C.2/37/L.7, annex) at its thirty-ninth session, in the light of the results of the consultations to be continued by the President of the Economic and Social Council and in the light of further experience of the Assembly and the Council;

“(c) To request the President of the Assembly also to undertake consultations on the subject and, in close co-ordination with the President of the Council, to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

“II

“(d) To take note of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit with respect to relationships between the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and entities of the United Nations Secretariat,⁸² and of the comments thereon by the Secretary-General,⁸³ as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of section VIII of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 (A/37/439);

“(e) To request the Secretary-General to undertake urgent implementation of the aforementioned recommendations along the lines indicated in his comments and to submit a report thereon, including proposals for further action, to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

“III

“(f) To take note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/63 on regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues with respect to the Economic Commission for Africa;

“IV

“(g) To welcome the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of section VII of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197⁸¹ and to request him

to submit a further progress report, including proposals for further action, to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

“(h) To request the Secretary-General to submit also similar reports on the implementation of sections III, IV, V and VI of the annex to resolution 32/197 to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

“V

“(i) To review the implementation of section I of the annex to Assembly resolution 32/197 at its thirty-ninth session;

“(j) To welcome, in this connexion, section III of decision 10/1 of 31 May 1982, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its tenth session (see A/37/25, part two, annex) and to request that similar consideration should be undertaken by all other subsidiary organs and bodies of the Assembly with a view to submitting their views and recommendations on modalities for implementation to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

“(k) Requests the Economic and Social Council to submit concrete recommendations on the present section, having due regard to its own measures for revitalization, and in the light of its consideration of the views requested above, to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

“VI

“(l) That future consideration of the item entitled 'Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system'. will be undertaken by the Assembly once every two years, beginning with its thirty-ninth session.”

10. At its 48th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee had before it a draft decision (A/C.2/37/L.120) submitted by Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft decision A/C.2/37/L.72.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/37/L.120 (see para. 15 below) without a vote.

12. In the light of the adoption of draft decision A/C.2/37/L.120, the sponsors withdrew draft decision A/C.2/37/L.72.

13. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria (also on behalf 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) and the United States of America.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

14. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA: REGIONAL PROGRAMMING OPERATIONS, RESTRUCTURING AND DECENTRALIZATION ISSUES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme

⁷⁹ A/36/419.

⁸⁰ A/36/419/Add.1.

⁸¹ A/36/477.

⁸² A/36/419, chap. VII

⁸³ See A/36/419/Add.1.

of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling also its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, by which, *inter alia*, the *Ad hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System was established for the purpose of preparing detailed action proposals with a view to initiating the process of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner, and to make it more responsive to the objectives of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling further its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 33/202 of 29 January 1979 and 34/206 of 19 December 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, which process was affirmed as an integral part of the efforts for ensuring 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 and by which process specific, additional tasks were assigned to the regional commissions, including the task of being the main general economic and social development centres for their respective regions, providing team leadership and responsibility for co-ordination and co-operation at the regional level and acting as executing agencies,

Mindful of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa, in which it is stated, *inter alia*, that the Commission shall participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic development of Africa, including its social aspects, with a view to raising the level of economic activity and levels of living in Africa, and shall assist in the formulation and development of co-ordinated policies as a basis for practical action in promoting economic and technological development in the region,⁸⁴

Mindful, in particular, of the importance attached by the Commission to economic co-operation among member States, particularly at the subregional level, and to the various resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in this regard, culminating in the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa and the Final Act of Lagos,⁸⁵

Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Economic Commission for Africa: regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues" (A/37/119), the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/37/119/Add.1), and the views of the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982 (see A/37/3 (part II), chap. IV, sect. A),

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/63 of 30 July 1982 on regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues with respect to the Economic Commission for Africa;

2. *Welcomes* the recommendations made by the Joint Inspection Unit in its report (see A/37/119, chap. VI) and approves the comments of the Secretary-General thereon;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General:

(a) To investigate new approaches to regional and subregional programming and management of the inter-country projects of the United Nations system, working closely with the organizations of the system (*ibid.*, recommendations 1 and 2);

(b) To initiate immediately, in consultation with all concerned United Nations organizations, an examination of the progress made thus far in the decentralization of United Nations activities and to report thereon to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council, with a view to determining the specific authorities, responsibilities and resources that should be decentralized and the timing of such decentralization (*ibid.*, recommendation 3);

(c) To take practical measures aimed at strengthening liaison functions between the United Nations Headquarters and the Regional Commissions, bearing in mind the role of the Regional Commissions Liaison Office (*ibid.*; recommendation 4);

(d) To ensure that the necessary measures proposed by the Secretary-General are undertaken to implement recommendations 6 to 8 of the Joint Inspection Unit (see A/37/119, chap. VI), in particular the speedy development of management services, in order to ensure that the Economic Commission for Africa functions at optimum efficiency and effectiveness bearing in mind the ongoing consultations;

4. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to institute, under the aegis of the Commission, regional, subject-oriented and high-level inter-agency meetings to discuss common issues aimed at the development of firm guidelines for co-ordinated action towards attainment of the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa (*ibid.*, recommendation 2);

5. *Urges* the executive secretaries of the regional commissions to increase the effectiveness of the programme of their exchanges of staff in order to foster the broader scheme of interregional co-operation (see A/37/119, chap. VI);

6. *Requests* organizations of the United Nations system to assist African Governments, within the framework of the country programming process, in incorporating the goals and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action into their sectoral country programmes and projects and adapting them to subregional and regional priorities (*ibid.*, recommendation 2);

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

*
* *

15. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

RESTRUCTURING OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTORS
OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

The General Assembly, having considered the draft resolution on the implementation of section II of the annex to

⁸⁴ See E/CN.14/111/Rev.8.

⁸⁵ A/S-11/14, annexes I and II

General Assembly resolution 32/197, transmitted from its thirty-sixth session (A/C.2/37/L.7, annex), the report of the Economic and Social Council on revitalization of the Council (see A/37/3 (parts I and II), chap. IV, sect. A), the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Relationships between the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and entities of the United Nations Secretariat"⁸⁶ and "Economic Commission for Africa: regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues" (A/37/119) together with the comments of the Secretary-General on the first⁸⁷ and the second (A/37/119/Add.1) of those reports, the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of section VII of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 (A/37/439), Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/63 of 30 July 1982 on regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues with respect to the Economic Commission for Africa, as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of section VIII of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197,⁸⁸ decides:

I

(a) To welcome Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/50 of 28 July 1982;

(b) To request the President of the General Assembly, in close co-ordination with the President of the Economic and Social Council, to undertake consultations regarding the organization and rationalization of work of the inter-governmental bodies of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

(c) To further transmit the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" (A/C.2/37/L.7, annex) to its thirty-ninth session;

II

(a) To note section III of decision 10/1 of 31 May 1982, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its tenth session (see A/37/25, part two, annex);

(b) To invite its other subsidiary intergovernmental organs and bodies in the economic and social fields, if they deem it desirable, also to consider similar possibilities and to submit their views and recommendations to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its second regular session of 1984;

(c) To invite the Economic and Social Council to submit concrete recommendations on this section of the present decision, having due regard to its own measures for revitalization and in the light of its consideration of the views and recommendations requested above, to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

III

To endorse Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/63 on regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues with respect to the Economic Commission for Africa;

⁸⁶ A/36/419.

⁸⁷ A/36/419/Add.1.

⁸⁸ A/36/477.

IV

To take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of section VII of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 (A/37/439);

V

(a) To take note of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit with respect to relationships between the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and entities of the United Nations Secretariat,⁸⁹ and of the comments made thereon by the Secretary-General,⁹⁰ as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of section VIII of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197;⁸⁸

(b) To request the Secretary-General to undertake implementation of the aforementioned recommendations along the lines indicated in his comments;

VI

(a) To review the implementation of all aspects of its resolution 32/197 during its next consideration of the subject "Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system", which will be undertaken at its thirty-ninth session and thereafter only once every three years, without prejudice to future decisions of the Assembly regarding the periodicity of such consideration;

(b) To request the Secretary-General, in this regard, to submit a report, including, as appropriate, proposals for further action, on the implementation of sections III to VIII of the annex to resolution 32/197 to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

DOCUMENT A/37/680/ADD.8

PART IX OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[14 December 1982]

Proposals related to subitem (i)

1. At its 37th, 40th to 44th, 46th and 47th meetings, on 16, 18, 19, 23 and 29 November and 2 and 8 December 1982, the Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to the subitem on the environment (subitem (i)). An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/37/SR.37, 40 to 44, 46 and 47).

ENVIRONMENT

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.25

2. At the 37th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.25) entitled "Remnants of war", on behalf also of Afghanistan, Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Kuwait, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Subse-

⁸⁹ A/36/419, chap. VII.

⁹⁰ See A/36/419/Add 1

quently Cuba and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

3. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated as document A/C.2/37/L.64.

4. At the 41st meeting, on 19 November, the representative of the United States of America proposed an amendment to the draft resolution by the addition of a new paragraph between operative paragraphs 4 and 5. The text of the paragraph read as follows:

“Authorizes the Secretary-General to implement the activities approved under this resolution only to the extent that they can be financed without exceeding the level of resources approved in the 1982/83 programme budget (General Assembly resolution 36/240).”

5. The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya made a statement.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee took action on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.25 and the proposed amendment thereto as follows:

(a) The amendment was rejected by 83 votes to 30, with 16 abstentions;

(b) The draft resolution (see para. 25 below, draft resolution I) was adopted by a recorded vote of 109 to none, with 25 abstentions.⁹¹ 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, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

7. At the 42nd meeting, on 19 November, statements on the draft resolution were made by the representatives of Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Argentina.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.45

8. At the 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Egypt introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.45) entitled “Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification”, on behalf of Algeria, Cape Verde, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Sweden, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon and the Upper Volta. Subsequently Bangladesh, Guinea, Liberia and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At its 44th meeting, on 29 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 25 below, draft resolution II).

*Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.46 and
A/C.2/37/L.110*

10. At the 40th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.46) entitled “International co-operation in the field of environment” on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Burundi, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Sweden and Uganda. Subsequently, Barbados joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, 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 tenth session (A/37/25, part two),

“*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/56 of 29 July 1982 on international co-operation on the environment,

“*Taking into account* the note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (A/37/394) and his note on co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States (A/37/396) and Corr.1 called for under resolution 34/186 of 18 December 1979,

“*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 36/192 of 17 December 1981, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the catalytic mandate and role of the United Nations Environment Programme and stressed the need for additional resources to be made available to the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme so that the developing countries may deal with their most serious environmental problems, such as soil degradation and deforestation, which are examples of very severe deterioration of natural resources that call for particular attention,

“*Bearing in mind* the importance that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade attaches to an ecologically sustainable development process and the need for further international

⁹¹ At the 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran stated that had he been present, he would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

co-operation in the field of the environment, and taking into account the fact that environmental considerations should be viewed in the context of national plans and priorities and development objectives of all countries, in particular the developing countries,

“1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its tenth session (A/37/25, part two);

“2. *Takes note also* of the decisions adopted by the Governing Council at that session (*ibid.*, part two, annex);

“3. *Welcomes* Governing Council decision 10/4 of 31 May 1982 on environment and development in which the Governing Council, *inter alia*, requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to identify areas for co-operation among developing countries in the field of the environment, and to identify expertise and institutions in developing countries capable of fostering that co-operation, as well as developing activities for horizontal co-operation based on such identification;

“4. *Welcomes also* Governing Council decision 10/6 of 31 May 1982, concerning ways and means of enabling the United Nations Environment Programme to assist developing countries in addressing their serious environmental problems more adequately, and decision 10/26 of 31 May 1982 concerning the provisions of a mechanism within the United Nations Environment Programme for assisting developing countries in dealing with their serious environmental problems using resources additional to those available to the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, for example, through counterpart contributions, urges Governments in a position to do so to provide assistance to that mechanism, and expresses the hope that measures to be taken pursuant to those decisions will contribute to the effective implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 36/192 and, in general, those of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade with respect to ecologically sustainable development;

“5. *Welcomes further* Governing Council decision 10/13 of 31 May 1982 by which the Governing Council approved the structure and objectives of the system-wide medium-term environment programme and took note of its general content, appeals to Governments to continue to give support to the development and implementation of the programme and to take the necessary decisions in that regard in the appropriate governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system, and urges other organizations of the United Nations system to continue their close co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme in the further refinement and implementation of the system-wide programme;

“6. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Governing Council, in its decision 10/21 of 31 May 1982, of the programme for the development and periodic review of environmental law and the measures to be taken for the early effective implementation of that programme;

“7. *Takes note* of the progress report on co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States (A/37/396 and Corr.

1, annex), and reiterates the terms of General Assembly resolution 34/186 of 18 December 1979 as a whole, including its request to all States to use the principles on the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States as guidelines and recommendations in the formulation of bilateral and multilateral agreements regarding such resources and requests the Governing Council to submit a further progress report on the implementation of resolution 34/186 to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

“8. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the conclusions of the study of the legal aspects concerning the environment related to off-shore mining and drilling within the limits of national jurisdiction, made by the Working Group of Experts on Environmental Law,⁹² recommends that Governments should consider the guidelines contained in the conclusions when formulating national legislation or undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of international agreements for the prevention of pollution of the marine environment caused by off-shore mining and drilling within the limits of national jurisdiction, and requests the Governing Council to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a progress report on the use made of those conclusions;

“9. *Invites* Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other appropriate international organizations to take into account the objectives of the World Soils Policy⁹³ in formulating relevant national policies and programmes of work;

“10. *Takes note* of Governing Council decision 10/7 of 28 May 1982 on the impacts of *apartheid* on the environment in which the Governing Council requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to give the widest circulation to his reports on the subject with a view to sensitizing the world community and promoting public awareness of the plight of the victims of *apartheid*;

“11. *Expresses* the view that arrangements for the regional presence of the United Nations Environment Programme should take fully into account the specific situations and needs of the various regions, in accordance with decision 10/2 of 31 May 1982 on the regional presence of the United Nations Environment Programme;

“12. *Expresses its appreciation* to Governments that have contributed to the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme for the first time and to those that continue to contribute generously to it, particularly those that have maintained or increased the real value of their contributions;

“13. *Expresses* its concern about the decline, in real terms, of the resources available to the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme and the increasing trend towards late payment of contributions, and reiterates its appeals to Governments to increase their contributions to the Fund and appeals to all Governments that have not yet pledged contributions to the Fund for the years 1982 and 1983 to do so as soon as possible.”

11. At its 47th meeting, on 8 December, the Committee considered draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.110, submitted by

⁹² See UNEP/GC 9/5/Add.5, annex III.

⁹³ UNEP/GC 10/5/Add.4, annex III.

Mr. George Papadatos (Greece), Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.46.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.110 (see para. 25 below, draft resolution III). In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.110, draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.46 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

13. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America.

*Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.48 and
A/C.2/37/L.86*

14. At the 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Egypt introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.48) entitled "Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification", on behalf of Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho and the Upper Volta. Subsequently Bangladesh, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Yugoslavia and the United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, 33/89 of 15 December 1978, 34/184, 34/185 of 18 December 1979 and 35/73 of 5 December 1980, dealing with various aspects of the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,"⁹⁴

"Taking note of the relevant section of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its tenth session (A/37/25, part two, chap. II, sect. G), in particular section VII of Governing Council decision 10/14 of 31 May 1982 on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (ibid., part two, annex),

"Taking into account paragraphs 8 to 10 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/56 of 29 July 1982,

"Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/37/395, annex) called for under the above-mentioned resolutions,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

"2. Expresses its deep concern at the slow implementation of the Plan of Action due to the lack of adequate financial resources and the low priority accorded desertification by affected countries in their development plans and in their bilateral and multilateral development assistance negotiations;

"3. Urges all Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental and all other organizations to augment their efforts to prevent and combat desertification in order to accelerate progress in implementing the recommendations of the Plan of Action for immediate initial action;

"4. Further urges Governments of countries affected by desertification to accord the combat of desertification high priority in their development plans and in their requests for development assistance;

"5. Calls upon the Consultative Group for Desertification Control to further intensify its efforts to assist the Executive Director in the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action."

