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OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

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ANNEXES

Volume I
(of two volumes)

AGENDA ITEMS 3–81

16 SEPTEMBER – 19 DECEMBER 1986
AND 14 SEPTEMBER 1987



UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1989

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

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

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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.

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[1] See fascicle for items 124 and 132.

Agenda item	*Title*
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United Nations

Agenda item 3

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 3: Credentials of representatives to the forty-first 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, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1st, 45th and 101st meetings.

DOCUMENT A/41/727

First report of the Credentials Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*17 October 1986*]

1. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 16 September 1986, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed a Credentials Committee for its forty-first session consisting of the following Member States: Bahamas, China, Fiji, Ghana, the Netherlands, Rwanda, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and Venezuela.

2. The Credentials Committee held its first meeting on 16 October 1986.

3. Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela) was unanimously elected Chairman.

4. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General, dated 16 October 1986, on the status of credentials of representatives to the forty-first session and to the fourteenth special session of the General Assembly. In this latter respect, it was recalled that the General Assembly at its fourteenth special session had decided that, in order to permit the Assembly to use the limited time available to it for the consideration of the substantive question before it, the status of credentials of representatives to the fourteenth special session would be reported on during the forty-first regular session. The Committee also had before it document A/41/689.

5. The memorandum by the Secretary-General, which contained information based on communications received by the Secretary-General as at 15 October 1986, indicated as follows:

A. FORTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(1) Credentials issued by the head of the 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, have been submitted to the Secretary-General by the following 138 Member States: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, St. Christopher and Nevis, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Swe-

den, 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 Tanzania, United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

(2) In addition, information concerning the appointment of their representatives to the forty-first session have been communicated to the Secretary-General by means of a cable from the head of the Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs or in the form of a communication from the Permanent Mission concerned by the following nine Member States: Benin, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Luxembourg, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

B. Fourteenth special session of the General Assembly

(1) Credentials issued by the head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as provided for in rule 27 of the rules of procedure, have been submitted to the Secretary-General by the following 60 Member States: Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yemen.

(2) In addition, information concerning the appointment of their representatives to the fourteenth special session has been communicated to the Secretary-General by means of a cable from the head of the Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs or in the form of a communication from the Permanent Mission concerned by the following 13 Member States: Algeria, Bahrain, Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Haiti, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Portugal, Romania and Seychelles.

6. The Legal Counsel made a statement concerning the information contained in the memorandum by the Secretary-General. He indicated that the Secretary-General would provide additional information to the Credentials Committee at a subsequent stage regarding the Member States that had not yet submitted credentials for their representatives to the forty-first session and to the fourteenth special session of the General Assembly in the form required under rule 27 of the rules of procedure. The Legal Counsel informed the Committee that a majority of Member States were represented at the fourteenth special session by permanent representatives whose credentials empowered them to represent their respective States in all organs of the United Nations without limitation as to session, and for those representatives no additional credentials were required. The Legal Counsel further drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that a communication from certain States had been circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 3 of the agenda of the forty-first session. A copy of the document, bearing the symbol A/41/689, was made available to each member of the Committee during the meeting.

7. Statements concerning the credentials of the representatives of the Member States listed in the memorandum by the Secretary-General were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, the United States of America, Ghana, the Netherlands, Rwanda, the Bahamas and Fiji.

8. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the Soviet delegation firmly opposed acceptance of the credentials for the representatives of so-called Democratic Kampuchea. The presence of that band of outcasts, driven from their country for their bloody crimes against the Kampuchean people, conformed to neither the spirit nor the letter of the Charter. The political intentions of certain circles were extremely clear: by arranging for the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to be represented in the United Nations, they were trying to repudiate the fact that a State—the People's Republic of Kampuchea—existed on the political map of the world. The People's Republic of Kampuchea, founded in 1979, represented the fundamental interests of the Kampuchean people. The Government, formed as a result of universal free elections, exercised effective control over the territory of the country and was rapidly restoring the national economy which the Pol Pot criminal clique had brought to the point of collapse. Advancing along the road of revival, the Kampuchean people had scored major successes in agriculture, education and culture. The fifth congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, in October 1985, decided on the next stages of the country's continuing development and confirmed the readiness of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to establish friendly relations and co-operation with the countries of the region and with all the world's States, regardless of differences in political structure, on the basis of mutual respect, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The People's Republic of Kampuchea was ready to do its part in turning the South-East Asian region into a zone of peace, stability and co-operation. In that connection, the Soviet delegation called for the legitimate representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to be afforded forthwith their sovereign right to represent the interests of their people in the United Nations. That was the only outcome which would correspond to the actual state of affairs.

9. The representative of the Soviet Union added that he would also like to reaffirm the Soviet delegation's position regarding its non-acceptance of the credentials of the delegation of the fascist régime in Chile and of the representatives of the puppet régime installed by the Americans in Grenada.

10. The representative of China stated that, as was well known, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was the sole legal Government of Kampuchea and it was widely recognized internationally. The relevant resolutions of the General Assembly had also fully confirmed this fact. The so-called People's Republic of Kampuchea was a product of foreign aggression. It was an agent of

foreign authorities and had no right to represent the Kampuchean people. Therefore, it was the view of the Chinese delegation that the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea were totally legitimate and legally valid.

11. The same representative added that the Chinese delegation wished to reiterate that the fact that the representatives of Afghanistan were allowed to participate in the current session and in the fourteenth special session should in no way be interpreted as an acquiescence in the situation created by the foreign armed invasion and occupation in Afghanistan.

12. The representative of the United States of America stated that the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea were in order, fulfilled the requirements of rule 27 of the rules of procedure, had already been accepted by the General Assembly in the past and should be accepted at the current session. The suggested alternative was a régime brought to power by a foreign military invasion and one that was clearly not representative in any way, shape or form of the Kampuchean people.

13. The representative of the United States added that the credentials of the representatives of Chile were also in order and there was no basis for their rejection. If members of the Committee failed to recognize the technical nature of the credentials exercise and rejected the credentials of a country's representatives merely because they did not like its Government's policies, it would lead to chaos in international relations.

14. The same representative stated that the objections to the credentials of the representatives of Grenada were also without foundation because its Government was representative of the people of Grenada as a result of free elections. The credentials in question were in order and there was no basis for questioning their validity.

15. The representative of the United States stated further that, out of respect for the technical nature of the credentials exercise, the United States was not raising any objection to the acceptance of the credentials of the representatives of Afghanistan. That did not mean, however, that it did not object to the unrepresentative nature of that country's Government, which had been installed as a result of foreign aggression from the North, namely, from the Soviet Union. The people of Afghanistan should be allowed to choose their Government through free and fair elections.

16. The representative of Ghana stated that his delegation's position on the problem of Kampuchea was that it was a domestic one and should be left to the Kampuchean people themselves to resolve. However, Ghana supported the current political efforts to find solutions to the problem and, accordingly, would abstain on the issue of the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea if it were put to the vote.

17. Regarding the credentials of the representatives of Chile and Grenada, the same representative stated that his delegation maintained that the situations in those countries too were domestic matters and should be left to the people themselves to resolve. Accordingly, the delegation of Ghana would abstain if the issue of the credentials of the representatives of those countries were put to the vote.

18. The representative of Ghana added that the situation in Afghanistan was one of those unfortunate unsolved regional issues for which his delegation expected the international community to find solutions in the near future. Ghana would therefore abstain if the question of the credentials of the representatives of Afghanistan were put to the vote.

19. The representative of the Netherlands stated that the task of the Credentials Committee was to verify whether the credentials of representatives of Member States had been issued in accordance with the requirements of rule 27 of the rules of procedure. On the basis of the information provided to the Committee, it appeared that the credentials of the representatives of all the Member States listed in the memorandum by the Secretary-General were in order. The Committee had a technical task to perform—it was not its function to make political judgements regarding the Governments that issued the credentials. Accordingly, his delegation would accept the credentials of the representatives of all the States listed in the Secretary-General's memorandum.

20. The representative of Rwanda stated that his delegation did not have any formal objection to the credentials of the representatives of any of the Member States listed in the Secretary-General's memorandum. However, in view of statements made by some members of the Committee regarding certain situations, his delegation wished to clarify its position. With respect to Kampuchea, Rwanda did not recognize any Government imposed from outside, and so it did not recognize the so-called People's Republic of Kampuchea because that Government had not been chosen by the people of Kampuchea. Neither did Rwanda recognize any Government that operated from outside its own territory. That was a position of principle. His delegation maintained that Kampuchea as a State was a Member of the United Nations and as such it was entitled to a seat in the General Assembly. It was for the Kampuchean people themselves to decide who should occupy that seat. For technical reasons, and because the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea had been accepted in previous years by the international community, Rwanda saw no reason for opposing them now and would therefore go along with the majority.

21. The same representative stated further that the delegation of Rwanda was not opposed to the acceptance of the credentials of the representatives of Chile but that was not to be interpreted as Rwanda's acceptance of certain policies of that Government.

22. The representative of Rwanda added that, again for technical reasons, his delegation would accept the credentials of the representatives of Afghanistan. In regard to Afghanistan the Rwanda delegation welcomed with satisfaction the information according to which foreign troops were beginning to withdraw from that country. That development was encouraging, and his delegation hoped that the withdrawal would continue, which would facilitate the solution of the problem.

23. The representative of the Bahamas stated that her delegation was willing to accept the credentials of the representatives of all the States mentioned in the Secretary-General's memorandum, since they complied with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

24. The representative of Fiji stated that the Committee's exercise was a technical one regardless of the political persuasion of delegations. The delegation of Fiji would

therefore accept the credentials of the representatives of the States listed in the memorandum by the Secretary-General as long as they were in accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure.

25. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the statement made by the United States representative concerning Afghanistan was a conscious and evil attempt to distort the historical and political reality in that country. That statement could not change the fact that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was a sovereign non-aligned State which was a full and equal Member of the United Nations. The comment by the United States representative was an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and was contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and to the interests of normalization of the situation in South-West Asia, a process that was being assisted by the personal efforts of the Secretary-General.

26. The Chairman proposed that, taking into account the statement made by the Legal Counsel and the statements made by members of the Committee, which would be reflected in the Committee's report, the Committee should decide to accept the credentials of the representatives of the Member States referred to in the memorandum by the Secretary-General on the understanding that formal credentials for representatives of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 5.A.(2) and 5.B.(2) above would be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible. There was no objection to this proposal.

27. Accordingly, the Chairman proposed the following draft resolution for adoption by the Committee:

"*The Credentials Committee,*

"*Having examined* the credentials of the representatives to the forty-first session and to the fourteenth special session of the General Assembly of the Member States referred to in paragraph 5 of the present report,

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

"*Accepts* the credentials of all these representatives."

28. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

29. The Chairman then proposed that the Committee recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution (see para. 31 below). The proposal was adopted without a vote.

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

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

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

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIRST SESSION AND TO THE FOURTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.

DOCUMENT A/41/727/Add.1

Second report of the Credentials Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1986*]

1. The Credentials Committee held its 2nd meeting on 4 December 1986.

2. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General dated 4 December 1986 concerning the status of credentials of representatives of Member States participating in the forty-first session and in the fourteenth special session of the General Assembly. The memorandum contained information regarding the credentials of Member States other than those considered by the Committee at its 1st meeting, on 16 October (see document A/41/727 above).

3. The memorandum by the Secretary-General, which was based on information received up to 4 December, indicated that, as at that date and since the first meeting of the Committee, additional formal credentials and related communications had been received as follows:

A. FORTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(1) Credentials issued by the head of the 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, have been submitted to the Secretary-General by the following nine Member States: Argentina, Bolivia, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Greece, Philippines, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

(2) In addition, information concerning the appointment of their representatives to the forty-first session has been communicated to the Secretary-General by means of a cable from the head of the Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs or in the form of a communication from the Permanent Mission concerned by the following two Member States: Sao Tome and Principe and Zambia.

B. FOURTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(1) Credentials issued by the head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as provided for in rule 27 of the rules of procedure, have been submitted to the Secretary-General by the following seven Member States: Bhutan, Cameroon, Egypt, Liberia, Madagascar, Pakistan and Uruguay.

(2) In addition, information concerning the appointment of their representatives to the fourteenth special session has been communicated to the Secretary-General by means of a cable from the head of the Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs or in the form of a communication from the Permanent Mission concerned by the following three Member States: Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Philippines and Samoa.

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

5. The Chairman proposed that the Committee decide to accept the formal credentials of the representatives of the

Member States referred to in paragraphs 3.A.(1) and 3.B.(1) above. In addition, the Chairman proposed that the Committee accept the communications received from the Member States referred to in paragraphs 3.A.(2) and 3.B.(2) above as provisional credentials pending the submission of formal credentials as soon as possible as required by rule 27 of the rules of procedure.

6. The Committee approved the proposals of the Chairman and decided to report accordingly to the General Assembly.

7. The Chairman proposed that the Committee recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution (see para. 9 below). The proposal was adopted without a vote.

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

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

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

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIRST SESSION AND TO THE FOURTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.8

Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: amendment to the draft resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee in document A/41/727

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*20 October 1986*]

At the end of the draft resolution, after the words "the Credentials Committee", add the following phrase:

", except with regard to the credentials of Israel".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 16 September 1986, 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, Fiji, Ghana, the Netherlands, Rwanda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Venezuela (see decision 41/301[1]).

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 21 October 1986, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 77 to 40, with 16 abstentions, adopted the motion orally presented by the representative of Iceland that no action be taken on the amendment proposed by 20 States (A/41/L.8). The Assembly then adopted without a vote the draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee in its first report (A/41/727, para. 31). For the final text, see resolution 41/7 A.[1]

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee in its second report (A/41/727/Add.1, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 41/7 B.[1]

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/689	Letter dated 7 October 1986 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General	
A/41/728 and Add.1	Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the representatives of the following States to the Secretary-General: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, 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, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Poland, Oman, 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	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/732	Letter dated 20 October 1986 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/41/738	Note verbale dated 21 October 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	
A/41/766	Letter dated 27 October 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 7

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

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, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 53rd meeting.

DOCUMENTS A/41/613 and ADD.1

Note by the Secretary-General

DOCUMENT A/41/613

[Original: English]
[17 September 1986]

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 that 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 fortieth session of the General Assembly[1] are as follows:

1 Complaint by Angola against South Africa

2. The situation in Cyprus

3. Letter dated 26 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

   Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 568 (1985)

4. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

5 The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.

6 The question of South Africa

7. The situation in the Middle East.

8 The situation in Namibia

9 Letter dated 6 December 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a i of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

10 Letter dated 16 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

11 Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa.

12. The situation in the occupied Arab territories

13. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

14. The situation in southern Africa.

15. The situation between Iran and Iraq.

16. Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

    Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

17. Letter dated 12 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

18. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

19. Letter dated 27 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

20. Letter dated 22 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

In addition, the Security Council held a commemorative meeting, its 2608th meeting, on 26 September 1985 to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations with the following agenda: "United Nations for a better world and the responsibility of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security".

At the 2618th meeting of the Security Council, held on 9 October 1985, prior to the adoption of the agenda, the

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7, document A/40/642

President of the Council made a statement, on behalf of the members of the Council, in connection with the *Achille Lauro* incident.

At the 2639th meeting of the Security Council, held on 30 December 1985, following the consideration of the item on the agenda, the President of the Council made a statement, on behalf of the members of the Council, in connection with the incidents at the Rome and Vienna airports.

At the 2642nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 17 January 1986, prior to the adoption of the agenda, the President of the Council made a statement, on behalf of the members of the Council, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the first meeting of the Security Council and the inauguration on 1 January 1986 of the International Year of Peace.

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.
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 on 4 September 1959 by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations.
26. Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council.
27. Cable dated 18 May 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
28. Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.
29. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
30. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council
31. Letter dated 31 December 1960 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba.
32. 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.
33. 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.
34 Letter dated 21 November 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
35. 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.
36 Telegram dated 5 May 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti to the President of the Security Council.
37. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council concerning developments relating to Yemen
38 Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration.
39. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa
40. Letter dated 10 January 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the President of the Security Council.
41. 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.

42. Complaint concerning acts of aggression against the territory and civilian population of Cambodia.
43. Letter dated 4 August 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
44. Letter dated 3 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council
45. Letters dated 5 and 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council
46. Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council
47 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.
48. Letter dated 9 December 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council
49. Letter dated 1 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council
50. Letter dated 31 January 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council
51. Letter dated 2 August 1966 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council
52. Letter dated 25 January 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
53. Letter dated 21 May 1968 from the Permanent Representative a i of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council
54 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.
55. 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
56 Complaint by Zambia
57. Complaint by Guinea
58 The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft.
59. The situation in the India/Pakistan sub-continent
60 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
61 Consideration of questions relating to Africa with which the Security Council is currently seized and implementation of its relevant resolutions.
62 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
63. Complaint by Cuba.
64 Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran
65. Relationship between the United Nations and South Africa
66 The situation concerning Western Sahara
67 The situation in Timor.
68. Letter dated 12 December 1975 from the Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
69 The situation in the Comoros.
70 Communications from France and Somalia concerning the incident of 4 February 1976.
71. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories.
72 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.
73. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.
74. Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the *apartheid* régime in Soweto and other areas
75. 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.
76. Complaint by Zambia against South Africa.
77. Complaint by Greece against Turkey.
78. Complaint by Benin.
79 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.
80 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]
81. Letter dated 13 and 15 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
82. Letter of 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council
83 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.
84 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.
85. Letter dated 1 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
86 Complaint by Iraq.
87. Complaint by Seychelles.
88 Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
89 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
90. 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
91 Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
92. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
93 Letter dated 16 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
94. Letter dated 22 March 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.

95. Letter dated 5 May 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council

96. Letter dated 2 August 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

97. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

98. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

99. Letter dated 12 September 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.

100. The situation in Grenada

101. Letter dated 3 February 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

102. Letter dated 18 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

103. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

104. Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

105 Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council.

106. Letter dated 4 September 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

107. Letter dated 3 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

108. Letter dated 9 November 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

109. Letter dated 28 January 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a i. of the Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

110. Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

111. Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT A/41/613/ADD.1

[Original: English]
[3 December 1986]

1. Further to the notification submitted to the General Assembly on 17 September 1986 (document A/41/613 above), the Secretary-General has the honour to notify the Assembly of additional matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Security Council, and of a matter with which the Council has ceased to deal.

2. Two additional matters that have been taken under consideration by the Security Council since the notification to the General Assembly on 17 September are: "Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council" and "Letter dated 13 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council".

3. During this period, one item listed in the notification to the General Assembly on 17 September and in previous notifications was deleted from the list, pursuant to the request contained in a letter dated 13 November 1986 from the Permanent Representatives of Iceland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, therefore removed the following item (item 68) from the list: "Letter dated 12 December 1975 from the Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 53rd plenary meeting, on 3 November 1986, the General Assembly took note of the Note by the Secretary-General (A/41/613 and Add.1) (see decision 41/409[2]).

[2] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 8

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 8: Adoption of the agenda and organization of work:* Reports of the General Committee

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* For the records of the meetings relating to this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, General Committee*, 1st to 4th meetings; and *ibid., Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 3rd, 14th, 36th, 48th, 52nd, 76th, 80th, 102nd and 103rd meetings.

DOCUMENT A/41/150

Provisional agenda of the forty-first session

[*Original: English*]
[*18 July 1986*]

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Spain (rule 30 of the rules of procedure).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (rule 62).
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-first session of the General Assembly (rule 28):
   (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee (decision 40/301 of 17 September 1985);
   (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee (resolutions 40/2 A of 16 October 1985 and 40/2 B of 17 December 1985).
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (rule 31; decision 40/302 of 17 September 1985).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (rule 103; decision 40/304 of 17 September 1985).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (rule 31; decision 40/303 of 17 September 1985).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (rule 49; decision 40/416 of 9 December 1985).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (rule 21; decisions 40/401 of 20 September and 29 October 1985 and 40/402 of 20 and 23 September, 29 October and 15 November 1985 and 28 April 1986).
9. General debate.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (rules 13 (*a*) and 48; decision 40/417 of 9 December 1985).
11. Report of the Security Council (rule 13 (*b*); decision 40/418 of 9 December 1985).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (rule 13 (*b*); resolutions 32/160 of 19 December 1977, 39/115 and 39/116 of 14 December 1984, 39/226 to 39/229 of 18 December 1984, 40/129 to 40/149 of 13 December 1985 and 40/169 to 40/181 and 40/201 of 17 December 1985 and decisions 40/423 of 11 December 1985, 40/426 and 40/427 of 13 December 1985, 40/431 to 40/436 of 17 December 1985, 40/458, 40/462 and 40/463 of 18 December 1985 and 40/478 of 20 June 1986):
    (*a*) Report of the Council;
    (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 32/160, 39/115, 39/116, 39/226, 39/228, 39/229, 40/133, 40/135, 40/136, 40/142, 40/148, 40/169, 40/170, 40/174, 40/175, 40/177, 40/178 and 40/201 and decision 40/432);
    (*c*) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolutions 40/132, 40/134 and 40/138).
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (rule 13 (*b*); decision 40/406 of 25 October 1985).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 40/8 of 8 November 1985).
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:

(*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (rule 142; decision 40/306 of 17 October 1985);

(*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council (rule 145; decision 40/307 of 17 October 1985).

16. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (resolution 36/137 of 15 December 1981).

17. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs:

(*a*) Election of nineteen members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (decision 40/316 of 17 December 1985 and 28 April 1986);

(*b*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council (decision 40/311 of 10 December 1985);

(*c*) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (decision 40/312 of 10 December 1985);

(*d*) Election of the members of the International Law Commission (decision 36/316 of 23 November 1981).

18. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:

(*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (rule 155; decisions 40/305 A of 26 September 1985, 40/305 B of 27 November 1985, 40/305 C of 18 December 1985 and 40/305 D of 1 May 1986);

(*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions (rule 158; decision 40/318 of 18 December 1985);

(*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors (decision 40/319 of 18 December 1985);

(*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee (decision 40/320 of 18 December 1985);

(*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (decision 40/321 of 18 December 1985);

(*f*) International Civil Service Commission:

(i) Appointment of members of the Commission (decision 40/322 of 18 December 1985);

(ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission (decision 37/325 of 21 December 1982);

(*g*) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit (decisions 36/320 of 17 December 1981 and 39/305 A of 21 September 1984);

(*h*) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (decision 40/317 of 17 December 1985).

19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolutions 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 40/41 to 40/58 of 2 December 1985 and 40/97 A to F of 13 December 1985 and decisions 40/409 of 18 November 1985, 40/410 of 27 November 1985 and 40/411 to 40/415 of 2 December 1985):

(*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 40/50).

20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (rule 136).

21. International Year of Peace (resolutions 40/3 of 24 October 1985 and 40/10 and 40/11 of 11 November 1985): reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/10 and 40/11).

22. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/4 of 25 October 1985).

23. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/5 of 25 October 1985).

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 (resolution 40/6 of 1 November 1985).

25. The situation in Kampuchea: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/7 of 5 November 1985).

26. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/12 of 13 November 1985).

27. Co-operaton between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/20 of 21 November 1985).

28. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (resolution 40/21 and decision 40/410 of 27 November 1985): report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/21).

29. Critical economic situation in Africa: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/40 of 2 December 1985).

30. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/60 of 9 December 1985).

31. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/62 of 9 December 1985).

32. Law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/63 of 10 December 1985).

33. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (resolutions 40/64 A to I of 10 December 1985 and decision 40/407 of 28 October 1985):

(*a*) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid;*

(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/64 C, H and I).

34. 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 40/95 of 12 December 1985).

35. Question of Palestine (resolutions 40/96 A to D of 12 December 1985):
    (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/96 D).
36. Question of Namibia (resolutions 40/97 A to F of 13 December 1985 and decision 40/409 of 18 November 1985):
    (*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 40/97 A and B).
37. The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/168 A to C of 16 December 1985).
38. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (resolution 40/237 of 18 December 1985).
39. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (decision 40/408 of 6 November 1985).
40. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (decision 40/459 of 18 December 1985).[1]
41. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (decision 40/460 of 18 December 1985).
42. Celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire (decision 40/461 of 18 December 1985).
43. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (decision 40/470 of 18 December 1985).[1]
44. Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America (decision 40/470 of 18 December 1985).[1]
45. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General (decision 40/470 of 18 December 1985).[1]
46. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (decision 40/470 of 18 December 1985).[1]
47. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (decision 40/470 of 18 December 1985).[1]
48. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/79 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 40/79 of 12 December 1985).
49. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolutions 40/80 A and B of 12 December 1985).
50. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 40/81 of 12 December 1985).
51. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/82 of 12 December 1985).
52. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/83 of 12 December 1985).
53. 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: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/84 of 12 December 1985).
54. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 40/85 of 12 December 1985).
55. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 40/86 of 12 December 1985).
56. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (resolution 40/87 of 12 December 1985):
    (*a*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
57. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/88 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 40/88 of 12 December 1985).
58. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolutions 40/89 A and B of 12 December 1985):
    (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 40/89 B);
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/89 B).
59. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 40/90 of 12 December 1985).
60. Reduction of military budgets (resolutions 40/91 A and B of 12 December 1985):
    (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 40/91 A);
    (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/91 B).
61. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolutions 40/92 A to C of 12 December 1985).

[1] The inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session was subject to any further action that the General Assembly might take on it at its fortieth session (see decisions 40/459 B, 40/470 and 40/479 to 40/483).

62. General and complete disarmament (resolutions 39/151 E of 17 December 1984 and 40/94 A to O of 12 December 1985):
   (*a*) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/151 E);
   (*b*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/94 A);
   (*c*) Conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/94 C);
   (*d*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 40/94 D);
   (*e*) Study on concepts of security: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/94 E);
   (*f*) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 40/94 F);
   (*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 40/94 G);
   (*h*) Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans: report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 40/94 I);
   (*i*) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/94 K);
   (*j*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 40/94 O).

63. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolutions 39/63 E of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 A to I of 16 December 1985):
   (*a*) Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures: report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 39/63 E);
   (*b*) Disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/151 A);
   (*c*) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/151 B and D);
   (*d*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/151 C on a nuclear-arms freeze (resolution 40/151 C);
   (*e*) Freeze on nuclear weapons (resolution 40/151 E);
   (*f*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 40/151 F);
   (*g*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/151 G);
   (*h*) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/151 H);
   (*i*) Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (resolution 40/151 I).

64. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 K and O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H and I of 17 December 1984, 40/18 of 18 November 1985 and 40/152 A to Q of 16 December 1985 and decisions 39/423 of 17 December 1984 and 40/428 of 16 December 1985):
   (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 40/152 F);
   (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 40/152 M);
   (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/92 H);
   (*d*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolutions 38/183 K, 39/148 I and 40/152 D);
   (*e*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/183 O);
   (*f*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute (resolution 39/148 H);
   (*g*) Study on deterrence: report of the Secretary-General (decision 39/423);
   (*h*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 40/152 A);
   (*i*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolutions 40/152 C and P);
   (*j*) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/152 E);
   (*k*) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 40/152 H);
   (*l*) United Nations disarmament studies: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/152 K);
   (*m*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/152 L);
   (*n*) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session (resolutions 40/152 N and O):
      (i) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 40/152 N);
      (ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 40/152 N);
      (iii) Verification in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/152 O);
   (*o*) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 40/152 Q).

65. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (resolution 40/153 of 16 December 1985).
66. World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (resolution 40/154 of 16 December 1985).
67. Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (resolution 40/155 of 16 December 1985 and decision 40/473 of 20 June 1986).
68. Question of Antarctica: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/156 A to C of 16 December 1985).
69. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/157 of 16 December 1985).
70. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/158 of 16 December 1985).
71. Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations (resolutions 39/158 of 17 December 1984 and 40/159 of 16 December 1985).
72. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 40/160 of 16 December 1985).
73. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolutions 40/161 A to G of 16 December 1985): reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/161 A to C and E to G).
74. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (resolution 40/162 of 16 December 1985):
    (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
75. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (resolution 40/163 of 16 December 1985).
76. Questions relating to information (resolutions 40/164 A and B of 16 December 1985):
    (*a*) Report of the Committee on Information;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/164 A);
    (*c*) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 40/164 B).
77. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolutions 40/165 A to K of 16 December 1985):
    (*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 40/165 B);
    (*c*) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolution 40/165 A);
    (*d*) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/165 D to K).
78. International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/166 of 16 December 1985).
79. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (decision 40/429 of 16 December 1985).
80. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (decision 40/430 of 16 December 1985).
81. Development and international economic co-operation (decisions 40/474 to 40/477 of 20 June 1986):
    (*a*) Trade and development (resolutions 39/212 of 18 December 1984 and 40/183 to 40/192 of 17 December 1985 and decisions 40/439 and 40/440 of 17 December 1985):
        (i) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
        (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/212, 40/185, 40/186, 40/188 and 40/190);
        (iii) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (resolutions 40/184, 40/187 and 40/192);
    (*b*) Food problems (resolution 38/198 of 20 December 1983 and Economic and Social Council decision 1985/199 of 26 July 1985):
        (i) Report of the World Food Council;
        (ii) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/198 and decision 1985/199);
    (*c*) New and renewable sources of energy: report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (resolution 37/250 of 21 December 1982);
    (*d*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/208 of 17 December 1985).
82. Operational activities for development:
    (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 38/171 of 19 December 1983, 39/220 of 18 December 1984 and 40/211 of 17 December 1985);
    (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    (*c*) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
    (*d*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    (*e*) World Food Programme.
83. Training and research:
    (*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research (resolution 40/214 and decision 40/451 of 17 December 1985):

(i) Report of the Executive Director;

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/214);

(*b*) United Nations University: report of the Council of the United Nations University (resolution 39/179 of 17 December 1984);

(*c*) Unified approach to development analysis and planning: report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 38/179 of 19 December 1983 and 39/217 of 18 December 1984);

(*d*) University for Peace (Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/6 of 21 May 1986).

84. Special economic and disaster relief assistance:

(*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/207 of 17 December 1984);

(*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance (resolutions 39/189 of 17 December 1984 and 40/215 to 40/236 of 17 December 1985 and decisions 40/452 to 40/454 of 17 December 1985): reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/189, 40/215 to 40/220, 40/222 to 40/227 and 40/229 to 40/236 and decision 40/453).

85. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/22 of 29 November 1985).

86. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/15 of 23 November 1984).

87. Question of aging (resolutions 40/29 and 40/30 of 29 November 1985): report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/29).

88. Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace (resolutions 40/14 to 40/16 of 18 November 1985): report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/14).

89. Policies and programmes relating to youth: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/17 of 18 November 1985).

90. 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: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/24 and 40/25 of 29 November 1985).

91. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (resolutions 40/26 to 40/28 of 29 November 1985):

(*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 (resolution 40/26);

(*c*) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid:* report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/27).

92. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/31 of 29 November 1985).

93. Crime prevention and criminal justice (resolutions 40/32 to 40/37 of 29 November 1985): report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/32).

94. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (resolution 40/39 of 29 November 1985):

(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

(*b*) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General.

95. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (resolutions 40/101 to 40/108 of 13 December 1985):

(*a*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation (resolution 40/102);

(*b*) United Nations Development Fund for Women: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/104);

(*c*) Incorporation of the interests of women in the work programmes of the regional commissions: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/105);

(*d*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/108).

96. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (resolution 40/109 of 13 December 1985).

97. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (resolutions 40/110 of 40/112 of 13 December 1985).

98. Question of a convention on the rights of the child (resolution 40/113 of 13 December 1985).

99. International Covenants on Human Rights (resolutions 40/114 to 40/116 of 13 December 1985):

(*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 40/115).

100. Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/116 of 13 December 1985).

101. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolutions 40/117 to 40/119 of 13 December 1985):

(*a*) Report of the High Commissioner;

(*b*) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/117).