15. At its 44th meeting, on 29 November, the Committee considered draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.86, submitted by Mr. George Papadatos (Greece), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.48.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.86 (see para. 25 below, draft resolution IV). In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.86, draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.48 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

17. Statements after the adoption of the draft resolution were made by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America.

*Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.49 and
A/C.2/37/L.103*

18. At the 40th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.49) entitled "Session of a special character of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme", on behalf of Argentina, Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Sudan, Sweden, Uganda and Yugoslavia. Subsequently Australia, Barbados, Colombia, Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 35/74 of 5 December 1980 and 36/189 of 17 December 1981, in which it decided to convene a session of a special character of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at Nairobi from 10 to 18 May 1982 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972,

"Also recalling its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, in which it declared itself convinced of the need for prompt and effective implementation by Governments and the international community of measures designed to safeguard and enhance the environment for the benefit of present and future generations of man,

"Taking into account the need to strengthen international co-operation in the field of the environment, particularly to deal with the most serious environmental problems of developing countries, in line with the goals, objectives and policy measures set out in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,"⁹⁵

"Convinced that the principles of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human

⁹⁴ A/CONF.74/36, chap. I.

⁹⁵ General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, annex.

Environment⁹⁶ are as valid today as they were in 1972, and, together with the principles adopted at Nairobi at the session of a special character, provide basic guidance for effective and sustained environment progress,

“1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its session of a special character (A/37/25, part one);

“2. *Expresses its appreciation* of the positive manner in which Governments responded to its invitation to participate in the session at the highest political level;

“3. *Recognizes* that the session of a special character represented a unique opportunity for Governments to re-emphasize their continued commitment and support to the cause of the environment and the United Nations Environment Programme;

“4. *Endorses* the Nairobi Declaration (*ibid.*, part one, annex II) in which the world community, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its commitment to the Stockholm Declaration and the Action Plan for the Human Environment,⁹⁷ as well as its support for strengthening the United Nations Environment Programme as the major catalytic instrument for global environmental co-operation, and urged all Governments and peoples of the world to discharge their historical responsibility to ensure that our planet is passed over to future generations in a condition which guarantees a life in human dignity for all;

“5. *Further endorses*:

“(a) The assessment by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its session of a special character of the major achievements and failures in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Human Environment and its conclusions that fair to good progress has been made in implementing some of the elements of the Action Plan, while in respect of other elements the record had been very modest;

“(b) The identification at the session of:

“(i) The perceptions of environmental issues which evolved over the past decade;

“(ii) The major environmental trends, potential problems and priorities for action by the United Nations system, co-ordinated by the United Nations Environment Programme, during the period 1982-1992;

“(c) The basic orientation of the United Nations Environment Programme for 1982-1992, as recommended by the Governing Council at its session of a special character;

“(d) The conclusions reached at the session with respect to the institutional arrangements for the United Nations Environment Programme;

“6. *Invites* all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to ensure that the priorities for action, agreed upon by the Governing Council at its session of a special character in section III of its resolution I (*ibid.*, annex I), are accorded high priority within their respective programmes at both the national and regional levels;

“7. *Also invites* the governing bodies of the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to integrate the major environmental trends over the next ten years effectively in their action plans, and, on the basis of those trends, in close co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme, to draw up appropriate measures for environmental protection, particularly in developing countries, with due regard to available resources;

“8. *Reiterates* the importance it attaches to the development of the Environmental Perspective to the year 2000 and beyond, considers the commission of eminent persons proposed by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its session of a special character one of the vehicles in this respect, and invites the Governing Council at its eleventh session to make, on the basis of a report by the Executive Director, concrete recommendations to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983, on the modalities for preparing the Environmental Perspective, based on a linked process of an intergovernmental committee and a commission of eminent persons;

“9. *Supports* the view expressed at the session of a special character that the human environment would greatly benefit from an international atmosphere of peace and security, free from the threat of any war;

“10. *Emphasizes* that the implementation of the priorities for action recommended by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its session of a special character requires adequate financial resources, and in view of this appeals to all Governments, particularly of developed countries, to respond positively and increase their contribution to the Fund of the Programme.”

19. At its 46th meeting, on 2 December, the Committee considered draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.103, submitted by Mr. George Papadatos (Greece), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.49.

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.103 (see para. 25 below, draft resolution V). In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.103, draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.49 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

*Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.71 and
A/C.2/37/L.97*

21. At its 43rd meeting, on 23 November, the representative of Jamaica introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.71) entitled “Study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification” on behalf of Egypt, Jamaica and the Sudan. Subsequently, Guinea joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“*Recalling* its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, 33/89 of 15 December 1978, 34/184 of 18 December 1979 and 36/191 of 17 December 1981, dealing with the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and of its financing,

“*Taking note* of the relevant section of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its tenth session (A/37/25, part two),

⁹⁶ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (United Nations publication, Sales No E.73.II.A 14), chap. I.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, chap. II

and, in particular, paragraphs 2 and 4 of section VII of Governing Council decision 10/14 of 31 May 1982 (*ibid.*, part two, annex) on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

“1. *Reiterates its appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General and the annex thereto, containing feasibility studies on additional measures of financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, prepared by a group of high-level experts;⁹⁸

“2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/37/424 and Add.1);

“3. *Expresses its disappointment* at the paucity of replies received from Governments, in response to the request made by the General Assembly in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 36/191 of 17 December 1981;

“4. *Urges* all Member States that have not yet provided their comments to the Secretary-General on the feasibility studies⁹⁹ and their concrete recommendations for the implementation of the additional measures of financing deemed practicable by the Secretary-General, as well as on the modalities for obtaining financial resources as described in paragraphs 13 to 17 of the report of the Secretary-General⁹⁸ to do so as soon as possible, but no later than 31 March 1983;

“5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to refer the experts' feasibility study and the working plan for the establishment of an international financial corporation to finance non-commercial desertification measures, annexed to his report,¹⁰⁰ to Member States and request them:

“(a) To express their views as to whether the corporation should be established along the lines suggested in the feasibility study;

“(b) To indicate whether they would be prepared to contribute towards the financing of that corporation;

“6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.”

22. At its 46th meeting, on 2 December, the Committee considered draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.97, submitted by Mr. George Papadatos (Greece), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.71.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.97 (see para. 25 below, draft resolution VI). In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.97, draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.71 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

24. The representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Bulgaria (also on behalf 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) made statements after the adoption of the draft resolution.

⁹⁸ A/36/141.

⁹⁹ A/36/141, annex.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, annex, part four.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

25. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VI below.

Draft resolution I

REMNANTS OF WAR

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3435 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 35/71 of 5 December 1980 and 36/188 of 17 December 1981 concerning the problem of remnants of war,

Recalling also decisions 80 (IV) of 9 April 1976,¹⁰¹ 101 (V) of 25 May 1977,¹⁰² 9/5 of 25 May 1981¹⁰³ and 10/8 of 28 May 1982 (A/37/25, part two, annex) of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling further resolution 32 of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,¹⁰⁴ and resolution 26/11-p of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Islamabad from 17 to 22 May 1980,¹⁰⁵

Convinced that the responsibility for the removal of the remnants of war should be borne by the countries that planted them,

Recognizing that the presence of the material remnants of war, particularly mines, on the lands of developing countries seriously impedes their development efforts and causes loss of life and property,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the problems of remnants of war (A/37/415);

2. *Regrets* that no real measures have been taken to solve the problem of remnants of war despite the various resolutions and decisions adopted thereon by the General Assembly and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Reiterates* its support of the just demands of the States affected by the implantation of mines and the presence of other remnants of war on their lands for compensation from the States responsible for those remnants;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to prepare a factual study on the problem of remnants of war, particularly mines, which would include an analysis of the following aspects of the problem:

(a) The economic and environmental problems experienced by developing countries affected by remnants of war, the losses in lives and property they have suffered, their specific demands in this respect and the extent to which the responsible States are willing to compensate the affected States and to assist them in solving the problem;

(b) The legal status of the problem;

(c) The international co-operation required to solve the problem;

(d) The role of the United Nations in this regard, including the possibility of convening a conference pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 35/71 and 36/188;

¹⁰¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/31/25)*, annex I.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, *Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/32/25)*, annex I.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/36/25 and Corr. 1)*, annex I.

¹⁰⁴ See A/31/197.

¹⁰⁵ See A/35/419-S/14129, annex

5. *Appeals* to all States, particularly those responsible for the presence of remnants of war, to co-operate with the Secretary-General in order to enable them to prepare the study requested in paragraph 4 above and to make specific and effective recommendations for solving the problem of remnants of war;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to submit the study in time for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Draft resolution II

IMPLEMENTATION IN THE SUDANO-SAHELIAN REGION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/190 of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/55 of 29 July 1982,

Noting decision 10/18 of 31 May 1982 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see A/37/25, part two, annex) and decisions 82/26 and 82/28 of 18 June 1982 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,¹⁰⁶

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, (A/37/397, annex).

Reiterating its concern about the continued negative impacts of desertification on the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region, and emphasizing again the need to accelerate the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,¹⁰⁷

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (*ibid.*);

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the progress made by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme, in assisting the Governments of the region in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in a joint venture between the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme;

3. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen further their support for the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in order to enable it to respond more adequately to the pressing needs of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region;

4. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments, agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and other organizations that have contributed to the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

5. *Urges* all Governments to respond favourably to requests for assistance from the Governments of the Sudano-Sahelian region in combating desertification;

6. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to report annually, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.

Draft resolution III

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its tenth session (A/37/25, part two),

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/56 of 29 July 1982 on international co-operation on the environment,

Taking into account the note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment A/37/394,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 36/192 of 17 December 1981, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the catalytic mandate and role of the United Nations Environment Programme¹⁰⁸ and stressed the need for additional resources to be made available to the fund of the United Nations Environment Programme so that the developing countries may deal with their most serious environmental problems, such as soil degradation and deforestation, which are examples of very severe deterioration of natural resources that call for particular attention,

Bearing in mind the importance that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade attaches to an ecologically sustainable development process and the need for further international co-operation in the field of the environment,¹⁰⁹ and taking into account the fact that environmental considerations should be viewed in the context of national plans and priorities and development objectives of both developing and developed countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its tenth session (A/37/25, part two) and the decisions contained therein (*ibid.*, part two; annex);

2. *Welcomes* decision 10/13 of 31 May 1982, by which the Governing Council approved the structure and objectives of the system-wide medium-term environment programme and took note of its general content, appeals to Governments to continue to give support to the development and implementation of the programme and to take the necessary decisions in that regard in the appropriate governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system, and urges other organizations of the United Nations system to continue their close co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme in the further refinement and implementation of the system-wide programme;

3. *Welcomes also* Governing Council decision 10/4 of 31 May 1982 entitled "Environment and development", in

¹⁰⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 6 (E/1982/16/Rev.1), annex I.*

¹⁰⁷ A/CONF.74/36, chap I

¹⁰⁸ See General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 3326 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974.

¹⁰⁹ See General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, annex, para. 41

which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to identify areas for co-operation among developing countries in the field of the environment, and to identify expertise and institutions in developing countries capable of fostering that co-operation, as well as developing activities for horizontal co-operation based on such identification;

4. Welcomes further Governing Council decisions 10/6 of 31 May 1982, concerning ways and means of enabling the United Nations Environment Programme to assist developing countries in addressing their serious environmental problems, and 10/26 of 31 May 1982, concerning the provision of a mechanism within the existing structure of the United Nations Environment Programme for assisting developing countries in dealing with their serious environmental problems using voluntary resources additional to those available to the Fund of the Programme, *inter alia*, through counterpart contributions, urges Governments in a position to do so to provide assistance to that mechanism and expresses the hope that measures to be taken pursuant to those decisions will contribute to the effective implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 36/192 and, in general, those of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade with respect to ecologically sustainable development;

5. Welcomes the adoption by the Governing Council, in its decision 10/21 of 31 May 1982, of the programme for the development and periodic review of environmental law¹¹⁰ and the measures to be taken for the early effective implementation of that programme;

6. Takes note of Governing Council decision 10/14 of 31 May 1982 on programme matters, comprising seven specific subsections, and in this context:

(a) Takes note of the progress report on co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States (A/37/396 and Corr. 1, annex), reiterates the terms of its resolution 34/186 of 18 December 1979 as a whole, and requests the Governing Council to submit a further progress report on its implementation to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

(b) Takes note of the conclusions of the study of the legal aspects concerning the environment related to offshore mining and drilling within the limits of national jurisdiction, made by the Working Group of Experts on Environmental Law,¹¹¹ and of the views of the Governments thereon,¹¹² recommends that Governments should consider the guidelines contained in the conclusions when formulating national legislation or undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of international agreements for the prevention of pollution of the marine environment caused by offshore mining and drilling within the limits of national jurisdiction, and requests the Governing Council to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a progress report on the use made of those conclusions;

(c) Takes note of the endorsement by the Governing Council, in section III of its decision 10/14, of the World Soils Policy,¹¹³ and invites Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other appropriate international organizations to take into account the objectives of

the World Soils Policy in formulating relevant national policies and programmes of work;

(d) Takes note of the action agreed by the Governing Council, in section I of its decision 10/14, on the future work with regard to the potential socio-economic impact of increased carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere;

7. Takes note of Governing Council decision 10/20 of 31 May 1982 on expansion and implementation of the regional seas programme;

8. Takes note also of Governing Council decision 10/7 of 28 May 1982 on the impact of *apartheid* on the environment aimed at promoting public awareness of the plight of the victims of *apartheid*;

9. Expresses the view that arrangements for the regional presence of the United Nations Environment Programme should take fully into account the specific situations and needs of the various regions, in accordance with Governing Council decision 10/2 of 31 May 1982 on the regional presence of the Programme;

10. Expresses its appreciation to Governments that have contributed to the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, particularly those that have maintained or increased the real value of their contributions;

11. Expresses its concern over the continued decline, in real terms, of the resources available to the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme and the increasing trend towards late payment of pledged contributions, reiterates its appeal to Governments to increase their contributions to the Fund and appeals to all Governments that have not yet pledged contributions to the Fund for the years 1982 and 1983 to do so as soon as possible.

Draft resolution IV

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977, 33/89 of 15 December 1978, 34/184, 34/185 of 18 December 1979 and 35/73 of 5 December 1980, dealing with various aspects of the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,¹¹⁴

Taking note of the relevant section of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its tenth session, (A/37/25, part two, chap. II, sect. G) in particular section VII of Governing Council decision 10/14 of 31 May 1982 on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (*ibid.*, part two, annex),

Taking into account paragraphs 8 to 10 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/56 of 29 July 1982,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/37/395, annex) called for in General Assembly resolution 35/73,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

¹¹⁰ UNEP/GC.10/5/Add 2 and Corr 2

¹¹¹ See UNEP/GC.9/5/Add 5, annex III

¹¹² See UNEP/GC 10/5, annex I

¹¹³ See UNEP/GC.10/5/Add 4, annex III

¹¹⁴ A/CONF.74/36, chap. I.

2. *Expresses its deep concern* at the slow implementation of the Plan of Action owing to the lack of adequate financial resources;

3. *Urges* all Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental and all other organizations to augment their efforts to prevent and combat desertification in order to accelerate progress in implementing the recommendations of the Plan of Action for immediate initial action;

4. *Encourages* Governments of countries affected by desertification to accord the combat of desertification high priority in their development plans and in their requests for development assistance;

5. *Calls upon* the Consultative Group for Desertification Control to intensify further its efforts to assist the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme in the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action.