102. International campaign against traffic in drugs: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/120 to 40/122 of 13 December 1985).

103. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolutions 39/115 and 39/116 of 14 December 1984 and 40/123 to 40/125 of 13 December 1985 and decision 40/425 of 13 December 1985): reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/123 to 40/125).

104. New international humanitarian order: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/126 of 13 December 1985).

105. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolutions 40/127 and 40/128 of 13 December 1985): report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/128).

106. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 40/51 of 2 December 1985):

(*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.

107. 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: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 40/52 and decision 40/415 of 2 December 1985).

108. 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 40/53 of 2 December 1985):

(*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.

109. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/54 of 2 December 1985).

110. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/55 of 2 December 1985).

111. Question of East Timor (decision 40/402 of 20 September 1985):

(*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.

112. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (resolution 40/238 of 18 December 1985):

(*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;

(*j*) United Nations Industrial Development Fund.

113. Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (resolutions 40/252, 40/253 A to C, 40/254 to 40/256 and 40/257 A to C of 18 December 1985).

114. Programme planning (resolution 40/240 of 18 December 1985):

(*a*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.

115. Financial emergency of the United Nations (resolutions 40/241 A and B and 40/242 of 18 December 1985):

(*a*) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations (resolution 40/241 A);

(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/241 A and 40/242).

116. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolutions 40/249 to 40/251 of 18 December 1985 and decisions 40/405 of 2 October 1985 and 40/465 of 18 December 1985):

(*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 40/251);

(*b*) Effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/250);

(*c*) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General (decision 40/465).

117. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 40/259 of 18 December 1985).

118. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences (resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 and decision 40/403 of 20 September and 29 November 1985).

119. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (resolution 40/248 and decision 40/464 of 18 December 1985).

120. Personnel questions (resolutions 39/69 of 13 December 1984 and 40/258 A to C of 18 December 1985 and decisions 40/466 to 40/469 of 18 December 1985):[2]
   (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/258 A);
   (*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 40/258 C);
   (*c*) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General.
121. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission (resolutions 40/244 and 40/245 of 18 December 1985).
122. United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (resolution 40/245 and decision 40/457 of 18 December 1985).
123. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (resolutions 40/59 A and B of 2 December 1985 and 40/246 A and B and 40/247 of 18 December 1985):
   (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/59 A);
   (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/246 A).
124. 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 39/76 of 13 December 1984).
125. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/77 of 13 December 1984).
126. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/67 of 11 December 1985).
127. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (resolution 40/68 of 11 December 1985).
128. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/69 of 11 December 1985).
129. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (resolution 40/70 of 11 December 1985).
130. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its nineteenth session (resolutions 40/71 and 40/72 of 11 December 1985).
131. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/73 of 11 December 1985).
132. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (resolution 40/74 of 11 December 1985).
133. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 40/75 of 11 December 1985).
134. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (resolution 40/77 of 11 December 1985).
135. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (resolution 40/78 of 11 December 1985).
136. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (decision 40/419 of 11 December 1985).
137. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (decision 40/420 of 11 December 1985).
138. Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences: report of the Secretary-General (decision 40/421 of 11 December 1985).
139. 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: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/89 of 13 December 1984 and decision 40/422 of 11 December 1985).
140. Question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space [item proposed by the Secretary-General (A/41/141)].
141. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations [item proposed by the Secretary-General (A/41/142)].
142. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic [item proposed by Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1)].
143. External debt crisis and development [item proposed by Yugoslavia (A/41/144)].

[2] This item remained on the agenda of the fortieth session (see decision 40/470).

DOCUMENT A/41/200

Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the forty-first session

[*Original: English*]
[*22 August 1986*]

1. Establishment of a comprehensive system of international security [item proposed by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/41/191)].

DOCUMENT A/BUR/41/1

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

[*Original: English*]
[*10 September 1986*]

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 forty-first regular session, the adoption of the agenda and the allocation of items.

2. Over the years, the General Assembly has adopted a number of provisions aimed at rationalizing the procedures and organization of the Assembly. These provisions are reproduced in the annexes to the rules of procedure of the Assembly (A/520/Rev.15, annexes I-VII). Although some of these provisions have already been implemented, many have not yet been or have been only partly implemented. Some of them have acquired an urgent character in view of the financial difficulties facing the Organization.

3. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the provisions reproduced in annexes V, VI and VII of its rules of procedure, in particular to those provisions reproduced below under the relevant items.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

General Committee

4. The Secretary-General wishes to draw to the General Committee's attention:

(*a*) Paragraphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly decision 34/401 on the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the Assembly, the text of which is reproduced in the rules of procedure of the Assembly (*ibid.*, annex VI), 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 the work."

(*b*) Paragraph 4 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 39/88 B (*ibid.*, annex VII), which reads as follows:

> "4. The General Committee should play more fully its role under rule 42 of the rules of procedure and paragraphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly decision 34/401, reviewing periodically the work of the Assembly and making the necessary recommendations."

Rationalization of work

5. In view of the current financial crisis of the United Nations and the efforts being undertaken to review the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the Organization, questions relating to the rationalization of the work of the General Assembly should be dealt with on a priority basis if the forty-first session is to be conducted in the most effective manner.

6. In this connection, in addition to the provisions aimed at rationalizing the work of the General Assembly referred to in paragraph 2 above, the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to other relevant recommendations towards this objective, namely, the recommendations by the Presidents of the General Assembly concerning the rationalization of the procedures of the Assembly,[3] which were made at the meeting organized on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, held in New York from 6 to 10 June 1985. The Secretary-General also wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to a letter dated 25 June 1986 from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting recommendations made by the Working Group of the Whole of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on the improvement of the functioning of the General Assembly (A/41/437).

7. In the context of the rationalization of work of the General Assembly, the General Committee may wish to propose that the Assembly consider the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations[4] at the earliest possible opportunity.

Closing date of the session

8. In accordance with the provisions of rule 2 of the rules of procedure and in the light of the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly that the Assembly should meet for a period of 13 weeks (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, para. 4), the closing date of the forty-first session should be Tuesday, 16 December 1986. However, in his report on the current financial crisis of the United Nations, the Secretary-General proposed the following:

> "(*a*) Curtailment of the duration of the forty-first session of the General Assembly by three weeks. The session would, as a result, close in the last week of November. This would yield savings of $875,000 in conference services and $225,000 in other costs, for a total of $1.1 million. It would require a streamlining of the work of the General Assembly."[5]

In this connection, the Secretary-General wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to the relevant part of General Assembly decision 40/472 of 9 May 1986, which reads as follows:

> "(*a*) The proposal of the Secretary-General that the forty-first session of the General Assembly be curtailed by three weeks would be considered by the Assembly itself, at that session, in the light of the financial situation then prevailing".

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[3] A/40/377, appendix.
[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49.*
[5] A/40/1102 and Corr.1, para. 23 (*a*).

9. The Secretary-General also wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the measures he has already taken to reduce by 30 per cent costs relating to overtime. Therefore, the Committee may wish to alert Member States that, as a result of the curtailment, the Secretariat will not be able to provide all the services rendered in previous years.

10. In the light of the prevailing financial situation as reflected in the addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on the current financial crisis of the United Nations,[6] the General Committee will wish to recommend to the General Assembly a closing date for the forty-first session, taking into account the need to achieve economies.

Observance of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights

11. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to General Assembly resolution 40/114 of 13 December 1985, whereby the Assembly decided, *inter alia,* to convene, during the forty-first session, a commemorative plenary meeting of the General Assembly devoted to the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights. The General Committee may wish to recommend that the commemorative statements be made at a plenary meeting in conjunction with the consideration of the reports of the Third Committee.

Schedule of meetings

12. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 3 of decison 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."

13. The General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that during the period of the general debate, as decided at the last three sessions, morning plenary meetings should begin at 10 a.m. instead of 10.30 a.m.

14. In the light of the concurrence expressed by the regional groups prior to the convening of the forty-first session, the General Committee may wish to recommend that, in order to avoid the late start of meetings and as a cost-saving measure, the General Assembly should waive, at this session, the requirement of the presence of at least one third of the members to declare a plenary meeting open and permit the debate to proceed and one quarter of the members to declare a meeting of a Main Committee open and permit the debate to proceed. This recommendation would be made on the understanding that it does not involve any permanent change in the relevant provisions of rules 67 and 108 of the rules of procedure.

15. Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that delegations should be reminded of the utmost importance of punctuality in the interest of ensuring an effective and orderly organization of work and achieving economies for the United Nations.

[6] See A/40/1102/Add.7.

General debate

16. 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, 22 September, and end on Friday, 10 October 1986.

17. In accordance with established practice, the Secretary-General also suggests that the list of speakers in the general debate should be closed on Wednesday, 24 September, at 6 p.m.

18. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the decision taken by the Assembly at the 3rd plenary meeting of its fortieth session, held on Friday, 20 September 1985, namely that the practice of expressing congratulations in the General Assembly Hall after a speech had been delivered was prohibited.

Explanations of vote, right of reply and length of statements

19. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of decision 34/401, which read as follows:

"6. Explanations of vote should be limited to ten minutes.

"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.

"8. Delegations should exercise their right of reply at the end of the day whenever two meetings have been scheduled for that day and whenever such meetings are devoted to the consideration of the same item."

20. Furthermore, with a view to streamlining the procedures of the General Assembly and as another cost-saving measure, the General Committee may wish to consider recommending that, except for the general debate, a time-limit should be set for statements in the debate on items that have been considered by the Assembly at previous sessions.

Records of meetings

21. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to the fact that the General Assembly, by its decision 40/472 of 9 May 1986, approved the Secretary-General's proposal that verbatim records continue to be provided to the plenary meetings of the Assembly and meetings of the First Committee and summary records be provided to the General Committee and the other Main Committees of the Assembly. In accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly (*ibid.*, para. 108 (*b*)), the General Committee may wish to recommend that the General Assembly should maintain for the forty-first 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. These transcriptions, which will not be part of the official records of the Committee, will be provided as the required services become available. 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 representative, or by persons presenting reports on behalf of committees or other bodies, may be reproduced *in extenso* in summary records or as official documents only if they serve as bases for discussion, provided that the relevant decision is taken by the body concerned after a statement of the financial implications has been submitted in accordance with regulation 13.1 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations."

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 forty-first session.

Seating arrangements

22. In accordance with established practice, the Secretary-General has drawn lots for the purpose of choosing the Member State to occupy the first desk on the General Assembly floor from which the alphabetical seating order will begin. The name drawn was Israel. 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

23. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 18 and 19 of 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

24. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 17 of 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".

Questions related to the programme budget

25. 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 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."

Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to draw the attention of the General Assembly to paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980, which reads as follows:

"6. *Decides* that all proposals affecting the schedule of conferences and meetings made at sessions of the General Assembly shall be reviewed by the Committee on Conferences when administrative implications are being considered under the requirements of rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly."

The General Committee may also wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to regulation 4.9 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (resolution 37/234, annex), which reads as follows:

"*Regulation 4.9*. No Council, Commission or other competent body shall take a decision involving either a change in the programme budget approved by the General Assembly or the possible requirement of expenditure unless it has received and taken account of a report from the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the proposal."

26. 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."

If the General Committee decides to recommend the curtailment of the duration of the forty-first session, the mandatory deadline mentioned above should be adjusted accordingly.

Documentation

27. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 28 of 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."

28. The Secretary-General feels obliged to emphasize once again that the excessive volume of documentation has been one of the most critical issues with which Member States and the Secretariat are confronted. The provisions already adopted by the General Assembly to control documentation have not had as much effect in decreasing this volume as desired. In this connection, on the basis of previous related Assembly decisions and the relevant recommendations made by the Presidents of the General Assembly,[3] the General Committee may wish to examine this question in depth with a view to proposing the adoption of stricter measures by the Assembly.

Resolutions

29. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 32 of 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."

30. In this connection, the Secretary-General would like to draw the attention of the General Committee to the relevant recommendations made by the Presidents of the General Assembly,[3] which read as follows:

"IV. RESOLUTIONS

"A. *Number of resolutions*

"17. A significant reduction in the number of resolutions would add considerable weight to the decisions of the General Assembly.

"B. *Content of resolutions*

"18. For the same reason, it is necessary to reduce as much as possible the length of resolutions. Every effort should also be made to use a wording that is clear and easily understandable.

"C. *Voting procedure*

"19. An increasing number of resolutions are being adopted by consensus. This trend must be encouraged as it promotes the process of negotiation".

Special conferences

31. 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:

"(*b*) 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."

The General Committee may also wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 10 (*h*) and (*i*) of section I of Assembly resolution 40/243, which read as follows:

"(*h*) No more than one special conference of the United Nations shall be convened at the same time;

"(*i*) In any given year, no more than five special conferences should be convened, unless the General Assembly specifically decides otherwise."

Meetings of subsidiary organs

32. In accordance with paragraph 7 of section I of General Assembly resolution 40/243, 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 10 September 1986 (A/41/595) 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 forty-first session:

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

(*b*) United Nations Council for Namibia;

(*c*) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

33. All proposals for the inclusion of items in the agenda of the forty-first session have been communicated to Member States in the following documents:

(*a*) Provisional agenda of the forty-first session (A/41/150);

(*b*) Supplementary list (A/41/200);

(*c*) Request for the inclusion of an additional item (A/41/241).

The items proposed for inclusion are listed in the draft agenda, which appears in paragraph 35 below.

34. Bearing in mind the current financial crisis of the United Nations and the longer-term need to rationalize the General Assembly's procedures, and 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.15, annex V, paras. 19 and 22; and *ibid.*, annex VII, paras. 1 and 2). In this connection, the General Committee may wish to consider:

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

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

35. Subject to the recommendations of the General Committee regarding paragraph 34 above, the draft agenda of the forty-first session would consist of the following items:[7]

[*Same text as the provisional agenda in document A/41/150, with the exception of the items listed below.*]

40. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (P.40).[8]

43. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (P.43).[8]

44. Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America (P.44).[8]

45. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General (P.45).[8]

46. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (P.46).[8]

47. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (P.47).[8]

120. Personnel questions (P.120):[2]

(*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: reports of the Secretary-General.

144. Current financial crisis of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General.[8]

145. Establishment of a comprehensive system of international security (S.1).

146. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (A.1).

Allocation of items

36. The allocation of items described in paragraph 50 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 Assembly's attention to paragraph 4 of 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."

37. The following items of the draft agenda have not been considered previously by the General Assembly:[7]

142. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic (P.142).

145. Establishment of a comprehensive system of international security (S.1).

146. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (A.1).

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

Item 142	Plenary meetings
Item 145	First Committee
Item 146	Plenary meetings

38. 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[9] should be assigned to the Main Committees in accordance with their respective fields of competence or to plenary meetings, on the understanding that administrative, programme and budgetary aspects should be dealt with by the Fifth Committee. Bearing that consideration in mind, the Secretary-General recommends the following allocation for the various parts of the report:

Chapter I	Matters calling for action by the General Assembly or brought to its attention	Plenary meetings, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees
Chapter II	General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments	Plenary meetings, Second and Third Committees
Chapter III	Questions considered without reference to a sessional committee	
Section A	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	Third Committee
Section B	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Third Committee
Section C	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Third Committee
Section D	University for Peace	Second Committee
Section E	Population questions	Second Committee
Section F	International co-operation in tax matters	Second Committee

[7] Abbreviations used in the paragraph
(P). item on the provisional agenda (A/41/150),
(S). item on the supplementary list (A/41/200),
(A). additional item (A/41/241)

[8] The inclusion of this item in the draft agenda of the forty-first session was subject to any decision that the General Assembly might take at the last (134th) plenary meeting of its fortieth session on 15 September 1986 (see decisions 40/459 B, 40/472 B, 40/479 to 40/483.

[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No 3*

Section G	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Third Committee
Section H	Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories	Second Committee
Section I	United Nations University	Second Committee
Chapter IV	Questions considered by the First (Economic) Committee	
Section A	Effective mobilization and integration of women in development	Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Section B	Regional co-operation	Second and Fifth Committees
Section C	Transnational corporations	Second and Fifth Committees
Section D	Food problems	Second Committee
Section E	Development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy	Second Committee
Section F	Development of the energy resources of developing countries	Second Committee
Section G	Trade and development	Second Committee
Section H	International co-operation in the field of human settlements	Second Committee
Section I	Science and technology for development	Second Committee
Section J	Countries stricken by desertification and drought	Second Committee
Section K	Transport of dangerous goods	Second Committee
Chapter V	Questions considered by the Second (Social) Committee	
Section A	Human rights	Third and Fifth Committees
Section B	United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons	Third Committee
Section C	Advancement of women	Plenary meetings, Third and Fifth Committees
Section D	Social development	Third Committee
Section E	Narcotic drugs	Third and Fifth Committees
Chapter VI	Questions considered by the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee	
Section A	Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance	Second and Third Committees
Section B	Operational activities for development	Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Section C	International co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system	Second, Third and Fifth Committees
	Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989	Fifth Committee
Section D	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	Plenary meetings, Second and Fourth Committees
Chapter VII	Question considered by the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Third and Fifth Committees
Chapter VIII	Elections and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Council, confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions and on the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and nominations	Plenary meetings, Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Chapter IX	Organizational and other matters	Plenary meetings, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees

In this connection, the Secretary-General wishes to draw to the attention of the General Committee paragraph 8 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/29 of 29 May 1985, in which the Council invited "the General Assembly to consider the possibility of including in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled 'Families in the development process', with a view to considering a possible request to the Secretary-General to initiate a process of development of global awareness of the issues involved, directed towards Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and public opinion". As the matter was not considered at the fortieth session, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that it should be discussed under item 12 and allocated to the Third Committee.

39. With regard to item 19 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, 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[10] 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.

40. In connection with item 28 of the draft agenda (Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)), the Secre-

[10] *Ibid., Supplement No. 23*

tary-General wishes to remind the General Committee that at previous sessions the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the hearings of organizations and individuals having an interest in the question would be held in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

41. In connection with item 33 of the draft agenda (Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa), the Secretary-General wishes to remind the General Committee that at previous sessions 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 and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

42. With regard to item 36 of the draft agenda (Question of Namibia), the General Committee will recall that at previous sessions the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that hearings of the organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee.

43. With regard to item 38 of the draft agenda (Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations), the General Committee may wish to recommend that the debate on the item be held in plenary meetings and that the item be allocated thereafter to the Fifth Committee to consider the administrative and financial aspects thereof.

44. With regard to item 45 of the draft agenda (Question of Cyprus), the General Committee will recall that at the 116th plenary meeting of its thirty-seventh session[11] 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 the Assembly would then resume its consideration of the item, taking into account the report of the Special Political Committee.

45. With regard to item 62 fo 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 1985,[12] 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 62.

46. In connection with item 95 (*b*) of the draft agenda (United Nations Development Fund for Women), the Secretary-General wishes to recall paragraph 16 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984, which reads as follows:

"16. Taking into account the advice of the Consultative Committee, the Administrator shall submit to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme an annual report on the operations, management and budget of the Fund. He shall submit a similar report to the General Assembly, to be referred to the Second Committee for consideration of its technical cooperation aspects and also to the Third Committee."

The General Committee may therefore wish to recommend that the report should be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 82 of the draft agenda (Operational activities for development).

47. With regard to item 117 of the draft agenda (Joint Inspection Unit), the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly, as was done at previous sessions, that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on 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.

48. In connection with item 143 of the draft agenda (External debt crisis and development), the Secretary-General wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to General Assembly decision 40/477 of 20 June 1986, whereby the Assembly, in the light of the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to defer until its forty-first session the decision on the inclusion of an item entitled "External debt crisis and development" in its agenda, on the understanding that the decision would be taken upon the request of interested countries. The Secretary-General also wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the letter dated 20 June 1986 from the representative of Yugoslavia whereby he requested, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, the inclusion of the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session (A/41/144). In view of the above, the General Committee may wish to recommend that the General Assembly allocate this item to the Second Committee.

49. In connection with item 144 of the draft agenda (Current financial crisis of the United Nations), the Secretary-General wishes to remind the General Committee that at the fortieth session the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the Fifth Committee would deal with the clarification of technical questions relating to the item.

50. Subject to changes that may be made by the General Committee in the light of paragraphs 37 to 49 above, the allocation of the items of the draft agenda, as based on previous practice, would be the following:[7]

Plenary meetings

1 Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Spain (P.1)

2 Minute of silent prayer or meditation (P.2)

3 Credentials of representatives to the forty-first 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)

[11] This item has not been discussed since the thirty-seventh session

[12] See A/41/517 and Corr.1.