Draft resolution V

SESSION OF A SPECIAL CHARACTER OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/74 of 5 December 1980 and 36/189 of 17 December 1981, in which it decided to convene a session of a special character of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at Nairobi from 10 to 18 May 1982 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, and having considered the report on the session of a special character (A/37/25, part one),

Reaffirming its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, in which it declared itself convinced of the need for prompt and effective implementation by Governments and the international community of measures designed to safeguard and enhance the environment for the benefit of present and future generations of man,

Taking into account the need to strengthen international co-operation in the field of the environment, particularly to deal with the most serious environmental problems of developing countries, in line with the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,¹¹⁵

Convinced that the principles of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment¹¹⁶ are as valid today as they were in 1972, and, together with the declaration adopted at Nairobi at the session of a special character (A/37/25, part one, annex II), provide basic guidance for effective and sustained progress in the protection and enhancement of the environment,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its session of a special character (A/37/25, part one);

2. *Expresses its appreciation* of the positive manner in

which Governments responded to its invitation to participate in the session at the highest political level;

3. *Recognizes* that the session of a special character represented a unique opportunity for Governments to re-emphasize their continued commitment and support to the cause of the environment and the United Nations Environment Programme;

4. *Endorses* the Nairobi Declaration (*ibid.*, part one, annex II), in which the world community, *inter alia*, solemnly reaffirmed its commitment to the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,¹¹⁶ and the Action Plan for the Human Environment,¹¹⁷ as well as its support for strengthening the United Nations Environment Programme as the major catalytic instrument for global environmental co-operation, and urged all Governments and peoples of the world to discharge their historical responsibility to ensure that our planet is passed over to future generations in a condition that guarantees a life in human dignity for all;

5. *Further endorses:*

(a) The assessment by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its session of a special character of the major achievements and failures in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Human Environment and its conclusions that fair to good progress had been made in implementing some of the elements of the Action Plan while, in respect of other elements, the record had been very modest;

(b) The identification at the session of:

(i) The perceptions of environmental issues that had evolved over the past decade;

(ii) The major environmental trends, potential problems and priorities for action by the United Nations system, during the period 1982-1992, co-ordinated by the United Nations Environment Programme in accordance with its catalytic mandate and role;

(c) The basic orientation of the United Nations Environment Programme for 1982-1992, as recommended by the Governing Council at its session of a special character;

(d) The conclusions reached at the session with respect to the institutional arrangements for the United Nations Environment Programme;

6. *Invites* all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to ensure that the priorities for action, agreed upon by the Governing Council at its session of a special character in section III of its resolution I (*ibid.*, part one, annex I), are accorded high priority within their respective programmes at both the national and regional levels;

7. *Also invites* the governing bodies of the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to integrate the major environmental trends over the next ten years effectively in their action plans and, on the basis of those trends, in close co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme, to draw up appropriate measures for environmental protection, particularly in developing countries, with due regard to available resources;

8. *Reiterates* the importance it attaches to the development of the Environmental Perspective to the year 2000 and beyond, and requests the Governing Council at its elev-

¹¹⁵ General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, annex.

¹¹⁶ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14 and Corr.1), chap. I.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

enth session to make, on the basis of a report by the Executive Director, concrete recommendations to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983, on the modalities for preparing the Environmental Perspective;

9. *Supports* the view expressed at the session of a special character that the human environment would greatly benefit from an international atmosphere of peace and security, free from the threat of any war;

10. *Emphasizes* that the implementation of the priorities for action recommended by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its session of a special character requires adequate financial resources and, in view of this, appeals to all Governments, particularly of developed countries, to respond positively and increase their contribution to the Fund of the Programme.

Draft resolution VI

STUDY ON FINANCING THE PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977, 33/89 of 15 December 1978, 34/184 of 18 December 1979 and 36/191 of 17 December 1981, dealing with the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and of its financing,

Taking note of the relevant section of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its tenth session (A/37/25, part two) and, in particular, paragraphs 2 and 4 of section VII of Governing Council decision 10/14 of 31 May 1982 (*ibid.*, part two, annex) on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

1. *Notes again* the report of the Secretary-General and the annex thereto, containing feasibility studies on additional measures of financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, prepared by a high-level group of experts;¹¹⁸

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and of the fact that the number of replies received from Governments in response to the request made by the General Assembly in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 36/191 of 17 December 1981 was too small to allow for preparation of the report requested of the Secretary-General in the same resolution (A/37/424 and Add.1);

3. *Urges* all Member States that have not yet provided their comments to the Secretary-General on the feasibility studies¹¹⁹ and concrete recommendations for the implementation of the additional measures of financing, as well as on the modalities for obtaining financial resources as described in the report of the Secretary-General,¹¹⁸ to do so as soon as possible;

4. *Requests again* the Secretary-General to refer the experts' feasibility study and the working plan for the establishment of an international financial corporation to finance non-commercial desertification measures, annexed to his report,¹²⁰ to Member States and to seek their views on:

(a) The establishment of the corporation;

(b) Their interest in participating financially therein;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/37/680/ADD.9*

PART X OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[7 December 1982]

Proposals related to subitem (j)

1. At its 31st, 36th and 41st to 43rd meetings, on 4, 15, 19 and 23 November 1982, the Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to the subitem on human settlements (subitem (j)). An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/37/SR.31, 36 and 41 to 43).

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.23 and A/C.2/37/L.69

2. At the 31st meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.23) entitled "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, 1987", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 35/76 of 5 December 1980 in which it expressed the view that an international year devoted to the problems of homeless people in urban and rural areas of the developing countries could be an appropriate occasion to focus the attention of the international community on those problems,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 36/71 of 4 December 1981 in which it decided, in principle, to designate 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, on the understanding that the criteria for financing and organizing international years set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 were complied with,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,¹²¹ together with the comments made thereon by the Commission on Human Settlements at its fifth session¹²² and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982 (see A/37/3 (part II), chap. IV, sect. E), and also the report of the Secretary-General on the organizational and financial aspects of holding the International Year, called for in General Assembly resolution 36/71 (A/37/527 and Add.1),

"*Taking note also* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/46 B of 30 July 1982 on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

¹¹⁸ A/36/141

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, annex; see also UNEP/GC.9/Add.1, A/35/396, annex

¹²⁰ A/36/141, annex, part IV

* Incorporating document A/37/680/Add.9/Corr 1, of 15 December 1982

¹²¹ HS/C/5/5

¹²² See E/1982/81, annex II

“*Seriously concerned* that, despite the efforts of governments at the national and local levels and of international organizations, the living conditions of the majority of the people in slums and squatter areas and rural settlements, especially in developing countries, continue to deteriorate in both relative and absolute terms,

“*Convinced* that a special effort to address this fundamental issue will strengthen overall national economic and social development, in furtherance of the goals of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,¹²³

“*Having considered* the recommendations of the Commission on Human Settlements, contained in resolution 5/14 of 7 May 1982, adopted at its fifth session (see A/37/8, annex I, sect. A), Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/46 B and the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/527 and Add.1),

“1. *Proclaims* the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

“2. *Decides* that the objective of activities before and during the Year will be to improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of some of the poor and disadvantaged by 1987, particularly in the developing countries, according to national priorities, and to demonstrate by the year 2000 ways and means of improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged;

“3. *Also decides* that special attention will be given, during the Year, and the preparations therefor, to ways and means of:

“(a) Securing renewed political commitment by the international community to the improvement of the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged, and to the provision of shelter for the homeless, particularly in the developing countries, as a matter of priority;

“(b) Consolidating and sharing all new and existing knowledge and relevant experience gained since Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held in 1976, in order to provide a full range of tested and practical alternatives for improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged and for providing shelter to the homeless;

“(c) Developing and demonstrating new approaches and methods to assist directly and to augment the present efforts of the homeless, poor and disadvantaged to secure their own shelter and in order to provide a basis for new national policies and strategies for improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged by the year 2000;

“(d) Exchanging experience and providing support among countries to meet the objectives of the Year;

“4. *Urges* that the main thrust of the specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless should take place at the national and local levels, in accordance with national plans and priorities;

“5. *Endorses* the proposals for organizing and financing the International Year contained in the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*);

“6. *Designates* the Commission on Human Settlements to act as the United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for organizing the Year and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) as the secretariat for the Year and as the lead agency for coordinating the relevant programmes and activities of other organizations and agencies concerned;

“7. *Invites* all Governments, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, including interested national institutions, to collaborate in support of the work of the Commission on Human Settlements and to make special efforts through existing and new programmes during the period 1983-1987 to help achieve the objectives and goals of the Year;

“8. *Appeals* to all Governments, especially those of developed countries, to extend generous financial and other appropriate support to the programme for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

“9. *Also appeals* to international financial institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to extend generous financial and other appropriate support to the programme for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

“10. *Recommends* that provision should be made in the agenda for each session of the Commission on Human Settlements, up to the year 1987, for such donors to indicate the nature and extent of the support which they propose to give to the programme for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

“11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, during the period 1983-1987, to submit annual reports to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the approved programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year;

“12. *Decides* to include an item entitled ‘International Year of Shelter for the Homeless’ in the provisional agenda for the regular sessions of the General Assembly during the period 1983-1987.”

3. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated as document A/C.2/37/L.63.

4. At the 43rd meeting, on 23 November, the Committee considered a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.69) submitted by Mr. George Papadatos (Greece), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.23.

5. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Jamaica, Sri Lanka, Belgium, Poland and Kenya.

6. A representative of the Budget Division made a statement and orally revised the statement on the administrative and financial implications. The revised statement was circulated as document A/C.2/37/L.83.

7. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Sri Lanka.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69 (see para. 20 below, draft resolution I).

¹²³ See General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex

9. In the light of the adoption of the draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69, draft resolution A/C.2/L.23 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

10. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement after the adoption of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.29

11. At the 36th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Saudi Arabia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.29) entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories", sponsored by Bangladesh, Morocco and Saudi Arabia. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Malaysia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

12. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated as document A/C.2/37/L.62.

13. At the 41st meeting, on 19 November, statements before the vote were made by the representatives of the German Democratic Republic, China, the United States of America, India, the United Arab Emirates, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Cuba, Guinea, Chile, Morocco (on behalf of the Arab Group), Australia and Israel.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.29 (see para. 20 below, draft resolution II) by a recorded vote of 128 to 2, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:¹²⁴

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

¹²⁴ The delegation of Fiji subsequently indicated that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Burma, Canada, Ivory Coast.

15. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Uganda.

16. At the 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the representatives of Fiji, Jordan and Sweden also made statements.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.47 and A/C.2/37/L.68

17. At the 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee had before it draft resolutions A, B and C, with the general title of "Human settlements", contained in document A/C.2/37/L.47 and sponsored by Burundi, Canada, Ecuador, Finland, Kenya, Norway, the Philippines, Sweden and Uganda. The draft resolutions read as follows:

"A

"Report of the Commission on 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 further its resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977 on institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements and 34/116 of 14 December 1979 on the strengthening of human settlements activities,

"Recalling also the principles and aims contained in the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976, and the other recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,¹²⁵ as well as those contained in resolution 4/1, entitled 'Manila Communiqué on a Human Settlements Movement', adopted on 6 May 1981 by the Commission on Human Settlements at its fourth session,¹²⁶

"Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/46 A of 27 July 1982 on international co-operation in the field of human settlements,

"Having considered the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its fifth session (A/37/8),

"1. Takes note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its fifth session;

"2. Reaffirms the importance of human settlements activities in the promotion of national, economic and social development and in the enhancement of the quality of life for the poor and disadvantaged, particularly in the developing countries;

"3. Commends the Commission on the effective manner in which it continues to discharge its mandate in assisting Governments to tackle the serious problems of human settlements development;

¹²⁵ See *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).

¹²⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/36/8), annex 1*

“4. *Urges* the Commission to continue to take account of and to provide adequate support to technical co-operation among developing countries in the formulation and implementation of its programmes on human settlements.

“B

“*Mobilization of financial resources for the development and improvement of human settlements*

“*The General Assembly,*

“*Recalling* its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977 on institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements, by which the Assembly, *inter alia*, provided for the mobilization and utilization of resources in the various regions in the field of human settlements,

“*Bearing in mind* other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including, in particular, resolutions 31/109 of 16 December 1976, 35/77 D of 5 December 1980 and 36/72 of 4 December 1981,

“*Recalling also* its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in particular paragraphs 159 and 160 thereof on the development and improvement of human settlements,

“*Considering* that human settlements policies are inseparable from the goals of social and economic development and that solutions to the problems of such settlements must, consequently, be conceived of as an integral part of the development process of individual countries and the world community,

“*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/69 A of 24 July 1981, particularly paragraphs 4 and 5 thereof on the need for adequate financing for the projected activities of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat),

“*Disturbed* by the current trends affecting the resources available for the development and improvement of human settlements, resources which are clearly insufficient to meet existing requirements,

“*Convinced* of the need for urgent action to improve the living conditions of the masses of people in human settlements, particularly in the developing countries,

“*Recognizing* that such action is primarily the responsibility of Governments at the national and local levels,

“*Recognizing further* that the international community should provide, both at the global and regional levels, encouragement and support to Governments determined to take effective action to ameliorate conditions, especially for the most disadvantaged, in rural and urban human settlements,

“1. *Expresses* its appreciation to those Governments that have so far made financial contributions to the activities of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

“2. *Urges* recipient countries, consistent with their own national priorities, to give consideration to allocating an appropriate portion of the development aid resources they receive from multilateral sources to the specific financing of national projects for the development and improvement of human settlements;

“3. *Further urges* donor and recipient countries to give consideration to the utilization of parts of bilateral assistance funds for the financing of human settlements activities of interest to them;

“4. *Appeals* to international and regional financial institutions to allocate an appropriate portion of their development aid resources to the development and improvement of human settlements in the developing countries, in accordance with the priorities of the recipient countries;

“5. *Reiterates* its urgent appeal to States, particularly developed countries and others in a position to do so, to contribute and, if possible, to increase their contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in support of the activities of the Centre.

“C

“*Co-ordination of human settlements programmes within the United Nations system*

“*The General Assembly,*

“*Recalling* its resolution 35/77 C of 5 December 1980, in which it invited the Secretary-General to arrange, in consultation with the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to participate in all aspects of the work of that Committee and its subsidiary machinery,

“*Recalling also* section III, paragraphs 5 (a) and (b), of its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, in which it called upon the Centre to ensure the harmonization at the intersecretariat level of human settlements programmes planned and carried out by the United Nations system and to assist the Commission on Human Settlements in co-ordinating human settlements activities in the United Nations system, to keep them under review and to assess their effectiveness,

“*Recalling*, in particular, section VI, paragraph 4, of its resolution 32/162, in which it decided that the existing mechanisms of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination must be strengthened to ensure that co-ordination in the field of human settlements is effective throughout the United Nations system,

“*Convinced* that the implementation of the mandates of the Commission on Human Settlements and the Centre with respect to the co-ordination and harmonization of human settlements activities in the United Nations system can be most efficiently assured through the Centre's participation in all aspects of the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary machinery,

“*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/46 A of 27 July 1982, particularly operative paragraph 3 thereof,

“1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to accelerate his efforts to arrange consultations with the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, with a view to arranging for the Centre to participate in all aspects of the work of the Committee and its subsidiary machinery and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the results of those efforts;

“2. *Urges* the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to accelerate their efforts to achieve greater harmonization and co-ordination of human settlements ac-

tivities in the United Nations system, in accordance with their respective mandates under General Assembly resolution 32/162, and calls on the appropriate specialized agencies and other bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Commission and the Centre in those efforts.’’

18. At the same meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.68) submitted by Mr. George Papadatos (Greece), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.47. In the light of the submission of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.68, draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.47 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

19. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.68 (see para. 20 below, draft resolutions III A, B and C).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

20. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I, II and III A, B and C below.