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (P.8).
9. General debate (P.9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (P.10)
11. Report of the Security Council (P.11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, II, V (section C), VI (section D), VIII and IX) (P.12).[13]
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (P.13).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.14).[14]
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. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (P.16).
17. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs (P.17):
    (*a*) Election of nineteen members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
    (*b*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
    (*c*) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,
    (*d*) Election of the members of the International Law Commission.
18. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P.18):[15]
    (*g*) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;
    (*h*) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.
19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.19).[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 Secretary-General.
20. Admission of new Members of the United Nations (P.20).
21. International Year of Peace: reports 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 (P.24)
25. The situation in Kampuchea: report of the Secretary-General (P.25)
26. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General (P.26).
27. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General (P.27).
28. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General (P.28) [17]
29. Critical economic situation in Africa: report of the Secretary-General (P.29).
30. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee: report of the Secretary-General (P.30).
31. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General (P.31).
32. Law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General (P.32).
33. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.33):[18]
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid;*
    (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
34. 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.34).
35. Question of Palestine (P.35):
    (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
36. Question of Namibia (P.36):[19]
    (*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*) Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia;
    (*d*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
37. The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General (P.37).
38. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (P.38).[20]
39. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (P.39)
40. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (P.40).[8]
41. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (P.41).
42. Celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire (P.42).
43. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (P.43).[8]
44. Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America (P.44).[8]
45. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General (P.45) [21]
46. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (P.46).[8]
47. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (P.47).[8]
48. Current financial crisis of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General.[22]

First Committee

1. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/79 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.48).
2. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.49).
3. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.50).
4. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General (P.51).
5. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General (P.52).
6. 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: report of the Secretary-General (P.53).
7. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.54).

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

(*a*)	Chapters I and IX	Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees,
(*b*)	Chapter II	Second and Third Committees,
(*c*)	Chapter V (section C)	Third and Fifth Committees;
(*d*)	Chapter VI (section D).	Second and Fourth Committees,
(*e*)	Chapter VIII	Second, Third and Fifth Committees

For further details, see para 38.

[14] See para. 45.

[15] For sub-items (*a*) to (*f*), see "Fifth Committee", item 14.

[16] See para. 39

[17] See para. 40.

[18] See para. 41

[19] See para 42.

[20] See para 43.

[21] See para. 44 and footnote 8.

[22] See para. 49 and footnote 8.

8 Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.55)

9 Prevention of an arms race in outer space (P.56):

(*a*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

10. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/88 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.57).

11. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (P.58):

(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

12. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.59).

13. Reduction of military budgets (P.60):

(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.

14. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.61).

15 General and complete disarmament (P.62).[14]

(*a*) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale: report of the Secretary-General;

(*c*) Conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

(*d*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*e*) Study on concepts of security: report of the Secretary-General;

(*f*) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;

(*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*h*) Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans: report of the Disarmament Commission;

(*i*) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General;

(*j*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission

16 Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (P.63):

(*a*) Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures: report of the Disarmament Commission;

(*b*) Disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General;

(*c*) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General;

(*d*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/151 C on a nuclear-arms freeze;

(*e*) Freeze on nuclear weapons;

(*f*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*g*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa: report of the Secretary-General;

(*h*) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

(*i*) Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

17 Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (P.64).

(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;

(*d*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*e*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General;

(*f*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute;

(*g*) Study on deterrence: report of the Secretary-General;

(*h*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*i*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*j*) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;

(*k*) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*l*) United Nations disarmament studies: report of the Secretary-General;

(*m*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Secretary-General;

(*n*) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:

(i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

(ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(iii) Verification in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General;

(*o*) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament.

18. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (P.65).

19 World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (P.66).

20 Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (P.67).

21. Question of Antarctica: reports of the Secretary-General (P.68).

22 Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region: report of the Secretary-General (P.69).

23. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General (P.70).

24 Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations (P.71)

Special Political Committee

1. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (P.72).

2. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories: reports of the Secretary-General (P.73).

3. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (P.74).

(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

4 Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (P.75).

5 Questions relating to information (P.76):

(*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.

6 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (P.77)

(*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.

7. International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees: report of the Secretary-General (P.78).

8. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (P.79)

9. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (P.80).

10. Question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (P.140)

Second Committee

1 Report of the Economic and Social Council (P.12).[23]

(*a*) Report of the Council (chapters I, II, III (sections D to F, H and I), IV, VI, VIII and IX);[24]

(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.

2. Development and international economic co-operation (P.81).

(*a*) Trade and development.

(i) Report of the Trade and Development Board;

(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;

(iii) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

(*b*) Food problems

(i) Report of the World Food Council;

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General.

(*c*) New and renewable sources of energy: report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy;

(*d*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General

3. Operational activities for development (P.82):[25]

(*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system: reports of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) United Nations Development Programme;

(*c*) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;

(*d*) United Nations Children's Fund;

(*e*) World Food Programme.

4. Training and research (P.83):

(*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research:

(i) Report of the Executive Director;

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) United Nations University: report of the Council of the United Nations University;

(*c*) Unified approach to development analysis and planning: report of the Secretary-General;

(*d*) University for Peace

5. Special economic and disaster relief assistance (P.84).

(*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary-General

6. External debt crisis and development (P.143).[26]

Third Committee

1 Report of the Economic and Social Council (P.12):

(*a*) Report of the Council (chapters I, II, III (sections A to C and G), IV (section A), V, VI (sections A to C), VII to IX);[27]

(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General;

(*c*) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

2 Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: reports of the Secretary-General (P.85).

3. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa: report of the Secretary-General (P.86)

4. Question of aging: report of the Secretary-General (P.87).

5. Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace: report of the Secretary-General (P.88)

6. Policies and programmes relating to youth: report of the Secretary-General (P.89).

7 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: reports of the Secretary-General (P.90)

8 Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (P.91):

(*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.

9. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General (P.92)

10. Crime prevention and criminal justice: report of the Secretary-General (P.93)

11 Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (P.94).

(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

(*b*) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General

12 Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (P.95).

(*a*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;

(*b*) United Nations Development Fund for Women: report of the Secretary-General.[25]

(*c*) Incorporation of the interests of women in the work programmes of the regional commissions: report of the Secretary-General;

(*d*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General

13 Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (P.96)

14. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (P.97).

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[23] For sub-item (*c*), see "Third Committee", item 1

[24] 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*)	Chapters I and IX	Plenary meetings, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees;
(*b*)	Chapter II	Plenary meetings and Third Committee;
(*c*)	Chapters IV (section A) and VI (sections B and C)	Third and Fifth Committees,
(*d*)	Chapter IV (sections B and C)	Fifth Committee,
(*e*)	Chapter VI (section A)	Third Committee,
(*f*)	Chapter VI (section D)	Plenary meetings and Fourth Committee.
(*g*)	Chapter VIII	Plenary meetings, Third and Fifth Committees

For further details, see para. 38.

[25] See para. 46.

[26] See para. 48.

[27] The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to plenary meetings and to the Second, Fourth and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(*a*)	Chapters I and IX	Plenary meetings, Second, Fourth and Fifth Committees,
(*b*)	Chapter II	Plenary meetings and Second Committee;
(*c*)	Chapters IV (section A) and VI (sections B and C)	Second and Fifth Committees;
(*d*)	Chapters V (sections A and E) and VII	Fifth Committee,
(*e*)	Chapter V (section C)	Plenary meetings and Fifth Committee;
(*f*)	Chapter VI (section A)	Second Committee,
(*g*)	Chapter VIII	Plenary meetings, Second and Fifth Committees

For further details, see para. 38.

15 Question of a convention on the rights of the child (P.98).

16. International Covenants on Human Rights (P.99):

(*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

17. Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights, report of the Secretary-General (P.100)

18 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (P.101).

(*a*) Report of the High Commissioner,

(*b*) Assistance to refugees in Africa, report of the Secretary-General.

19. International campaign against traffic in drugs reports of the Secretary-General (P.102)

20. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms: reports of the Secretary-General (P.103).

21 New international humanitarian order, report of the Secretary-General (P.104).

22. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General (P.105)

Fourth Committee

1. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (P.106):

(*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

2 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: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.107)

3 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.108):

(*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. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, VI (section D) and IX) (P.12) [28]

5. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, report of the Secretary-General (P.109)

6. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, report of the Secretary-General (P.110)

7. Question of East Timor (P.111)

(*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

8. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.19).[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 Secretary-General

Fifth Committee

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.112).

(*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,

(*j*) United Nations Industrial Development Fund

2. Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (P.113).

3 Programme planning (P.114):

(*a*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General

4 Financial emergency of the United Nations (P.115):

(*a*) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations;

(*b*) Reports 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.116).

(*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*b*) Effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;

(*c*) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal report of the Secretary-General

6 Joint Inspection Unit, reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (P.117).[29]

7 Pattern of conferences, report of the Committee on Conferences (P.118).

8 Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations report of the Committee on Contributions (P.119)

9 Personnel questions (P.120):[2]

(*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, reports of the Secretary-General.

10. United Nations common system report of the International Civil Service Commission (P.121)

11 United Nations pension system report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (P.122)

12 Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (P.123).

(*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon report of the Secretary-General.

[28] The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees, as follows.

(*a*) Chapters I and IX . . .	Plenary meetings, Second, Third and Fifth Committees,
(*b*) Chapter VI (section D).	Plenary meetings and Second Committee

For further details, see para. 38.

[29] See para. 47.

13. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, IV (sections A to C), V (sections A, C and E), VI (sections B and C), VII to IX) (P.12).[30]

14. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P.18).[31]

(*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;

(*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;

(*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;

(*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;

(*f*) International Civil Service Commission:

(i) Appointment of members of the Commission;

(ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

Sixth Committee

1. 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 (P.124)

2. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General (P.125).

3. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General (P.126)

4. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (P.127).

5. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General (P.128)

6. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (P.129).

7. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its nineteenth session (P.130).

8. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General (P.131).

9. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (P.132).

10. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-eighth session (P.133)

11. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P.134).

12. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.135).

13. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (P.136).

14. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (P.137).

15. Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences: report of the Secretary-General (P.138).

16. 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: report of the Secretary-General (P.139).

17. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations (P.141)

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

(*a*) Chapters I and IX	Plenary meetings, Second, Third and Fourth Committees.
(*b*) Chapters IV (section A) and VI (sections B and C)	Second and Third Committees
(*c*) Chapter IV (sections B and C)	Second Committee,
(*d*) Chapters V (sections A and E) and VII	Third Committee;
(*e*) Chapter V (section C)	Plenary meetings and Fifth Committee;
(*f*) Chapter VIII	Plenary meetings, Second and Third Committees

For further details, see para. 38.

[31] For sub-items (*g*) and (*h*), see "Plenary meetings", item 18.

DOCUMENT A/41/250

First report of the General Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*17 September 1986*]

1. At its 1st meeting, on 16 September 1986, the General Committee considered a memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/41/1). An account of the discussion appears in the summary record of the meeting.[32]

Organization of the session

General Committee

2. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 4), the General Committee took note of:

(*a*) Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the General Assembly decision 34/401;

(*b*) Paragraph 4 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 39/88 B.

Schedule of meetings

3. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 12), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 3 of decision 34/401.

4. Also at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 13), the General Committee recommends that, during the period of the general debate, morning plenary meetings should begin at 10 a.m. instead of 10.30 a.m.

5. In this connection, the General Committee also recommends to the General Assembly that delegations should be reminded of the utmost importance of punctuality in the interest of ensuring an effective and orderly organization of work and achieving economies for the United Nations.

General debate

6. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 16 and 17), the General Committee recommends that:

(*a*) The general debate should begin on Monday, 22 September, and end on Friday, 10 October 1986;

(*b*) The list of speakers in the general debate should be closed on Wednesday, 24 September, at 6 p.m.

7. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 18), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to the decision taken by the Assembly at the 3rd plenary meeting of its fortieth session, held on Friday, 20 September 1985, namely that the practice of expressing congratulations in the General Assembly Hall after a speech had been delivered was prohibited.

[32] The General Committee decided to defer until a subsequent meeting consideration of paragraphs 5 to 11, 14, 20 and 34 of the memorandum by the Secretary-General

Explanations of vote and right of reply

8. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 19), the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of decision 34/401.

Records of meetings

9. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 21), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to decision 40/472 of 9 May 1986 by which the Assembly decided that verbatim records should continue to be provided to the plenary meetings of the Assembly and meetings of the First Committee and summary records to the General Committee and the other Main Committees of the Assembly. 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 forty-first session. These transcriptions, which will not be part of the official records of the Committee, will be provided as the required services become available. 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 forty-first session.

Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees

10. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 23), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 18 and 19 of decision 34/401.

Concluding statements

11. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 24), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 17 of decision 34/401.

Questions related to the programme budget

12. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 25 and 26), 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 decision 34/401. If the General Assembly decides to curtail the duration of the forty-first session, the mandatory deadline mentioned in paragraph 13 of decision 34/401 should be adjusted accordingly. Furthermore, the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to paragraph 6 of resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980.

13. Also at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 25), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to regulation 4.9 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 37/234.

Documentation

14 On the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 27), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 28 of decision 34/401.

15. Furthermore, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 28), the General Committee recommends that the General Assembly should adopt stricter measures in urging all Member States and subsidiary organs to exercise maximum restraint in requesting circulation of material as official documents of the Assembly.

Resolution

16. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 29), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 32 of decision 34/401.

17. Furthermore, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 30), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to the relevant recommendations made by the Presidents of the General Assembly concerning the rationalization of the procedures of the Assembly.[3]

Special conferences

18. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 31), 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. The General Committee also draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 10 (*h*) and (*i*) of section I of its resolution 40/243.

Meetings of subsidiary organs

19. The General Committee, in the light of recommendations submitted by the Committee on Conferences (A/41/595), decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the following subsidiary organs of the Assembly should be authorized to meet during the forty-first session:

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

(*b*) United Nations Council for Namibia;

(*c*) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

Furthermore, the General Committee decided to recommend to the Assembly that the Special Committee against *Apartheid* should be authorized to meet during the forty-first session.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

20. The General Committee considered the draft agenda of the forty-first session submitted by the Secretary-General in his memorandum (A/BUR/41/1, para. 35). All the items contained in the draft agenda formed part of the following documents:

(*a*) Provisional agenda of the forty-first session (A/41/150);

(*b*) Supplementary list (A/41/200);

(*c*) Request for the inclusion of an additional item (A/41/241).

21. The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that item 42 of the draft agenda (Cel-

ebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire) and item 44 (Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America) should be deleted.

22. The General Committee decided to defer for the time being a decision on the inclusion of item 111 of the draft agenda (Question of East Timor).

23. In connection with item 143 of the draft agenda (External debt crisis and development), the General Committee decided to defer to a subsequent meeting its decision on the inclusion of the item.

24. With regard to item 145 of the draft agenda (Establishment of a comprehensive system of international security), the General Committee decided to recommend that the title of the item be amended to read "Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security" and that the Assembly should include the item in the agenda as amended.

25. Taking into account paragraphs 21 to 24 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following agenda:[7]

[*Same text as in the draft agenda contained in paragraph 35 of document A/BUR/41/1, with the exception of the items listed below.*]

42. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (P.43).

43. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General (P.45).

44. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (P.46).

45. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (P.47).

46. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/79 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.48).

47. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.49).

48. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.50).

49. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General (P.51).

50. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General (P.52).

51. 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: report of the Secretary-General (P.53).

52. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.54).

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 Conference on Disarmament (P.55).

54. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (P.56):
   (*a*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
   (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

55. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/88 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.57).

56. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (P.58):
   (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
   (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

57. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.59).

58. Reduction of military budgets (P.60):
   (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
   (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.

59. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.61).

60. General and complete disarmament (P.62):
   (*a*) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
   (*b*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale: report of the Secretary-General;
   (*c*) Conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
   (*d*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
   (*e*) Study on concepts of security: report of the Secretary-General;
   (*f*) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
   (*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
   (*h*) Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans: report of the Disarmament Commission;
   (*i*) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General;
   (*j*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission.

61. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (P.63):
   (*a*) Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures: report of the Disarmament Commission;

(*b*) Disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General;

(*c*) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General;

(*d*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/151 C on a nuclear-arms freeze;

(*e*) Freeze on nuclear weapons;

(*f*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*g*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa: report of the Secretary-General;

(*h*) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

(*i*) Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

62. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (P.64):

(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;

(*d*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*e*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General;

(*f*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute;

(*g*) Study on deterrence: report of the Secretary-General;

(*h*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*i*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*j*) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;

(*k*) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(*l*) United Nations disarmament studies: report of the Secretary-General;

(*m*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Secretary-General;

(*n*) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:

(i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

(ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(iii) Verification in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General;

(*o*) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament.

63. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (P.65).

64. World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (P.66).

65. Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (P.67).

66. Question of Antarctica: reports of the Secretary-General (P.68).

67. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region: report of the Secretary-General (P.69).

68. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General (P.70).

69. Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations (P.71).

70. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (P.72).

71. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories: reports of the Secretary-General (P.73).

72. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (P.74):

(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.

73. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (P.75).

74. Questions relating to information (P.76):

(*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.

75. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (P.77):

(*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.

76. International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees: report of the Secretary-General (P.78).

77. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (P.79).
78. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (P.80).
79. Development and international economic co-operation (P.81):
    (*a*) Trade and development:
        (i) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
        (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
        (iii) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
    (*b*) Food problems:
        (i) Report of the World Food Council;
        (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
    (*c*) New and renewable sources of energy: report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy;
    (*d*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General.
80. Operational activities for development (P.82):
    (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system: reports of the Secretary-General;
    (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    (*c*) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
    (*d*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    (*e*) World Food Programme.
81. Training and research (P.83):
    (*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research:
        (i) Report of the Executive Director;
        (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
    (*b*) United Nations University: report of the Council of the United Nations University;
    (*c*) Unified approach to development analysis and planning: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*d*) University for Peace.
82. Special economic and disaster relief assistance (P.84):
    (*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary-General.
83. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: reports of the Secretary-General (P.85).
84. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa: report of the Secretary-General (P.86).
85. Question of aging: report of the Secretary-General (P.87).
86. Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace: report of the Secretary-General (P.88).
87. Policies and programmes relating to youth: report of the Secretary-General (P.89).
88. 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: reports of the Secretary-General (P.90).
89. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (P.91):
    (*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.
90. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General (P.92).
91. Crime prevention and criminal justice: report of the Secretary-General (P.93).
92. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (P.94):
    (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
    (*b*) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General.
93. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (P.95):
    (*a*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;
    (*b*) United Nations Development Fund for Women: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*c*) Incorporation of the interests of women in the work programmes of the regional commissions: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*d*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General.
94. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (P.96).
95. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (P.97).
96. Question of a convention on the rights of the child (P.98).
97. International Convenants on Human Rights (P.99):
    (*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.

98. Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights: report of the Secretary-General (P.100).

99. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (P.101):
   (*a*) Report of the High Commissioner;
   (*b*) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General.

100. International campaign against traffic in drugs: reports of the Secretary-General (P.102).

101. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms: reports of the Secretary-General (P.103).

102. New international humanitarian order: report of the Secretary-General (P.104).

103. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General (P.105).

104. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (P.106):
   (*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.

105. 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: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.107).

106. 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.108):
   (*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.

107. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (P.109).

108. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (P.110).

109. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.112):
   (*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;
   (*j*) United Nations Industrial Development Fund.

110. Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (P.113).

111. Programme planning (P.114):
   (*a*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
   (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.

112. Financial emergency of the United Nations (P.115):
   (*a*) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations;
   (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.

113. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.116):
   (*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
   (*b*) Effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
   (*c*) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General.

114. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (P.117).

115. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences (P.118).

116. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (P.119).

117. Personnel questions (P.120):
   (*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: reports of the Secretary-General.

118. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission (P.121).

119. United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (P.122).

120. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (P.123):

(*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General.

121. 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 (P.124).

122. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General (P.125).

123. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General (P.126).

124. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (P.127).

125. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General (P.128).

126. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (P.129).

127. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its nineteenth session (P.130).

128. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General (P.131).

129. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (P.132).

130. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-eighth session (P.133).

131. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P.134).

132. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.135).

133. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (P.136).

134. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (P.137).

135. Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences: report of the Secretary-General (P.138).

136. 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: report of the Secretary-General (P.139).

137. Question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (P.140).

138. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations (P.141).

139. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic (P.142).

140. Current financial crisis of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General.

141. Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security (S.1).[33]

142. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (A.1).

Allocation of items

26. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (A/BUR/41/1, para. 36), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 4 of decision 34/401.

27. Taking into account the recommendations contained in paragraphs 20 to 25 above regarding the inclusion of items in the agenda, the General Committee approved the allocation of items contained in paragraph 50 of the Secretary-General's memorandum (A/BUR/41/1) with the following modifications:

(a) *Plenary meetings*

(i) Item 19 (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. 39), to recommend that the General Assembly should refer to the Fourth Committee 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[10] 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.

(ii) Item 28 (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, on the understanding that the hearings of organizations and individuals having an interest in the question would be held in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

(iii) Item 33 (Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa)—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 that organization 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.

[33] See para. 24

(iv) Item 36 (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 of the organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee.

(v) Item 38 (Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting and that any relevant technical question pertinent to any Main Committee should be referred to that Committee as and when considered necessary by the Assembly.

(vi) Item 43 (Question of Cyprus)—The General Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should defer a decision on the allocation of the item until an appropriate time in the future.

(vii) Item 139 (Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

(viii) Item 140 (Current financial crisis of the United Nations)—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 Fifth Committee would deal with the clarification of technical questions relating to the item.

(ix) Item 142 (Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986)—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 60 (General and complete disarmament)—The General Committee decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 45), to recommend that the relevant paragraphs of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1985,[12] which is to 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 60.

(ii) Item 141 (Establishment of a comprehensive system 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) *Third Committee*

(i) Item 12 (Report of the Economic and Social Council)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the question entitled "Families in the development process" should be discussed by the Third Committee under item 12.