Draft resolution I

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/76 of 5 December 1980 in which it expressed the view that an international year devoted to the problems of homeless people in urban and rural areas of the developing countries could be an appropriate occasion to focus the attention of the international community on those problems,

Recalling also its resolution 36/71 of 4 December 1981, in which it decided, in principle, to designate 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, on the understanding that the criteria for financing and organizing international years set out in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 were complied with,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,¹²⁷ together with the comments made thereon by the Commission on Human Settlements at its fifth session¹²⁸ and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982 (see A/37/3 (part II), chap. IV, sect. E), and also the report of the Secretary-General on the organizational and financial aspects of holding the International Year (A/37/527 and Add.1), called for in General Assembly resolution 36/71,

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/46 B of 27 July 1982 on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Seriously concerned that, despite the efforts of Governments at the national and local levels and of international organizations, the living conditions of the majority of the people in slums and squatter areas and rural settlements, especially in developing countries, continue to deteriorate in both relative and absolute terms,

Convinced that a special effort to address this fundamental issue will strengthen overall national economic and social development, in furtherance of the goals of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,¹²⁹

Having considered the recommendations of the Commission on Human Settlements, contained in its resolution 5/14 of 7 May 1982 (see A/37/8, annex I, sect. A), Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/46 B and the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/527 and Add.1),

1. *Proclaims* the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

2. *Decides* that the objectives of activities before and during the Year will be to improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of some of the poor and disadvantaged by 1987, particularly in the developing countries, according to national priorities, and to demonstrate by the year 2000 ways and means of improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged;

3. *Also decides* that special attention will be given, during the Year and the preparations therefor, to ways and means of:

(a) Securing renewed political commitment by the international community to the improvement of the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged and to the provision of shelter for the homeless, particularly in the developing countries, as a matter of priority;

(b) Consolidating and sharing all new and existing knowledge and relevant experience gained since Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held in 1976,¹³⁰ in order to provide a full range of tested and practical alternatives for improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged and for providing shelter to the homeless;

(c) Developing and demonstrating new approaches and methods to assist directly and augment the present efforts of the homeless, poor and disadvantaged to secure their own shelter and in order to provide a basis for new national policies and strategies for improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged by the year 2000;

(d) Exchanging experience and providing support among countries to meet the objectives of the Year (see A/37/527, sect. V);

4. *Urges* that the main thrust of the specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year should take place at the national and local levels, in accordance with national plans and priorities;

5. *Endorses* in principle the programme for the Year contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/527 and Add.1), on the understanding that the criteria for financing and organizing international years set forth in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 will be complied with and on the understanding that the programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year will be adjusted in accordance with the availability of voluntary contributions;

¹²⁹ See General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, annex, paras 159 and 160.

¹³⁰ See *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).

¹²⁷ HS/C/5/5.

¹²⁸ See E/1982/81, annex II

6. *Designates* the Commission on Human Settlements, in the framework of its regular sessions, to act as the United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for organizing the Year and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) as the secretariat for the Year and as the lead agency for co-ordinating the relevant programmes and activities of other organizations and agencies concerned;

7. *Recommends* that the Commission on Human Settlements should review annually the objectives, strategies and criteria for the Year, as well as the guidelines referred to in paragraph 1 of Commission resolution 5/14 (see A/37/8, annex I, sect. A);

8. *Invites* all Governments, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, including interested national institutions, to collaborate in support of the work of the Commission on Human Settlements and to make special efforts through existing and new programmes during the period 1983-1987 to help achieve the objectives and goals of the Year (see A/37/527, sect. V);

9. *Appeals* to all Governments, especially those of developed countries and others in a position to do so, to extend generous financial and other appropriate support to the programme for the Year;

10. *Also appeals* to international financial institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to extend generous financial and other appropriate support to the programme for the Year;

11. *Recommends* that provision should be made in the agenda for each session of the Commission on Human Settlements, up to the year 1987, for such donors to indicate the nature and extent of the support which they propose to give to the programme for the Year;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the approved programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless".

Draft resolution II

LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976¹³¹ and the relevant recommendations for national action¹³² 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 Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,¹³³

Recalling further its resolution 36/73 of 4 December 1981,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (A/37/238);

2. *Takes note also* of the statement made by the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization see (A/C.2/37/SR.31, para. 86);

3. *Expresses its alarm* at the deterioration in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 as a result of the Israeli occupation;

4. *Affirms* that the Israeli occupation is contradictory to the basic requirements for the social and economic development of the Palestinian people in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip;

5. *Affirms also* that the exercise by the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination is a prerequisite for their social and economic development in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967;

6. *Calls upon* the Israeli occupation authorities to give United Nations bodies and experts access to the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967;

7. *Recognizes* the need for a comprehensive report on the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive report on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories.

Draft resolution III

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

A

Report of the Commission on 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 of 19 December 1977 on institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements and 34/116 of 14 December 1979 on the strengthening of human settlements activities,

Recalling further the principles and aims contained in the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976,¹³⁴ and the other recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,¹³⁵ as well as those contained in resolution 4/1, entitled "Manila Communiqué on a Human Settlements Movement", adopted on 6 May 1981 by the Commission on Human Settlements,¹³⁶

¹³¹ *Ibid.*, chap. I.

¹³² *Ibid.*, chap. II.

¹³³ *Ibid.*, chap. III.

¹³⁴ *Ibid.*, chap. I.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, chaps. II and III.

¹³⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/36/8)*, annex I, sect. A.

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/46 A of 27 July 1982 on international co-operation in the field of human settlements,

Having considered the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its fifth session (A/37/8),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its fifth session;
2. *Reaffirms* the importance of human settlements activities in the promotion of national, economic and social development and in the enhancement of the quality of life for the poor and the disadvantaged, particularly in the developing countries;
3. *Commends* the Commission on Human Settlements on the effective manner in which it continues to discharge its mandate in assisting Governments to tackle the serious problems of human settlements development;
4. *Urges* the Commission on Human Settlements to continue to take account of and to provide adequate support to technical co-operation among developing countries in the formulation and implementation of its programmes on human settlements.

B

Mobilization of financial resources for the development and improvement of human settlements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977 on institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements, by which it, *inter alia*, provided for the mobilization and utilization of resources in the various regions in the field of human settlements,

Bearing in mind other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including, in particular, resolutions 31/109 of 16 December 1976, 35/77 D of 5 December 1980 and 36/72 of 4 December 1981,

Recalling also its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, containing the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in particular paragraphs 159 and 160 thereof on the development and improvement of human settlements,

Considering that human settlements policies are inseparable from the goals of social and economic development and that solutions to the problems of such settlements must, consequently, be conceived of as an integral part of the development process of individual countries and the world community,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/69 A of 24 July 1981, particularly paragraphs 4 and 5 thereof on the need for adequate financing for the projected activities of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat),

Disturbed by the current trends affecting the resources available for the development and improvement of human settlements, resources which are clearly insufficient to meet existing requirements,

Convinced of the need for urgent action to improve the living conditions of the masses of people in human settlements, particularly in the developing countries,

Recognizing that such action is primarily the responsibility of Governments at the national and local levels,

Recognizing further that the international community should provide, both at the global and regional levels, encouragement and support to Governments determined to take effective action to ameliorate conditions, especially for the most disadvantaged, in rural and urban human settlements,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments that have so far made financial contributions to the activities of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

2. *Urges* recipient countries, consistent with their own national priorities, to give consideration to allocating an appropriate portion of the development aid resources that they receive from multilateral sources to the specific financing of national projects for the development and improvement of human settlements;

3. *Further urges* donor and recipient countries to give consideration to the utilization of parts of bilateral assistance funds for the financing of human settlements activities of interest to them;

4. *Appeals* to international and regional financial institutions to allocate an appropriate portion of their development aid resources to the development and improvement of human settlements in the developing countries, in accordance with the priorities of the recipient countries;

5. *Reiterates* its urgent appeal to States, particularly developed countries and others in a position to do so, to contribute and, if possible, to increase their contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in support of the activities of the Centre.

C

Co-ordination of human settlements programmes within the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/77 C of 5 December 1980, in which it invited the Secretary-General to arrange, in consultation with the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to participate in all aspects of the work of that Committee and its subsidiary machinery,

Recalling also section III, paragraphs 5 (a) and (b), of its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, in which it called upon the Centre to ensure the harmonization at the intersecretariat level of human settlements programmes planned and carried out by the United Nations system and to assist the Commission on Human Settlements in co-ordinating human settlements activities in the United Nations system, to keep them under review and to assess their effectiveness,

Recalling, in particular, section VI, paragraph 4, of its resolution 32/162, in which it decided that the existing mechanisms of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination must be strengthened to ensure that co-ordination in the field of human settlements is effective throughout the United Nations system,

Convinced that the implementation of the mandates of the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements with respect to the co-ordination and harmonization of human settlements activities in the United Nations system can be most efficiently assured through the Centre's participation in all aspects of

the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary machinery,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/46 A of 27 July 1982, particularly paragraph 3 thereof,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to accelerate his efforts to arrange consultations with the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, with a view to arranging for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to participate in all aspects of the work of the Committee and its subsidiary machinery in order to strengthen the co-ordination of human settlements programmes within the United Nations system, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the results of those efforts;

2. *Urges* the Commission on Human Settlements and the Centre to accelerate their efforts to achieve greater harmonization and co-ordination of human settlements activities in the United Nations system, in accordance with their respective mandates under General Assembly resolution 32/162, and calls upon the appropriate specialized agencies and other bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Commission and the Centre in those efforts.

DOCUMENT A/37/680/ADD.10

PART XI OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[18 December 1982]

Proposals related to subitems (k) and (l)

1. At its 47th and 48th meetings, on 8 and 13 December 1982, the Second Committee adopted a decision pertaining to the subitem on effective mobilization and integration of women in development (subitem (k)) and considered the proposals pertaining to long-term trends in economic development (subitem (l)). An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/37/SR.47 and 48). No proposal pertaining to the subitem on the United Nations Special Fund (subitem (m)) was submitted.

DECISION PERTAINING TO THE EFFECTIVE MOBILIZATION AND INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

2. At its 48th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee, on the proposal of its Chairman, decided to recommend that the General Assembly should take note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/381) (see para. 8 below).

PROPOSALS PERTAINING TO LONG-TERM TRENDS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

3. By its decision 1982/172 of 29 July 1982, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit the draft resolution entitled 'Long-term trends in world economic and social development' to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session for consideration and appropriate action. The draft resolution, which the Committee had before it in document A/C.2/37/L.8, read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 3508 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which it initiated within the United Nations

system analytical work relating to the examination of long-term trends in world economic and social development,

"Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, which laid the foundations for the new international economic order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

"Recalling also that its resolution 34/57 of 29 November 1979, its decision 36/423 of 4 December 1981 and Economic and Social Council decision 1981/200 of 2 November 1981 call for a review of the progress made in the implementation of resolution 34/57 at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly, and taking note of Council decision 1982/172 of 29 July 1982,

"Drawing attention to the need to strengthen and expand international co-operation for development, made most urgent by the long-term implications of prevailing economic and social conditions and trends in the world economy and in the economies of the developing countries in particular,

"Reaffirming the relevance of long-term perspectives for providing impetus to policies and decision-making processes in relation to development strategies and economic co-operation on a national, regional and global scale,

"Bearing in mind the views expressed by the Committee for Development Planning at its sixteenth session,¹³⁷ particularly the view that long-term perspectives should serve as a coherent framework for concerted policy action with a focus on facilitating the implementation of the policy measures specified in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on an overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 (A/37/211 and Corr.1, 2 and 4 and Add.1) and of the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/57;

"2. Welcomes the contributions of Members States and of the United Nations organizations, organs and bodies concerned to the implementation of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/57 and of Economic and Social Council decision 1981/200;

"3. Decides that the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 shall be reviewed and updated on a triennial basis, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare the next comprehensive report on the socio-economic perspective in 1985, with the assistance of the Committee for Development Planning and in consultation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system, and to submit it to the

¹³⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 2 (E/1980/3)*, para. 159.

General Assembly at its fortieth session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985;

“4. *Invites* the Committee for Development Planning to take fully into account in the regular conduct of its future work the content of the report on an overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000;

“5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session an item entitled ‘Long-term trends in economic development’;

“6. *Calls upon* all States, as well as the United Nations organizations, organs and bodies concerned, to contribute in their respective areas of competence to the implementation of the present resolution.”

4. At its 47th meeting, on 8 December, the Committee had before it and considered a draft resolution entitled “Long-term trends in economic development” (A/C.2/37/L.116), submitted by Mr. George Papadatos (Greece), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/37/L.8.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.116 (see para. 7 below).

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria (also on behalf 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), and the representative of the United States of America.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

LONG-TERM TRENDS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3508 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which it initiated within the United Nations system analytical work relating to the examination of long-term trends in world economic and social development,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, which laid the foundations for the new international economic order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Recalling also that its resolution 34/57 of 29 November 1979, its decision 36/423 of 4 December 1981 and Economic and Social Council decision 1981/200 of 2 November 1981 call for a review by the General Assembly of the progress made in the implementation of resolution 34/57, and taking note of Council decision 1982/172 of 29 July 1982,

Drawing attention to the need to strengthen and expand international co-operation for development, made most urgent by the long-term implications of prevailing economic and social conditions and trends in the world economy and in the economies of the developing countries in particular,

Reaffirming the relevance of long-term perspectives for providing impetus to policies and decision-making processes in relation to development strategies and economic co-operation on a national, regional and global scale,

Bearing in mind the views expressed by the Committee for Development Planning at its sixteenth session,¹³⁸ particularly the view that long-term perspectives should serve as a coherent framework for concerted policy action with a focus on facilitating the implementation of the policy measures specified in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Conscious of the importance of protecting international economic relations from the negative consequences of political tensions and of strengthening confidence among nations in their economic co-operation by placing this co-operation on a long-term stable basis,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on an overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 (A/37/211 and Corr.1, 2 and 4 and Add.1) and of the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/57;

2. *Welcomes* the contributions of Member States and of the United Nations organizations, organs and bodies concerned to the implementation of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/57 and of Economic and Social Council decision 1981/200;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare the next comprehensive report on the socio-economic perspective in 1985, with the assistance of the Committee for Development Planning and in consultation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fortieth session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985;

4. *Decides* that the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 should be revised and updated so that it can serve as background material in the process of the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

5. *Invites* the Committee for Development Planning to take fully into account in the regular conduct of its future work the content of the report on an overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled “Long-term trends in economic development” and to take a decision at that session regarding the advisability and periodicity of the submission of future comprehensive reports;

7. *Calls upon* all States, as well as the United Nations organizations, organs and bodies concerned, to contribute

¹³⁸ *Ibid.*

in their respective areas of competence to the implementation of the present resolution.

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8. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

EFFECTIVE MOBILIZATION AND INTEGRATION OF WOMEN
IN DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the preparation of a world survey on the role of women in development (A/37/381).

DOCUMENT A/37/680/ADD.11

PART XII OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[18 December 1982]

Proposals related to subitem (n)

1. At its 43rd and 50th meetings, on 23 November and 17 December 1982, the Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to the subitem on new and renewable sources of energy (subitem (n)). An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/37/SR.43 and 50).

NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.74 and Rev.1

2. At the 43rd meeting, on 23 November, the representative of Bangladesh (on behalf of States Members which are members of the Group of 77) introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.74) entitled "Immediate implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy". The draft resolution 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 resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

"Recalling further its resolutions 33/148 of 20 December 1978, 34/190 of 18 December 1979 and 35/204 of 16 December 1980 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2119 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977, 1978/61 of 3 August 1978 and 1979/66 of 3 August 1979 and decision 1980/187 of 25 July 1980, regarding the convening and preparation of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy,

"Convinced of the importance of developing new and renewable sources of energy in order to contribute to meeting requirements for continued economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries, through, inter alia, the transition from the present international economy based primarily on hydrocarbons to one based increasingly on new and renewable sources of energy,

"Reaffirming that the primary responsibility for promoting the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy rests with individual countries, that in this regard international co-operation is indispensable and should be directed to assist and support national efforts, that developed countries bear a special responsibility to contribute actively to this end and that other countries in a position to do so should also continue to promote efforts in this regard,

"Further reaffirming that the United Nations system should fully participate in and support the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy¹³⁹ through adequate institutional arrangements and additional and adequate resources, and that it is imperative to increase the responsiveness of the system in this respect,

"Cognizant of the need to take urgent and concerted measures for the mobilization of additional and adequate resources necessary for the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and of ensuring for this purpose the co-operation and effective co-ordination of the activities of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as of all specialized agencies and institutions in the field of new and renewable sources of energy,

"Recalling its resolution 36/193 of 17 December 1981, in which it, inter alia, endorsed the Nairobi Programme of Action, urged all Governments, as well as organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to take effective action for the implementation of the Programme, and stressed the necessity for taking, at its thirty-seventh session, the final decision on adequate institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Programme,

"Taking note of the report of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (A/37/47 and Corr.1), which met at Rome from 7 to 18 June 1982,

"Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General called for under General Assembly resolution 36/193 (A/37/574),

"Emphasizing the importance of the subregional, regional and interregional efforts for implementing the Nairobi Programme of Action,

"I

"Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

"1. Reaffirms the significance and the importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development

¹³⁹ Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 81 I 24), chap. I, sect. A

and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, and calls for the early and effective implementation of the Programme as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 36/193;

“2. *Expresses its appreciation and thanks* to the Government and people of Italy for the excellent facilities and generous hospitality provided for the session of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held at Rome from 7 to 18 June 1982;

“3. *Expresses deep regret* that the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy did not succeed in its fundamental purpose of the immediate launching of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, as called for under Section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 36/193;

“4. *Endorses* the proposals and recommendations made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on action-oriented plans and programmes for carrying out the Nairobi Programme of Action¹⁴⁰ and calls for their early implementation;

“5. *Requests* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to participate fully in and support the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, in the short-term, medium-term and long-term context, in particular for the benefit of developing countries in accordance with their national plans and priorities;

“6. *Calls upon* all specialized intergovernmental organizations and institutions in the field of new and renewable sources of energy to extend their co-operation in the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

“7. *Invites* all non-governmental organizations concerned, in both the developing and developed countries, to support and contribute to the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

“II

“*Intergovernmental Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy*

“1. *Decides* to establish an Intergovernmental Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, which shall be open to the participation of all States as full members;

“2. *Endorses* the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy that representation of Member States in the Committee should be at a high level;

“3. *Decides* that the Intergovernmental Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy shall meet once a year;

“4. *Decides also* that the Committee shall submit its reports and recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which may transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary;

“5. *Decides* that the Committee shall, *inter alia*, undertake the following functions:

“(a) Recommending policy guidelines for different organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system in regard to new and renewable sources

of energy, on the basis of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

“(b) Formulating and recommending action-oriented plans and programmes for carrying out the Nairobi Programme of Action in accordance with the priorities identified in paragraphs 47 to 56 of that Programme;

“(c) Keeping under review and modifying as may be necessary the priorities established in paragraphs 47 to 56 of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

“(d) Reviewing and assessing trends and policy measures related to the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy, with a view to increasing their contributions to meeting future overall energy requirements;

“(e) Promoting the mobilization of the resources required in the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

“(f) Recommending guidelines to the financial organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the financing of the activities related to the implementation of the measures of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and helping ensure the implementation of the measures listed in section III of the Programme relating to financial resources;

“(g) Monitoring the implementation and helping ensure co-ordination of the measures established in the Nairobi Programme of Action as well as of the activities of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the field of new and renewable sources of energy;

“(h) Being informed of, drawing upon and contributing to the work and expertise of governmental and other intergovernmental institutions in the field of new and renewable sources of energy;

“(i) Reviewing the activities of the United Nations system in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and where necessary making recommendations on the adaptation of the Programme;

“6. *Decides* that the Committee shall hold a one-week organizational session early in 1983 and its first regular session in the second quarter of 1983;

“7. *Invites* all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to participate actively in the work of the Committee;

“8. *Invites also* all concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in the work of the Committee;

“III

“*Secretariat for new and renewable sources of energy*

“1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a separate and organizationally distinct secretariat entity which shall deal specifically with new and renewable sources of energy;

“2. *Decides* that the secretariat entity shall be provided with adequate resources to enable it to discharge its functions effectively, and that it shall be located at United Nations Headquarters and be headed by an Assistant Secretary-General;

¹⁴⁰ A/AC 215/5.

“3. *Decides* that the secretariat entity shall assist the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in fulfilling responsibilities assigned to him in the Nairobi Programme of Action and shall, *inter alia*, undertake the following functions:

“(a) Providing support to the Intergovernmental Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy under paragraph 60 of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

“(b) Assisting the Director-General in the co-ordination functions assigned to him in paragraph 63 of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

“(c) Co-ordinating activities at the secretariat level relating to new and renewable sources of energy within the United Nations system;

“(d) Developing and implementing work programmes in accordance with the specific requirements of the Committee;

“(e) Serving as a focal point for information on multilateral, bilateral and other programmes in the area of new and renewable sources of energy;

“(f) Monitoring and reporting on resources for the financing of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

“(g) Assisting in promoting the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy, in particular in promoting and facilitating responsiveness by all appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, especially to the specific needs and requirements of the developing countries;

“(h) Assisting in identifying areas for consultative meetings and providing services and co-ordination for such meetings;

“IV

“Mobilization of resources for new and renewable sources of energy

“1. *Stresses* that an early implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action requires urgent mobilization of additional and adequate resources;

“2. *Calls*, to this end, for an urgent implementation of the measures for the mobilization of financial resources as enumerated in paragraphs 76 to 95 of the Nairobi Programme of Action, as well as in paragraphs 93, 94 and 96 to 101 of the report of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and calls upon all countries, particularly the developed countries, for the provision of additional and adequate financial resources to the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

“3. *Stresses* the significant role which consultative meetings, as called for under paragraph 91 of the Nairobi Programme of Action and paragraph 98 of the report of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, can play in the mobilization of additional financial resources for new and renewable sources of energy, and the need for the convening of such meetings in this field, at the global, regional, subregional and national levels, by multilateral and bilateral donors and interested recipient countries;

“4. *Emphasizes* the need to provide proper guidelines for the concerned parties to such consultative meetings

and proper preparations for them and, to this end, reiterates the role which the United Nations must play at the national level through the resident co-ordinators of the United Nations Development Programme, at the request of the countries concerned, at the regional level through the regional commissions and, at the global level, through the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, by the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

“5. *Further emphasizes* the need to establish an energy affiliate with a rational decision-making structure within the World Bank for the development of the energy resources of developing countries, and to direct specific and additional resources through such multilateral financing channels as the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration and the Energy Account of the United Nations Development Programme;

“V

“Co-ordination within the United Nations system

“1. *Reiterates* the call made in its resolution 36/193 for enhancing co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system, in the field of new and renewable sources of energy;

“2. *Reaffirms* the role of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, within the framework of his mandate as defined in General Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 33/202 of 29 January 1979 and paragraph 63 of the Nairobi Programme of Action, in providing overall co-ordination in the field of new and renewable sources of energy within the United Nations system;

“3. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy regarding the establishment of an appropriate mechanism for co-ordination, and requests the Director-General to convene an *ad hoc* interagency meeting in early 1983 in order to establish an *ad hoc* interagency group and to define its terms of reference;

“4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the Nairobi Programme of Action, the conclusions and recommendations of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and the provisions of the present resolution, to submit a report to the Intergovernmental Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its first regular session in 1983 which will contain, *inter alia*, practical proposals regarding:

“(a) Guidelines for the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, on the preparation and convening of consultative meetings;

“(b) Ways and means of improving the effectiveness of interagency co-ordination through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in the field of new and renewable sources of energy;

“(c) Further ways and means of mobilizing financial resources for new and renewable sources of energy;

“VI

“Regional and subregional action

“*Reiterates* that the regional Commissions shall perform a major role, at the regional level, in promoting the development and utilization of new and renewable sources

of energy, as defined in paragraph 71 of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

“VII

“Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983, on the implementation of the present resolution.”

3. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated as document A/C.2/37/L.98.

4. At the 50th meeting, on 17 December, the representative of Bangladesh (on behalf of States Members which are members of the Group of 77 and also on behalf of Denmark) introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.74/Rev.1) entitled “Immediate implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy”.

5. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the revised draft resolution was circulated as document A/C.2/37/L.98/Rev.1.

6. At the same meeting, after statements by the representatives of Denmark and the United States of America, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.74/Rev.1 (see para. 8 below) by a recorded vote of 108 to 9, with no abstentions. The voting was as follows:¹⁴¹

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Abstentions: None.

7. At the same meeting, after the adoption of the revised draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria (also on behalf 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), Kenya, Liberia, the United States of America, Japan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, the Lao People's Republic, Turkey and Nepal.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF 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 also its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further its resolutions 33/148 of 20 December 1978, 34/190 of 18 December 1979 and 35/204 of 16 December 1980 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2119 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977, 1978/61 of 3 August 1978 and 1979/66 of 3 August 1979 and Council decision 1980/187 of 25 July 1980 regarding the convening of and preparation for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy,

Convinced of the importance of developing new and renewable sources of energy in order to contribute to meeting requirements for continued economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries, through, *inter alia*, the transition from the present international economy based primarily on hydrocarbons to one based increasingly on new and renewable sources of energy,

Reaffirming that the primary responsibility for promoting the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy rests with individual countries, that in this regard international co-operation is indispensable and should be directed to assist and support national efforts, that developed countries bear a special responsibility to contribute actively to this end and that other countries in a position to do so should also continue to promote efforts in this regard,

Further reaffirming that the United Nations system should fully participate in and support the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy¹⁴² through adequate institutional arrangements and additional and adequate resources, and that it is imperative to increase the responsiveness of the system in this respect,

Cognizant of the need to take urgent and concerted measures for the mobilization of additional and adequate resources necessary for the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy and to ensure for this purpose the co-operation and effective co-ordination

¹⁴¹ Subsequently, the delegations of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Nepal and Sri Lanka stated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour of the revised draft resolution.

¹⁴² *Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.24), chap. I, sect. A.

of the activities of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as of all specialized agencies and institutions in the field of new and renewable sources of energy,

Recalling that specialized intergovernmental organizations and institutions in the field of new and renewable sources of energy are invited to extend their co-operation in order to strengthen the co-operative action of the international community and to ensure that further resources are made available for the development of new and renewable sources of energy, that national private entities in interested countries, as appropriate, have a role to play and that, in certain countries, non-governmental entities will also have a significant role to play,

Recalling its resolution 36/193 of 17 December 1981, in which it, *inter alia*, endorsed the Nairobi Programme of Action, urged all Governments, as well as organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to take effective action for the implementation of the Programme and stressed the necessity for taking, at its thirty-seventh session, the final decision on adequate institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Programme,

Emphasizing the importance of the subregional, regional and interregional efforts for implementing the Nairobi Programme of Action,

Taking note of the report of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (A/37/47 and Corr. 1), which met in Rome from 7 to 18 June 1982,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General called for under General Assembly resolution 36/193 (A/37/574),

I

Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

1. *Reaffirms* the significance and the importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and calls for the early and effective implementation of the Programme as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 36/193;

2. *Expresses its appreciation and thanks* to the Government and people of Italy for the excellent facilities and generous hospitality provided for the session of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held in Rome from 7 to 18 June 1982;

3. *Notes with regret* that the Committee did not fully succeed in its fundamental purpose of the immediate launching of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, as called for under section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 36/193;

4. *Decides* that the proposals and recommendations made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on action-oriented plans and programmes for carrying out the Nairobi Programme of Action¹⁴³ provide a useful framework for agency and inter-agency follow-up to the Programme within the United Nations system;

5. *Requests* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to participate fully in and support the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action,

in the short-term, medium-term and long-term context, in particular for the benefit of developing countries in accordance with their national plans and priorities;

6. *Calls upon* all specialized intergovernmental organizations and institutions in the field of new and renewable sources of energy to extend their co-operation in the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

7. *Invites* all non-governmental organizations concerned, in both the developing and developed countries, to support and contribute to the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

II

Intergovernmental Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

1. *Decides* to establish an intergovernmental Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, which shall be open to the participation of all States as full members;

2. *Endorses* the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy that representation of Member States in the Committee should be at a high level;

3. *Decides* that the Committee shall meet once every two years in even years, but that, exceptionally, it shall hold its first regular session in the second quarter of 1983;

4. *Decides also* that the Committee shall submit its reports and recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which may transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary;

5. *Decides* that the Committee shall assist the General Assembly in, *inter alia*, the following functions:

(a) Recommending policy guidelines for different organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system in regard to new and renewable sources of energy, on the basis of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

(b) Formulating and recommending action-oriented plans and programmes for carrying out the Nairobi Programme of Action in accordance with the priorities identified in paragraphs 47 to 56 thereof;

(c) Keeping under review and modifying as may be necessary the priorities established in paragraphs 47 to 56 of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

(d) Reviewing and assessing trends and policy measures related to the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy, with a view to increasing their contributions to meeting future overall energy requirements;

(e) Promoting the mobilization of the resources required in the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

(f) Recommending guidelines to the financial organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the financing of the activities related to the implementation of the measures of the Nairobi Programme of Action and helping ensure the implementation of the measures listed in section III of the Programme relating to financial resources;

(g) Monitoring the implementation and helping ensure co-ordination of the measures established in the Nairobi Programme of Action as well as of the activities of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the field of new and renewable sources of energy;

¹⁴³ A/AC.215/5

(h) Being informed of, drawing upon and contributing to the work and expertise of governmental and other inter-governmental institutions in the field of new and renewable sources of energy;

(i) Reviewing the activities of the United Nations system in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action and, where necessary, making recommendations on the adaptation of the Programme;

6. *Invites* all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to participate actively in the work of the Committee;

7. *Invites also* all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to participate in the work of the Committee;

III

Secretariat for new and renewable sources of energy

1. *Welcomes* in principle the report of the Secretary-General on secretariat support arrangements on the subject of new and renewable sources of energy (A/37/574, paras. 5-14);

2. *Decides* that the secretariat support arrangements should include both co-ordination functions and support services for the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy:

(a) The co-ordination function shall comprise:

(i) Assisting the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in the co-ordination functions assigned to him in paragraph 63 of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

(ii) Co-ordinating activities at the secretariat level relating to new and renewable sources of energy within the United Nations system;

(iii) Assisting in promoting the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy, in particular in promoting and facilitating responsiveness by all appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, especially to the specific needs and requirements of the developing countries;

(iv) Assisting in identifying areas for consultative meetings and providing services and co-ordination for such meetings;

(b) The secretariat support services for the Committee shall comprise:

(i) Providing support to the Committee in accordance with paragraph 60 of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

(ii) Developing and implementing work programmes in accordance with the specific requirements of the Committee;

(iii) Serving as a focal point for information on multilateral, bilateral and other programmes in the area of new and renewable sources of energy;

(iv) Monitoring and reporting on resources for the financing of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide such support arrangements in the office of the Director-General,

through the appointment of a special co-ordinator, and in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat through the establishment of a small, separate and identifiable unit;

IV

Mobilization of resources for new and renewable sources of energy

1. *Emphasizes* that the early implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action requires the mobilization of additional and adequate resources and that each country will continue to bear the main responsibility for the development of its new and renewable sources of energy, which will require vigorous measures for a fuller mobilization of its domestic financial and other resources;

2. *Calls*, to this end, for the urgent implementation of the measures for the mobilization of financial resources, as enumerated in paragraphs 76 to 95 of the Nairobi Programme of Action, as well as in paragraphs 93, 94 and 96 to 102 of the report of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and calls upon all countries, particularly the developed countries and other countries in a position to do so, for the provision of additional and adequate financial resources to the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

3. *Stresses* the significant role which consultative meetings, as called for in paragraph 91 of the Nairobi Programme of Action and paragraph 98 of the report of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, can play in the mobilization of additional financial resources for new and renewable sources of energy, and decides that they should be convened in this field, as required, by the appropriate entities in the United Nations system, with the participation of multilateral and bilateral donors and interested recipient countries, at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, within the framework of the Nairobi Programme of Action, taking into account national plans and priorities and operating on a non-discriminatory basis;

4. *Emphasizes* that such meetings should be consistent with existing procedures, for example, along the lines of the round-tables held by the United Nations Development Programme and the consultative groups convened by the World Bank, and reiterates the role which the United Nations system must continue to play at the national level through the resident co-ordinators of the United Nations Development Programme, at the request of the countries concerned, at the regional level through the regional commissions and at the global level, through the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, by the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

5. *Reaffirms*, in this context, that specific and additional resources should be directed through such channels as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the long-term financial arrangements for science and technology, the United Nations Development Programme Energy Account and others directly or indirectly involved, in accordance with national plans and priorities;

6. *Further emphasizes* the role which an energy affiliate for the development of energy resources of developing countries within the World Bank could play with a view to

generating additional resources, and stresses the importance of the consideration of other complementary frameworks for the mobilization of financial resources to meet, on an urgent basis, the expenditures and investment needs of the developing countries, and calls upon Member States to make appropriate efforts to this end in the relevant forums;

V

Co-ordination within the United Nations system

1. *Reiterates* the call made in its resolution 36/193 for enhancing co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system, in the field of new and renewable sources of energy;

2. *Reaffirms* the role of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, within the framework of his mandate as defined by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 33/202 of 29 January 1979 and in paragraph 63 of the Nairobi Programme of Action, in providing overall co-ordination in the field of new and renewable sources of energy within the United Nations system;

3. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy regarding the establishment of an appropriate mechanism for co-ordination and requests the Director-General to convene an *ad hoc* inter-agency meeting in early 1983 in order to establish an *ad hoc* inter-agency group and to define its terms of reference;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the Nairobi Programme of Action, the conclusions and recommendations of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and the provisions of the present resolution, to submit a report to the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its first regular session of 1983 which will contain, *inter alia*, practical proposals regarding:

(a) Guidelines for the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system on the preparation and convening of consultative meetings, bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 4 of section IV above;

(b) Ways and means of improving the effectiveness of inter-agency co-ordination through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in the field of new and renewable sources of energy;

(c) Further ways and means of mobilizing financial resources for new and renewable sources of energy;

VI

Regional and subregional action

Reiterates that the regional commissions shall perform a major role, at the regional level, in promoting the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy, as defined in paragraph 71 of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

VII

Report of the Secretary-General

Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983, on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/37/680/ADD.12

PART XIII OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[17 December 1982]

Proposals related to subitems (o) and (p)

1. At its 37th, 43rd, 44th, 46th and 48th meetings, on 16, 23 and 29 November and 2 and 13 December 1982, the Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to the subitem on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (subitem (o)) and to the subitem entitled "New international human order: moral aspects of development" (subitem (p)). An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/37, 43, 44, 46 and 48).

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUBSTANTIAL NEW PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE 1980S FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.78 and A/C.2/37/L.121

2. At the 43rd meeting, on 23 November, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.78) entitled "Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries", 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,

"*Reaffirming* that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session,¹⁴⁴ states, *inter alia*, that as essential priority within the Strategy, the least developed countries—the economically weakest and poorest countries with the most formidable structural problems—require a special programme of sufficient size and intensity consistent with their national plans and priorities to make a decisive break from their past and present situation and their bleak prospects,

"*Recalling* resolution 122 (V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,¹⁴⁵ which was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/210 of 19 December 1979,

"*Reaffirming* the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, adopted unanimously by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries¹⁴⁶ and endorsed by the

¹⁴⁴ See General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, annex.

¹⁴⁵ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 79 II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

¹⁴⁶ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.1 8), part one, sect. A.

General Assembly in its resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981,

“*Reaffirming also* that the main objectives of the Substantial New Programme of Action are to promote the structural changes necessary to overcome the extreme economic difficulties of the least developed countries, to provide fully adequate and internationally accepted minimum standards of nutrition, health, transport and communications, housing and education as well as job opportunities to all their citizens, to identify and support major investment opportunities and priorities, and to mitigate the adverse effects of natural disasters,

“*Stressing* the immediate need for greatly expanded support measures, including a major increase in the transfer of additional resources from all developed countries, developing countries in a position to do so, multilateral development and financial institutions and other sources, for the realization of the objectives of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

“*Emphasizing* the need for improvements in aid modalities and practices and their responsiveness to the requirements of the least developed countries,

“*Expressing deepest concern* at the continued deterioration of the economic and social situation of the least developed countries and their dismal development, even after adoption of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

“*Noting with concern* that the resource flows to the least developed countries have declined, adversely affecting the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

“*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (A/37/197),

“1. *Emphasizes* that, in view of their desperate socio-economic plight, the least developed countries need the urgent and special attention and the large-scale support on a continuous basis of the international community to enable them to progress towards self-reliant development, consistent with the plans and programmes of each least developed country;

“2. *Calls upon* all Member States, as well as multilateral development and financial institutions, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and all others concerned to take immediate, concrete and fully adequate measures and steps to accelerate implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;

“3. *Strongly urges* all donor countries to implement their commitments, as contained in paragraphs 61 to 69 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, so as to achieve, in that regard, a substantial increase of resources for the development of the least developed countries;

“4. *Calls upon* all Member States, as well as multilateral development and financial institutions, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and all others concerned to give their full support to aid consultative groups or other arrangements to be established at the initiative of the least developed countries in accordance with paragraphs 110 to 116 of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

“5. *Recommends strongly* that the first round of review meetings at the country level on implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in accordance with paragraphs 110 to 116 of the Programme should be completed by 1983;

“6. *Requests* all donors and multilateral development, financial and technical assistance institutions to participate in these review meetings at an appropriately high level with a view to providing support to the implementation of the individual countries' plans and programmes;

“7. *Calls upon* donor countries and institutions to improve urgently the quality and effectiveness of official development assistance, as called for in paragraph 70 of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

“8. *Urges* all developed countries and multilateral development and financial institutions to take immediate concrete measures and steps to help the least developed countries to overcome adverse effects of global recession;

“9. *Urges* all donor countries, particularly developed countries, to make adequate special allocations to the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Development Programme and to the United Nations Capital Development Fund, as well as through other suitable channels for the least developed countries, and, for that purpose, invites the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to continue his efforts to mobilize additional resources for the activities under his administration;

“10. *Decides* that regular review and monitoring of the progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels should be undertaken as envisaged in the Programme to maintain the momentum of commitments made by the international community and to promote the implementation of the plans and programmes of the least developed countries with a view to achieving accelerated growth rates and structural transformation of their economies;

“11. *Renews* the invitation to the governing bodies of appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take the necessary and appropriate measures for effective implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action within their respective spheres of competence and mandate;

“12. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to make arrangements, including the provision of substantive secretariat services for the round-table meetings for the least developed countries, where necessary, and specifically for the round-table meeting for least developed countries in the Asia and Pacific region, to be held from 9 to 18 May 1983 at the United Nations Office at Geneva;

“13. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Co-operation to continue, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and lead agencies for the aid consultative groups, to ensure at the Secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of the United Nations system for the purpose of implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Program of Action;

“14. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to prepare a comprehensive report for the sixth session of the Conference on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action with specific recommendations for ensuring its full and expeditious implementation;

“15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, in the light of the outcome of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other developments, on the implementation of the present resolution.”

3. At its 48th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.121) submitted by Mr. George Papadatos (Greece), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.78.

4. At the same meeting, after a statement by the representative of Bangladesh (on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77), the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.121 (see para. 10 below, draft resolution I) without a vote.

5. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.121, the sponsors withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.78.

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, the United States of America and Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

NEW INTERNATIONAL HUMAN ORDER: MORAL ASPECTS
OF DEVELOPMENT

*Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.40 and
A/C.2/37/L.90*

7. At the 37th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of the Philippines introduced and orally revised a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.40) entitled “New international human order: moral aspects of development”. The draft resolution, as orally revised, read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“*Bearing in mind* certain of the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, such as to reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person, to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

“*Recalling* that, as set forth in Article 55 of the Charter, the United Nations shall promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

“*Noting* that the United Nations has not fully and effectively achieved its objectives, as embodied in the Charter, in the field of economic and social development,

“*Recalling* the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,¹⁴⁷ the Declaration and Pro-

gramme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,¹⁴⁸ the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States¹⁴⁹ and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,¹⁵⁰

“*Noting* the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/37/1), in which it is stated, *inter alia*, that it has unquestionably been more difficult for the United Nations to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of common ends, one being the solution of a whole spectrum of issues related to social and economic development,

“*Stressing* that the primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests with them but that it will not be possible for them to meet desired development goals unless a just and equitable international economic order is established and economic and social disparities are reduced, particularly under the present conditions, which are characterized by deep recession, uncontrolled inflation, deterioration of world trade and protectionism,

“*Conscious* that all countries have a vital role in and will benefit from the establishment of a New International Economic Order, the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the launching of the global negotiations, in order to achieve the economic stability and well-being of all countries, which are prerequisites for the preservation of a world order in which all States have a vital stake,

“*Recognizing* that the failure of development has been due, in large measure, to the lack of political will, co-operation and understanding and a full appreciation of the reality of interdependence and common interest among States,

“*Believing* that all countries and peoples have to draw from the moral well-springs of equity, justice, mutual understanding and co-operation in the resolution of the economic and social ills that afflict mankind today,

“*Recognizing* that it is in the interests of all States members of the international community that the developing countries are able to achieve their development goals and that the developed countries have a moral responsibility to assist in facilitating this process,

“*Realizing* the need to promote the simultaneous attainment of economic and social goals and to create a condition of global growth and prosperity based on a new international human order which emphasizes the moral and humanistic approach to development,

“1. *Appeals* again to the international community, particularly the developed countries, to contribute substantially to global economic and social development, especially the development of developing countries;

“2. *Decides* that, in view of the lack of political will, co-operation and understanding and a full appreciation of the reality of interdependence and common interest among all States in the solution of the world’s economic and social problems, there is an urgent need to draw on the

¹⁴⁸ General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974.

¹⁴⁹ General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974

¹⁵⁰ General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, annex

¹⁴⁷ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, annex.

basic moral principles of equity, justice, and co-operation which dictate that developed countries and other countries in a position to do so have a moral obligation and responsibility to assist the developing countries in the context of a new international human order based on a moral and humanistic approach to development;

“3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a draft declaration on a new international human order: moral aspects of development, with the assistance of a small intergovernmental group of experts to be selected on the basis of equitable geographical representation and to be financed from voluntary contributions;

“4. Takes note of the offer of the Government of the Philippines to contribute to the cost of this undertaking;

“5. Requests Governments to submit their comments on the question of a declaration of a new international human order: moral aspects of development on or before 30 June 1983, taking into account the discussions of the General Assembly on this matter;

“6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on this question which will contain the draft declaration and the comments of Governments, as called for in paragraphs 3 and 5 above, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.”

8. At the 44th meeting, on 29 November, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf also of Indonesia, Malaysia, Sierra Leone, Singapore and Thailand, introduced a second draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.90), also entitled “New international human order: moral aspects of development”, which dealt with the first draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.40).

9. At the 46th meeting, on 2 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.90 (see para. 10 below, draft resolution II) without a vote.

Recommendation 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

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUBSTANTIAL NEW PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE 1980s FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED 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,

Reaffirming that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade stated, *inter alia*, that, as an essential priority within the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, the least developed countries—the economically weakest and poorest countries with the most formidable structural problems—require a special programme of sufficient size and intensity consistent with their national plans and priorities to make a decisive break from their past and present situation and their bleak prospects,¹⁵¹

Recalling resolution 122 (V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,¹⁵² which was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/210 of 19 December 1979,

Reaffirming the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, adopted unanimously by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries¹⁵³ and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming also that the main objectives of the Substantial New Programme of Action are to transform the economies of the least developed countries towards self-sustaining development, to promote the structural changes necessary to overcome the extreme economic difficulties of the least developed countries, to provide fully adequate and internationally accepted minimum standards of nutrition, health, transport and communications, housing and education as well as job opportunities to all their citizens, to identify and support major investment opportunities and priorities, and to mitigate the adverse effects of natural disasters,

Stressing the immediate need for greatly expanded support measures, including a major increase in the transfer of additional resources from all developed countries, developing countries in a position to do so, multilateral development and financial institutions and other sources, for the realization of the objectives of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

Emphasizing the need for improvements in aid modalities and practices and their responsiveness to the requirements of the least developed countries,

Expressing deepest concern at the continued deterioration of the economic and social situation of the least developed countries and their dismal development, even after adoption of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

Noting with concern that the present external resource flows to the least developed countries are not in line with the substantial increases envisaged in the Substantial New Programme of Action, thus contributing to the slow implementation of the Programme,

Noting with appreciation the progress made by some of the donor countries towards the implementation of their commitments, as contained in paragraphs 61 to 69 of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (A/37/197 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and 2),

1. *Emphasizes* that, in view of their desperate socio-economic plight, the least developed countries need the urgent and special attention and the large-scale support on a continuous basis of the international community to enable them to progress towards self-reliant development, consistent with the plans and programmes of each least developed country;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States, as well as multilateral development and financial institutions, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and all

¹⁵² See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, vol. 1, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

¹⁵³ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

¹⁵¹ *Ibid.*, annex, para. 136

others concerned to take immediate, concrete and fully adequate measures and steps to accelerate the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;

3. *Strongly urges* all donor countries to implement their commitments, as contained in paragraphs 61 to 69 of the Substantial New Programme of Action,¹⁵³ so as to achieve, in that regard, a substantial increase in resources for the development of the least developed countries;

4. *Reaffirms* that the least developed countries have primary responsibility for their overall development and that, although international support measures are vitally important, the domestic policies that those countries pursue will be of critical importance for the success of their development efforts;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States, as well as multilateral development and financial institutions, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and all others concerned to consider favourably giving their full support to aid consultative groups or other arrangements to be established at the initiative of the least developed countries in accordance with paragraphs 110 to 116 of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

6. *Recommends strongly* that the first round of review meetings at the country level on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in accordance with paragraphs 110 to 116 of the Programme should be completed by 1983;

7. *Requests* all donors and multilateral development, financial and technical assistance institutions to participate in these review meetings at an appropriately high level with a view to providing support for the implementation of the individual countries' plans and programmes;

8. *Calls upon* donor countries and institutions urgently to improve further the quality and effectiveness of official development assistance to increase its responsiveness to the requirements of the least developed countries, as called for in paragraph 70 of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

9. *Urges* all donor countries and multilateral development and financial institutions to take immediate concrete measures and steps in accordance with the Substantial New Programme of Action to help the least developed countries to overcome the adverse effects of global recession;

10. *Also urges* all donor countries to make adequate special allocations to the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Development Programme and to the United Nations Capital Development Fund or through other suitable channels for the least developed countries and, for that purpose, invites the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to continue his efforts to mobilize additional resources for the activities under his administration;

11. *Decides* that regular review and monitoring of the progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels should be undertaken as envisaged in the Programme to maintain the momentum of commitments made by the international community and to promote the implementation of the plans and programmes of the least developed countries with a view to achieving accelerated growth rates and structural transformation of their economies;

12. *Renews* the invitation to the governing bodies of appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United

Nations system to take the necessary and appropriate measures for effective implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action within their respective spheres of competence and mandate;

13. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to continue supporting and making arrangements for the round-table meetings for the least developed countries, including the Round-Table Meeting for the Least Developed Countries in the Asia and Pacific Region, to be held from 9 to 18 May 1983 at the United Nations Office at Geneva;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the sixth session of the Conference on the progress made in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action and on measures for ensuring its full and expeditious implementation;

15. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to continue, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and lead agencies for the aid consultative groups, to ensure at the Secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of the United Nations system for the purpose of implementing and following up the Substantial New Programme of Action;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, in the light of the outcome of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other developments, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

NEW INTERNATIONAL HUMAN ORDER: MORAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Noting the proposal relating to the question of a new international human order: moral aspects of development, *Realizing* the need for a further elaboration of the proposal,

1. *Decides* to transmit the draft resolution entitled "New international human order: moral aspects of development" (A/C.2/37/L.40, as orally revised) to the Economic and Social Council, with the request that it consider the matter at its second regular session of 1983, taking into account the deliberations of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

2. *Requests* Governments to submit their comments on this question before 30 April 1983 to the Secretary-General, for transmission by him to the Economic and Social Council at that session;

3. *Decides* to take up this question at its thirty-eighth session on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

DOCUMENT A/37/680/ADD.13

PART XIV OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[20 December 1982]

Proposals not allocated to a specific sub-item

1. At its 45th, 46th, 48th and 51st meetings, on 1, 2, 13 and 20 December 1982, the Second Committee consid-

ered proposals pertaining to agenda item 71 which had not been allocated to a specific sub-item. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/37/SR.45, 46, 48 and 51).

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.96 and Rev.1

2. At the 45th meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Bangladesh (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.96) entitled "Development of the energy resources of developing countries". The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, and resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

"Recalling its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, which, *inter alia*, calls for the promotion of the exploration, development, expansion and processing of all energy resources of the developing countries at a rate commensurate with their development objectives and for the provision of adequate financial and technical resources for this purpose,

"Recalling also the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy,¹⁵⁴

"Recalling further section II.A of resolution 112 (V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,¹⁵⁵ concerning the strengthening of the technological capacity of the developing countries in the development of their energy resources, including that relating to transition from conventional sources to a more diversified pattern of energy consumption,

"Affirming that special measures are required in this regard for the least developed countries,

"Aware that multilateral financial and technical assistance for the exploration, development, expansion and processing of the energy resources of the developing countries continues to be inadequate in relation to either their indigenous energy potential or the requirements commensurate with their development objectives,

"Having regard to the situation of the developing countries, in particular the energy deficient among them, which are unable to reduce energy use significantly without hindering their development and for which concerted and adequate measures are needed for the exploration and development of their energy resources,

"Considering that the principal impediments to the realization of the indigenous energy potential of the developing countries are the scarcity of financial resources,

insufficient analysis of exploration data, inadequate access to technology and a shortage of skills,

"Emphasizing the importance of intensifying the capabilities of the United Nations in the collection, analysis and dissemination of information in the field of the development of energy resources in the developing countries,

"Taking into account the fact that the development of their energy resources constitutes an important factor in the economic and social development of the developing countries,

"Reaffirming that effective and urgent measures should be taken by the international community for developing the domestic energy resources of the developing countries, in particular the energy deficient among them, in order to meet their needs through co-operation, assistance and investment in the field of conventional and of new and renewable sources of energy, consistent with their national plans and priorities, as called for in the International Development Strategy,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, within the context of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, a comprehensive report on the development of the energy resources of the developing countries, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983, containing:

"(a) An overview of the energy situation of the developing countries in regard to the development of their energy resources, including new and renewable sources of energy;

"(b) An identification of the constraints to the development of energy resources in the developing countries, including constraints encountered in such fields as financing, both bilateral and multilateral exploration, and energy planning at the national level, information flows, education and training, research and development, and technology transfer;

"(c) A review of the energy investment requirements of the developing countries and the possible and available mechanisms for the financing of such investment, and of the existing gaps and the prospective means of filling them, particularly in the field of energy exploration, taking into account desirable levels of increase in the ratio of energy consumption in those countries;

"2. Emphasizes the importance of a substantial expansion in concessional lending, not merely a reallocation of existing resources, by multilateral financing and development institutions, in particular the World Bank, and the regional development banks, for the exploration and development of the energy resources of developing countries;

"3. Stresses the importance of the establishment of an energy affiliate of the World Bank, with a rational decision-making structure, and the consideration of other complementary frameworks for the mobilization of financial resources, to assure on an urgent basis the expenditures and investment needs of the developing countries, and calls upon Member States to make appropriate efforts to this end in the relevant forums;

"4. Urges the international community to provide increased technical assistance to enable developing countries to formulate energy plans and investment programmes suited to their individual developmental needs,

¹⁵⁴ Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.24), chap. I, sect. A.

¹⁵⁵ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

and to engage in the necessary pre-investment energy development activities, consistent with the national plans and priorities of those countries;

“5. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening the technological capacities of the developing countries in the energy sector to facilitate the development of their energy resources and, in this regard, calls upon the international community to stimulate the transfer of appropriate technologies to the developing countries, to enhance financial and technical flows and to promote interdisciplinary research and analysis of the implications of, and requirements for, stepped-up energy exploration and development activities, as well as a gradual transition to a more diversified pattern of energy consumption, particularly in the developing countries;

“6. *Affirms* that special measures are required for the least-developed countries for the development of their energy resources;

“7. *Welcomes* the work being done in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the implementation of section II.A of its resolution 112 (V), concerning the strengthening of the technological capacity of the developing countries in the development of their energy resources, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit a comprehensive report on that question to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

“8. *Decides* to review at its thirty-eighth session the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.”

3. At the 48th meeting, on 13 December, the representative of Bangladesh (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.96/Rev.1) entitled “Development of the energy resources of developing countries”.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.96/Rev.1 (see para. 11 below, draft resolution I) by a recorded vote of 127 to 1, with no abstentions. The voting was as follows:¹⁵⁶

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, 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, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, 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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

5. At the same meeting, after the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Denmark (on behalf of the ten States which are members of the European Economic Community), Japan, Bangladesh (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77) and the Upper Volta.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.101 and Rev.1

6. At the 46th meeting, on 2 December, the representative of Bangladesh (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.101) entitled “Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries”. The draft resolution read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“*Recalling* its resolutions 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, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

“*Deeply concerned* by the world economic crisis which creates insurmountable economic problems for the developing countries and has a negative impact on their development process,

“*Convinced* that the structural economic problems facing the development of the developing countries can only be solved through a fundamental restructuring of international economic relations within the framework of the establishment of the New International Economic Order,

“*Noting*, in this context, that the increased deficit in the balance of payments of the developing countries, the deterioration of their terms of trade, the pernicious effects of high interest rates on the servicing of their external debt and on their access to international capital markets, the drying up of flows of multilateral assistance on concessional terms, the harshening of the terms of financial and technical assistance, the uncertainty, precariousness and inadequacy of food aid, the protectionist barriers constantly being raised against the exports of developing countries and the subsidies that cause a disruption of the markets, seriously hampering the export possibilities of the developing countries, the inequitable terms of transfer of technology, the increasing outflow of trained personnel towards developed countries, the impediments and restrictions imposed on the access of developing countries to the international capital markets and the organized manipulation of prices of raw materials

¹⁵⁶ The delegation of the Upper Volta subsequently stated that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

constitute serious obstacles to the economic growth of the developing countries, to the servicing of their external debt, to the procurement of their essential imports of food, industrial products, energy and technology and to fair remuneration for their exports and that these symptoms of deep crisis require urgent and effective measures on the part of the international community,

“*Reaffirming* its resolution 34/138 of 14 December 1979 on global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development,

“*Reaffirming also* that resolution 34/138 provides that global negotiations “should not involve any interruption of, or have any adverse effect upon, the negotiations in other United Nations forums but should reinforce and draw upon them”, and reiterating in this context the need for urgent concurrent efforts in fields that are of critical importance for the developing countries such as food, assistance in the development of energy resources of developing countries by the World Bank and balance-of-payments support by the International Monetary Fund, financial flows, trade and raw materials at the forthcoming conferences and meetings of the United Nations system,

“*Convinced* that immediate measures in favour of the developing countries would contribute to the lessening of their present economic problems, bearing in mind that the restructuring of international economic relations is a necessary prerequisite for an effective solution to the world economic crisis and, in particular, for the genuine development of developing countries,

“*Affirming* the Declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 of 8 October 1982 (A/37/544, annex I), issued in New York, which, *inter alia*, stressed that without prejudice to the adoption and the implementation of long-term and structural changes and the launching of the global negotiations, concrete emergency action, to benefit all developing countries, should be taken on the most pressing economic questions which present a short-term threat to the international community,

“*Taking note* of the statement of the Secretary-General to the second regular session of 1982 of the Economic and Social Council¹⁵⁷ in which he, *inter alia*, called for concerted and immediate international action aiming at a broad economic recovery,

“1. *Reaffirms* that the present world economic crisis and, in particular, the obstacles to the development of the developing countries are a result of a structural malfunctioning and disequilibrium in present international economic relations and, therefore, strongly urges the developed countries to engage in serious and meaningful negotiations with the developing countries, with a view to restructuring the world economy through the establishment of a new system of international economic relations based on justice and equity;

“2. *Agrees* that concrete immediate action to benefit all developing countries should be taken on the pressing economic problems which present a short-term threat to the international community;

“3. *Affirms* that in order to create favourable conditions for the development of developing countries, the

developed countries should, individually and collectively, take effective and concrete measures to meet the problems resulting from the world economic crisis, which affects the development of developing countries and severely and immediately threatens their economies;

“4. *Calls upon* the international community and, in particular, the United Nations system, to take immediate, effective and concrete measures in the areas of critical importance to developing countries, as outlined in the sixth preambular paragraph above, in their forthcoming conferences and meetings.”

7. At the 51st meeting, on 20 December, the representative of Bangladesh (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.101/Rev.1) entitled “Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries”.

8. At the same meeting, the chairman of the Committee pointed out that in the draft resolution the word “a” was to be replaced by the word “the” in front of “new international economic order” in the third preambular paragraph and in paragraph 4.

9. At the same meeting, after statements by the representatives of Democratic Yemen, the United States of America and Denmark, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.101/Rev.1, as modified (see para. 11 below, draft resolution II), by a recorded vote of 94 to none, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:¹⁵⁸

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

10. After the adoption of the resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Denmark (on behalf of the ten States which are members of the European Economic Community), Sweden (also on behalf of Finland,

¹⁵⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Plenary Meetings*, vol. II, 30th meeting.

¹⁵⁸ Subsequently, the delegations of Colombia and the United Republic of Tanzania stated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

Denmark, Iceland and Norway), Canada, Austria, Japan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Colombia.

Recommendation 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

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENERGY RESOURCES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, and resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, which, *inter alia*, calls for the promotion of the exploration, development, expansion and processing of all energy resources of the developing countries at a rate commensurate with their development objectives and for the provision of adequate financial and technical resources for this purpose.

Recalling also the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy,¹⁵⁹

Recalling further section II.A of resolution 112 (V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development¹⁶⁰ concerning the strengthening of the technological capacity of the developing countries in the development of their energy resources, including that relating to transition from conventional sources to a more diversified pattern of energy consumption,

Aware that special measures are required in this regard for the least developed countries,

Aware that multilateral financial and technical assistance for the exploration, development, expansion and processing of the energy resources of the developing countries continues to be inadequate in relation to either their indigenous energy potential or the requirements commensurate with their development objectives,

Having regard to the situation of the developing countries, in particular the energy deficient among them, which are unable to reduce energy use significantly without hindering their development and for which concerted and adequate measures are needed for the exploration and rational development of their energy resources,

Considering that the principal impediments to the realization of the indigenous energy potential of the developing countries are the scarcity of financial resources, insufficient analysis of exploration data, inadequate access to technology and a shortage of skills,

¹⁵⁹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 81 I 24), chap. I, sect. A.

¹⁶⁰ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 79 II D 14), part one, sect. A.

Emphasizing the importance of intensifying the capabilities of the United Nations in the collection, analysis and dissemination of information in the field of the development of energy resources in the developing countries,

Taking into account the fact that the development of their energy resources constitutes an important factor in the economic and social development of the developing countries,

Reaffirming that effective and urgent measures should be taken by the international community to assist and support national efforts of the developing countries for developing the domestic energy resources of the developing countries, in particular the energy deficient among them, in order to meet their needs through co-operation, assistance and investment in the field of conventional and of new and renewable sources of energy, consistent with their national plans and priorities, as called for in the International Development Strategy,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within the context of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, a comprehensive report on the development of the energy resources of the developing countries, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983, containing:

(a) An overview of the energy situation of the developing countries in regard to the development of their energy resources, including new and renewable sources of energy;

(b) An identification of the constraints to the development of energy resources in the developing countries, including constraints encountered in such fields as financing, both bilateral and multilateral exploration, and energy planning at the national level, information flows, education and training, research and development, and technology transfer;

(c) A review of the energy investment requirements of the developing countries and the possible and available mechanisms for the financing of such investment, and of the existing gaps and the prospective means of filling them, particularly in the field of energy exploration, taking into account desirable levels of increase in the ratio of energy consumption in those countries;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of a substantial expansion in concessional lending, not merely a reallocation of existing resources, by multilateral financing and development institutions, in particular the World Bank, and the regional development banks, for the exploration and development of the energy resources of developing countries;

3. *Further emphasizes* the role which an energy affiliate for the development of energy resources of the developing countries within the World Bank could play with a view to generating additional resources, and stresses the importance of the consideration of other complementary frameworks for the mobilization of financial resources, to assure on an urgent basis the expenditures and investment needs of the developing countries, and calls upon Member States to make appropriate efforts to this end in the relevant forums;

4. *Urges* the international community to provide increased technical assistance to enable developing countries to formulate energy plans and investment programmes suited to their individual developmental needs, and to engage in the necessary pre-investment energy development activities, consistent with their national plans and priorities;

5. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening the technological capacities of the developing countries in the energy sector to facilitate the development of their energy resources and, in this regard, calls upon the international community to stimulate the transfer of appropriate technologies to the developing countries, to enhance financial and technical flows and to promote interdisciplinary research and analysis of the implications of, and requirements for, stepped-up energy exploration and development activities, as well as a gradual transition to a more diversified pattern of energy consumption, particularly in the developing countries;

6. *Affirms* that special measures are required for the least-developed countries for the development of their energy resources;

7. *Welcomes* the work being done in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the implementation of section II.A of its resolution 112 (V), concerning the strengthening of the technological capacity of the developing countries in the development of their energy resources, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit a comprehensive report on that question to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

8. *Decides* to review at its thirty-eighth session the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

IMMEDIATE MEASURES IN FAVOUR 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 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, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Deeply concerned by the world economic crisis which creates great economic problems for the developing countries and has a negative impact on their development process,

Convinced that the structural economic problems facing the development of the developing countries require solution through a restructuring of international economic relations within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order,

Further convinced that immediate measures in favour of the developing countries would contribute to the lessening of their present economic problems,

Noting, in this context, that the increased deficit in the balance of payments of the developing countries, the deterioration of their terms of trade, the adverse effects of high interest rates on the servicing of their external debt and on their access to international capital markets, insufficient increase of flows of multilateral assistance on concessional terms, including technical assistance, the severity of the terms of financial assistance, the precarious nature of the food situation, the adverse effects of protectionist pressures in the international economy on the economies of the de-

veloping countries, the inequitable terms of transfer of technology, the impediments for developing countries to gain access to the international capital markets and the price fluctuations of raw materials, as well as the downward trend in the prices of commodities, constitute serious obstacles to the economic growth of the developing countries, to the servicing of their external debt, to the procurement of their essential imports of food, industrial products, energy and technology and to the earnings for their exports and that these symptoms of deep crisis require urgent and effective measures on the part of the international community,

Calling for the immediate launching and successful conclusion of the global negotiations on international co-operation for development,

Reaffirming that resolution 34/138 of 14 December 1979 provides that global negotiations "should not involve any interruption of, or have any adverse effect upon, the negotiations in other United Nations forums but should reinforce and draw upon them",

Reiterating in this context the need for urgent concurrent efforts in fields that are of critical importance for the developing countries such as food, assistance in the development of energy resources of developing countries by the World Bank and balance-of-payments support by the International Monetary Fund, financial flows, trade and raw materials at the forthcoming conferences and meetings of the United Nations system,

Noting the Declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 of 8 October 1982 (A/37/544, annex I) issued in New York, which, *inter alia*, stressed that without prejudice to the adoption and the implementation of long-term and structural changes and the launching of the global negotiations, concrete emergency action, to benefit all developing countries, should be taken on the most pressing economic questions which present a short-term threat to the international community,

Taking note of the statement of the Secretary-General on 7 July 1982 to the second regular session of 1982 of the Economic and Social Council¹⁶¹ in which he, *inter alia*, called for concerted and immediate international action aiming at a broad economic recovery,

1. *Agrees* that concrete immediate action to benefit all developing countries should be taken on the pressing economic problems which present a short-term threat to the international community;

2. *Affirms* that in order to create favourable conditions for the development of developing countries, the developed countries should, individually and collectively, take effective and concrete measures to complement the efforts of the developing countries to meet the problems resulting from the world economic crisis, which affects, in particular, the development of developing countries and severely threatens their economies;

3. *Calls upon* the international community, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, to take immediate, effective and concrete measures in the areas of critical importance to developing countries, as outlined in the eighth preambular paragraph above, in forthcoming conferences and meetings;

¹⁶¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Plenary Meetings*, vol. II, 30th meeting.

4. *Reaffirms* that the present world economic crisis and, in particular, the obstacles to the development of the developing countries are a result of structural malfunctioning and disequilibrium in present international economic rela-

tions and, therefore, calls upon the international community to engage in effective negotiations, within the framework of restructuring the international economic relations, towards the establishment of the new international economic order.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 113th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1982, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I, II and III submitted by the Second Committee in part II of its report (A/37/680/Add.1, para. 16): draft resolutions I and II were adopted without a vote; draft resolution III was adopted by 144 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 37/202, 37/203 and 37/204.¹⁶²

At the same meeting, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII and draft decisions I and II submitted by the Second Committee in part III of its report (A/37/680/Add.2, paras. 35 and 36): draft resolutions I and II were adopted without a vote; draft resolution III was adopted by 127 votes to 21, with 1 abstention;* draft resolutions IV, V, VI and VII and draft decisions I and II were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 37/205, 37/206, 37/207, 37/208, 37/209, 37/210 and 37/211 and decisions 37/440 and 37/441.¹⁶²

At the same meeting, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Second Committee in part IV of its report (A/37/680/Add.3, para. 11): operative paragraphs 4 and 7 of section I of draft resolution I, on which a separate vote had been requested, were adopted by 118 votes to 20, with 11 abstentions;* draft resolution I as a whole was adopted by 129 votes to 10, with 12 abstentions;* draft resolution II was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 37/212 and 37/213.¹⁶²

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution and the draft decision submitted by the Second Committee in part VIII of its report (A/37/680/Add.7, paras. 14 and 15). For the final texts, see resolution 37/214 and decision 37/442.¹⁶²

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V and VI submitted by the Second Committee in part IX of its report (A/37/680/Add.8, para. 25): draft resolution I was adopted by 125 votes to none, with 25 abstentions;* draft resolutions II, III, IV, V and VI were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 37/215, 37/216, 37/217, 37/218, 37/219, 37/220.¹⁶²

Also at the 113th plenary meeting, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I, II and III A, B and C submitted by the Second Committee in part X of its report (A/37/680/Add.9, para. 20): draft resolution I was adopted without a vote; draft resolution II was adopted by 145 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions;* draft resolutions III A, B and C were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 37/221, 37/222 and 37/223 A, B and C.¹⁶²

Also at the 113th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Second Committee in part XIII of its report (A/37/680/Add.12, para. 10). For the final texts, see resolutions 37/224 and 37/225.¹⁶²

At its 115th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in part V of its report (A/37/680/Add.4, para. 8) by 137 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/244.¹⁶²

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I, II and III and the draft decision submitted by the Second Committee in part VI of its report (A/37/680/Add.5, paras. 21 and 22). For the final texts, see resolutions 37/245, 37/246 and 37/247 and decision 37/448.¹⁶²

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in part VII of its report (A/37/680/Add.6, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 37/248.¹⁶²

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution and the draft decision submitted by the Second Committee in part XI of its report (A/37/

* Recorded vote.

¹⁶² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51*

680/Add.10, paras. 7 and 8). For the final texts, see resolution 37/249 and decision 37/449.¹⁶²

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in part XII of its report (A/37/680/Add.11, para. 8) by 136 votes to 10, with no abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 37/250.¹⁶²

Also at the 115th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Second Committee in part XIV of its report (A/37/680/Add.13, para. 11) by 146 votes to 1, with no abstentions,* and 124 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions,* respectively. For the final texts, see resolutions 37/251 and 37/252.¹⁶²

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1</i>
A/37/3 (Parts I and II)	Chapter II, sections A and H of chapter III and sections E, F, G, H, I and J of chapter IV of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1982	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3), chap. II, chap. III, sects. A and H, and chap. IV, sects. E, F, G, H, I and J</i>
A/37/8	Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its fifth session, 26 April to 7 May 1982	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 8</i>
A/37/15, Vol. I	Report of the Trade and Development Board on parts one, two and three of its twenty-fourth session, held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 8 to 24 March, from 11 to 18 May and from 30 June to 2 July 1982, respectively	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 15, Vol. I</i>
A/37/15, Vol. II (Parts I, II and III)	Report of the Trade and Development Board on parts one and two of its twenty-fifth session, held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 6 to 23 September and from 19 to 28 October 1982, respectively, and the supplement to the report on the second part of the session	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 15, Vol. II</i>
A/37/16	Report of the Industrial Development Board on its sixteenth session, 11 to 28 May 1982	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 16</i>
A/37/19	Report of the World Food Council on the work of its eighth session, 21 to 24 June 1982	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 19</i>
A/37/25	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the session of a special character, from 10 to 18 May 1982, and on its tenth session, from 20 to 31 May 1982	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 25</i>
A/37/37 (Part I and Corr. 1 and 2 and Part II)	Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its fourth session, 24 May to 4 June and 8 to 10 September 1982	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 37</i>
A/37/38	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-second session	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 38</i>
A/37/47 and Corr.1	Report of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 47 and corrigendum</i>
A/37/119	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Economic Commission for Africa: regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues"	
A/37/119/Add.1	Comments of the Secretary-General on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit contained in document A/37/119	
A/37/196 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of specific action in favour of island developing countries	
A/37/197 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries	
A/37/211 and Corr.1, 2 and 4 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General of an overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 (preliminary draft)	
A/37/238	Report of the Secretary-General on living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories	
A/37/260	Letter dated 17 May 1982 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the summing up by the Chairman of the Rome Meeting to Fight Hunger in the World, held from 26 to 29 April 1982	
A/37/291	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a progress report submitted by the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa	
A/37/324-S/15268	Letter dated 30 June 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué issued on 16 June 1982 by the Foreign Ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations	<i>See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1982</i>

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/37/333-S/15278	Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982	
A/37/347 and Corr.1	Letter dated 16 July 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General transmitting a report entitled "Living Conditions in Judea-Samaria and the Gaza District" prepared by the Government of Israel	
A/37/373	Report of the Secretary-General on the signature and ratification of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities	
A/37/381	Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the preparation of a world survey on the role of women in development	
A/37/390	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of food and agriculture in Africa	
A/37/394	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment and on the register of international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment	
A/37/395	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification submitted in accordance with paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 35/73 of 5 December 1980	
A/37/396 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General on co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States	
A/37/397	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification	
A/37/415	Report of the Secretary-General on the problems of remnants of war	
A/37/424 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification	
A/37/439	Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of section VII of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197	
A/37/447	Letter dated 15 September 1982 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the communiqué of the thirty-sixth session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	
A/37/518	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the world inflation and the development process	
A/37/527 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless	
A/37/544	Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General transmitting the Declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 and the Ministerial Declaration on the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries adopted on 8 October 1982 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Members of the Group of 77 at their sixth annual meeting held in New York	
A/37/567-S/15466	Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the representative of Niger to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final resolution and communiqué of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982	
A/37/574	Report of the Secretary-General on new and renewable sources of energy	
A/37/578	Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982	
A/37/586-S/15472	Letter dated 25 October 1982 from the representative of Fiji to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Third Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting, held at Suva, Fiji, from 14 to 18 October 1982	
A/37/635-S/15497	Letter dated 19 November 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the end of the International Conference on Socio-Economic Development and the Dangers of War held at Kabul under the auspices of the World Peace Council from 12 to 15 November 1982	<i>Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1982</i>
A/C.2/37/2	Letter dated 8 October 1982 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the communiqué issued by the participants in the Symposium on Industrial Co-operation between Partners from the East and the West, held from 11 to 13 May 1982 at Varna, Bulgaria	
A/C.2/37/5	Letter dated 20 October 1982 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic pertaining to assistance by that country to developing countries and national liberation movements	
A/C.2/37/6	Letter dated 3 November 1982 from the representative of the United States of America in the Committee to the Chairman of the Second Committee	
A/C.2/37/7	Letter dated 5 November 1982 from the Chairman of the Second Committee to the representative of the United States of America in the Committee	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.2/37/L.4	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment" and a synoptic table containing the comments thereon	For the printed text and the table, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 69, document A/36/694/Add.3, para. 41
A/C.2/37/L.5	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution entitled "Food problems"	For the text of the draft resolution, see A/37/680/Add.5, para. 13
A/C.2/37/L.6	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution entitled "Food and agriculture"	<i>Idem</i> , para. 11
A/C.2/37/L.7	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution on the implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system	For the printed text of the draft resolution, see decision 35/439 of the General Assembly, annex
A/C.2/37/L.8	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution entitled "Long-term trends in world economic and social development"	For the text of the draft resolution, see A/37/680/Add.10, para. 3
A/C.2/37/L.18	Draft resolution entitled "Situation of food and agriculture in Africa"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.5, para. 2
A/C.2/37/L.22	Draft resolution entitled "Particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.2, para. 2
A/C.2/37/L.23	Draft resolution entitled "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, 1987"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.9, para. 2
A/C.2/37/L.24	Draft resolution entitled "Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.2, paras. 16, 17 and 35, draft resolution III
A/C.2/37/L.25	Draft resolution entitled "Remnants of war"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.8, para. 2 and para. 25, draft resolution I
A/C.2/37/L.26	Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.1, para. 12
A/C.2/37/L.26/Rev.1	_____ : revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 13 and para. 16, draft resolution III
A/C.2/37/L.29	Draft resolution entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.9, para. 11 and para. 20, draft resolution II
A/C.2/37/L.32	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/37/L.22: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/37/L.40	Draft resolution entitled "New international human order: moral aspects of development" submitted by the Philippines	For the text, see A/37/680/Add.12, para. 7
A/C.2/37/L.41	Draft resolution entitled "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.2, para. 7
A/C.2/37/L.42	Draft resolution entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.6, paras. 2, 3 and 7
A/C.2/37/L.45	Draft resolution entitled "Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.8, para. 8 and para. 25, draft resolution II
A/C.2/37/L.46	Draft resolution entitled "International co-operation in the field of environment"	<i>Idem</i> , para. 10
A/C.2/37/L.47	Human settlements: draft resolutions A, B and C	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.9, para. 17
A/C.2/37/L.48	Draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.8, para. 14
A/C.2/37/L.49	Draft resolution entitled "Session of a special character of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme"	<i>Idem</i> , para. 18
A/C.2/37/L.62	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/37/L.29: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/37/L.63	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/37/L.23: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/37/L.64	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/37/L.25: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/37/L.68	Human settlements: draft resolutions A, B and C submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/680/Add.9, para. 20, draft resolutions III A, B and C
A/C.2/37/L.69	Draft resolution entitled "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless" submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	<i>Idem</i> , para. 20, draft resolution I
A/C.2/37/L.71	Draft resolution entitled "Study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.8, para. 21
A/C.2/37/L.72	Draft decision entitled "Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.7, para. 9
A/C.2/37/L.73	Sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.2, para. 20

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.2/37/L.73/Rev.1	_____ : revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 20 and 21
A/C.2/37/L.74	Immediate implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy: draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.11, para. 2
A/C.2/37/L.74/Rev.1	_____ . revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 4 and para. 8
A/C.2/37/L.76	Industrial development co-operation: draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.3, para. 2
A/C.2/37/L.76/Rev.1	_____ . revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 3 and para. 11, draft resolution I
A/C.2/37/L.78	Draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.12, para. 2
A/C.2/37/L.79	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/37/L.18: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/37/L.81	Draft resolution entitled "International year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.5, para. 7
A/C.2/37/L.83	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/37/L.69 note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/37/L.84	Draft resolution entitled "Economic Commission for Africa: regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.7, para. 2
A/C.2/37/L.85	Draft resolution entitled "Particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets" submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/680/Add.2, para. 35, draft resolution I
A/C.2/37/L.86	Draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification" submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/680/Add.8, para. 25, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/37/L.90	Draft resolution entitled "New international human order moral aspects of development"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.12, para. 8 and para. 10, draft resolution II
A/C.2/37/L.91	Draft resolution entitled "Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.1, para. 2 and paras. 4 and 16, draft resolution I
A/C.2/37/L.93	Draft resolution entitled "Action programme in favour of island developing countries"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.2, para. 9
A/C.2/37/L.94	Negative trends in the world economy: draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.1, para. 8
A/C.2/37/L.94/Rev.1	_____ : revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 9 and para. 16, draft resolution II
A/C.2/37/L.95	Draft decision entitled "Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.6, para. 5
A/C.2/37/L.96	Development of the energy resources of developing countries: draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.13, para. 2
A/C.2/37/L.96/Rev.1	_____ . revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 3 and para. 11, draft resolution I
A/C.2/37/L.97	Draft resolution entitled "Study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification" submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/680/Add.8, para. 25, draft resolution VI
A/C.2/37/L.98	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/37/L.74: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/37/L.98/Rev.1	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/37/L.74/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/37/L.100	Draft resolution entitled "United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships"	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.2, para. 25
A/C.2/37/L.101	Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries: draft resolution ₄	For the sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.13, para. 6
A/C.2/37/L.101/Rev.1	_____ : revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 7 and paras. 8 and 11, draft resolution II
A/C.2/37/L.103	Draft resolution entitled "Session of a special character of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme" submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/680/Add.8, para. 25, draft resolution V
A/C.2/37/L.105	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/37/L.100: note by the Secretary-General	Implications also applicable to the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/37/L.122
A/C.2/37/L.106	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/37/L.76 and Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/37/L.108	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/37/L.84: note by the Secretary-General	Implications also applicable to the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/37/L.114 with the omission of paragraph 1 (a) and paragraph 2 of the note
A/C.2/37/L.109	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/37/L.91: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/37/L.110	Draft resolution entitled "International co-operation in the field of the environment" submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/680/Add.8, para. 25, draft resolution III

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.2/37/L.111	Draft resolution entitled "Action programme in favour of island developing countries" submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/680/Add.2, para. 35, draft resolution II
A/C.2/37/L.113	Draft resolution entitled "International year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa" submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/680/Add.5, para. 21, draft resolution II
A/C.2/37/L.114	Draft resolution entitled "Economic Commission for Africa. regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues" submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/680/Add.7, para. 14
A/C.2/37/L.115	Draft resolution entitled "United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology" submitted by the Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/680/Add.2, para. 35, draft resolution VI
A/C.2/37/L.116	Draft resolution entitled "Long-term trends in economic development" submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/680/Add.10, para. 7
A/C.2/37/L.117	Draft resolution entitled "Situation of food and agriculture in Africa" submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/680/Add.5, para. 21, draft resolution I
A/C.2/37/L.118	Conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency: draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Second Committee	Replaced by A/C.2/37/L.118/Rev.1
A/C.2/37/L.118/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i>	For the text, see A/37/680/Add.3, para. 11, draft resolution II
A/C.2/37/L.119	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/37/L.118: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/37/L.119/Rev.1	Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/37/L.118/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/37/L.120	Draft decision entitled "Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/680/Add.7, para. 15
A/C.2/37/L.121	Draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries" submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/680/Add.12, para. 10
A/C.2/37/L.122	Draft resolution entitled "United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships" submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/680/Add.2, para. 35, draft resolution V
A/C.2/37/L.125	Draft resolution entitled "Signature and ratification of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities" submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	<i>Idem</i> , para. 35, draft resolution VII
A/C.2/37/L.126	Draft resolution entitled "Sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	<i>Idem</i> , para. 35, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/37/L.127	Draft resolution entitled "Food problems" submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee	For the text, see A/37/680/Add.5, para. 15 and para. 21, draft resolution III
A/C.2/37/L.128	Draft resolution entitled "Long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development" submitted and withdrawn by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee and re-submitted by the representative of Austria	For the new sponsors and the text, see A/37/680/Add.4, para. 5 and paras. 2 and 8
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution I contained in document A/37/680/Add.1 submitted by the Second Committee</i>	
A/C.5/37/96	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/762	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 103
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution V contained in document A/37/680/Add.2 submitted by the Second Committee</i>	
A/C.5/37/99	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/779	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid</i>
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions I and II contained in document A/37/680/Add.3 submitted by the Second Committee</i>	
A/C.5/37/101	Note by the Secretary-General (draft resolution I)	
A/C.5/37/100	<i>Idem</i> (draft resolution II)	
A/37/780	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i>
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution I contained in document A/37/680/Add.8 submitted by the Second Committee</i>	
A/C.5/37/52	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/740	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i>
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II contained in document A/37/680/Add.9 submitted by the Second Committee</i>	
A/C.5/37/55	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/683	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i>
	<i>Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/37/680/Add.11 submitted by the Second Committee</i>	
A/C.5/37/104	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/37/784	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i>