(ii) Item 93 (*b*) (United Nations Development Fund for Women)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the operations, management and budget of the United Nations Development Fund for Women should be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 80.

(d) *Fifth Committee*

Item 114 (Joint Inspection Unit)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on 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.

28. Taking into account paragraphs 21 to 27 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following allocation of items:[7]

[*Same text as in paragraph 50 of document A/BUR/41/1, with the exception of the following items.*]

Plenary meetings

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.14).[34]
19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.19).[35]
    (*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
28. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General (P.28).[36]
33 Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.33):[37]
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid;*
    (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General
36 Question of Namibia (P.36):[38]
    (*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*) Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia;
    (*d*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
38 Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (P.38).[39]
45. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic (P.142).[40]
46. Current financial crisis of the United Nations, report of the Secretary-General.[41]
47. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (A.1).[42]

First Committee

15. General and complete disarmament (P.62).[34]
    (*a*) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament: report of the Secretary-General,
    (*b*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*c*) Conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*d*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament,
    (*e*) Study on concepts of security: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*f*) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
    (*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes, report of the Conference on Disarmament;

[34] See para. 27 (*b*) (i).
[35] See para. 27 (*a*) (i).
[36] See para. 27 (*a*) (ii)
[37] See para. 27 (*a*) (iii)
[38] See para. 27 (*a*) (iv).
[39] See para. 27 (*a*) (v).
[40] See para. 27 (*a*) (vii)
[41] See para. 27 (*a*) (viii)
[42] See para. 27 (*a*) (ix).

(*h*) Curbing the naval arms race, limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans: report of the Disarmament Commission,

(*i*) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General;

(*j*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament report of the Disarmament Commission

25. Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security (S 1) [43]

Special Political Committee

11 Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P 33):[37]

(*a*) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,

(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General

Second Committee

3 Operational activities for development (P.82) [44]

(*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system: reports of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) United Nations Development Programme,

(*c*) United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

(*d*) United Nations Children's Fund;

(*e*) World Food Programme

Third Committee

1 Report of the Economic and Social Council (P 12).[45]

(*a*) Report of the Council (chapters I, II, III (sections A to C and G), IV (section A), V, VI (sections A to C), VII to IX);[27]

(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General;

(*c*) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

12. Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the year 2000 (P 95):

(*a*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;

(*b*) United Nations Development Fund for Women: report of the Secretary-General,[44]

(*c*) Incorporation of the interests of women in the work programme of the regional commissions: report of the Secretary-General;

(*d*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, report of the Secretary-General.

Fourth Committee

7. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.19):[35]

(*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.

8. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General (P 28).[36]

9. Question of Namibia (P.36).[38]

(*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*) Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia;

(*d*) Reports of the Secretary-General.

Fifth Committee

6 Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (P.117).[46]

15 Current financial crisis of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General [41]

[43] See para. 27 (*b*) (ii).
[44] See para. 27 (*c*) (ii)
[45] See para 27 (*c*) (i).
[46] See para 27 (*d*)

DOCUMENT A/41/250/ADD.1

Second report of the General Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*19 September 1986*]

1. At its 2nd meeting, on 19 September 1986, the General Committee considered those paragraphs of the memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/41/1) that had been deferred from its 1st meeting.[32] An account of the discussion appears in the summary record of the meeting.

Organization of the session

Rationalization of work

2. The General Committee draws to the attention of the General Assembly, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 5 and 6), that, in view of the current financial crisis of the United Nations and the efforts being undertaken to review the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the Organization, questions relating to the rationalization of the work of the Assembly should be dealt with on a priority basis if the forty-first session is to be conducted in the most effective manner. The Committee took note of other relevant recommendations, namely, the recommendations by the Presidents of the General Assembly concerning the rationalization of the procedures of the Assembly,[3] which were made at the meeting organized on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, held in New York from 6 to 10 June 1985, and by the Working Group of the Whole of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on the improvement of the functioning of the General Assembly (A/41/437).

3. Furthermore, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (A/BUR/41/1, para. 7), the General Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly consider the recommendations relating to the rationalization of the work of the Assembly contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations[4] at the earliest possible opportunity.

Closing date of the session

4. In connection with General Assembly decision 40/472 of 9 May 1986 whereby the Secretary-General's proposal that the forty-first session of the Assembly be curtailed by three weeks would be considered by the Assembly itself, at this session, in the light of the prevailing financial situation, and bearing in mind the latest report of the Secretary-General on the current financial crisis of the United Nations,[6] (*ibid.*, paras. 8 and 10), the General Committee decided to defer consideration of a closing date of the forty-first session until a future meeting.

5. In this connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the attention of the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be drawn to the desirability, when approving their respective programmes of work for the session, for sufficient flexibility

to allow for an orderly shortening of the session if the Assembly should so decide.

6. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 9), the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to the measures taken to reduce by 30 per cent costs relating to overtime. As a result of the curtailment, the Secretariat will not be able to provide all the services rendered in previous years.

Observance of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights

7. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 11), the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to paragraph 7 of its resolution 40/114 of 13 December 1985, whereby the Assembly decided, *inter alia*, to convene on 16 December 1986, during the forty-first session, a commemorative plenary meeting of the General Assembly devoted to the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights. The Committee recommends to the Assembly that, in the light of the fact that 16 December would normally be the closing date of the forty-first session, a commemorative plenary meeting of the Assembly should be convened on a date to be decided at a later stage.

Quorum

8. The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 14), to waive, at this session, the requirement of the presence of at least one third of the members to declare a plenary meeting open and permit the debate to proceed and one quarter of the members to declare a meeting of a Main Committee open and permit the debate to proceed. This recommendation is made on the understanding that such a waiver would not imply any permanent change in the relevant provisions of rules 67 and 108 of the rules of procedure and that, in accordance with these rules, the presence of a majority of the members shall be required for any decision to be taken.

Length of statements

9. The General Committee decided to draw to the attention of the General Assembly rules 72 and 114 of the rules of procedure and paragraph 22 of annex VI thereof for appropriate action in plenary meeting and the Main Committees.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ALLOCATION OF ITEMS

10. The General Committee took note of the suggestions of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 34), regarding:

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

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

Furthermore, the General Committee decided to consider the question at a subsequent meeting at an early date.

11. In connection with the inclusion of item 143 of the draft agenda (*ibid.*, paras. 35 and 48), the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that:

(*a*) The item should be included in the agenda;

(*b*) It should be allocated to the Second Committee.

DOCUMENT A/41/250/ADD.2

Third report of the General Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*13 October 1986*]

1. At its 3rd meeting, on 13 October 1986, the General Committee considered a request submitted by Oman (A/41/242) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

"Israeli nuclear armament".

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

(*a*) The item should be included in the agenda;

(*b*) It should be allocated to the First Committee.

2. At the same meeting, the General Committee also considered a request submitted by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua (A/41/243) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

"Emergency assistance to El Salvador".

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

(*a*) The item should be included in the agenda;

(*b*) It should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

DOCUMENT A/41/250/ADD.3

Fourth report of the General Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*30 October 1986*]

Fourth report of the General Committee

1. At its 4th meeting, on 30 October 1986, the General Committee considered a request submitted by Nicaragua (A/41/244) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

> "Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance".

2. In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be included in the agenda.

3. Furthermore, the General Committee rejected, by 10 votes to 9, with 6 abstentions, the merger of the item with agenda item 42 (Situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives).

4. At the same meeting, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first (A/41/250, paras. 2-19) and second (A/41/250/Add.1, paras. 2-9) reports, adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-first session (see decision 41/401[47]).

At its 3rd, 36th and 52nd plenary meetings, on 20 September, 14 and 31 October 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first (A/41/250, paras. 20-28), second (A/41/250/Add.1, paras. 10 and 11), third (A/41/250/Add.2, paras. 1 and 2) and fourth (A/41/250/Add.3, paras. 2 and 4) reports, adopted the agenda (A/41/251 and Add.1-3) and the allocation of items (A/41/252 and Add.1-3) for the forty-first session (see decision 41/402[47]).

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 19 November 1986, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/41/245, paras. 3 and 4), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-first session an additional sub-item of item 18 entitled "Appointment of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee" (see decision 41/402[47]).

At its 3rd, 14th, 48th and 80th plenary meetings, on 20 and 29 September, 23 October and 21 November 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences (see A/41/595 and Add.1-3) and of the General Committee (A/41/250, para. 19), decided to authorize some subsidiary organs to hold meetings during the forty-first session (see decision 41/403[47]).

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1986, the General Assembly decided to retain on the agenda of its forty-first session the following agenda items: 38, 43, 44, 45, 62 (*d*), 140 and 146 (see decision 41/470[47]).

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 14 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/41/246, para. 4), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-first session an additional sub-item (*c*) under agenda item 15, entitled "Election of a member of the International Court of Justice" (see decision 41/402 B[47]).

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 14 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences (A/41/595/Add.4), decided that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should be authorized to meet from 14 to 25 September 1987 (see decision 41/403 B[47]).

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[47] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No 53* and addendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/50	Preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session	Replaced by A/41/50/Rev.1
A/41/50/Rev.1	*Idem*	
A/41/100	Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session	
A/41/100/Add.1	Annotated agenda of the forty-first session	
A/41/141	Secretary-General. request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 137
A/41/142	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, agenda item 138
A/41/143 and Corr.1	Brazil: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session	*Ibid.*, agenda item 139
A/41/144	Yugoslavia: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session	*Ibid.*, agenda item 143
A/41/191	Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-first session	*Ibid.*, agenda item 141
A/41/241	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: request for the inclusion of an additonal item in the agenda of the forty-first session	*Ibid.*, agenda item 142
A/41/242	Oman: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-first session	*Ibid.*, agenda item 144
A/41/243	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-first session	*Ibid.*, agenda item 145
A/41/244	Nicaragua: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-first session	*Ibid.*, agenda item 146
A/41/245	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item in the agenda of the forty-first session	*Ibid.*, agenda item 18
A/41/246	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, agenda item 15
A/41/251 and Add.1-3	Agenda of the forty-first session	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, p. v
A/41/252 and Add.1-3	Allocation of agenda items for the forty-first session	*Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53*, sect. I.
A/41/437	Letter dated 25 June 1986 from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General	
A/41/595 and Add.1-4	Letters dated 10 and 24 September, 21 October and 19 November 1986 and 2 September 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	
A/41/612	Letter dated 15 September 1986 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General	
A/41/624	Letter dated 18 September 1986 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General	

United Nations

Agenda item 12

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

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

(*a*) Report of the Council;

(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General;

(*c*) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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List of other documents pertaining to the item	67

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Second Committee*, 3rd to 9th, 18th to 25th, 27th, 28th and 33rd to 36th meetings and corrigendum; *ibid., Third Committee*, 23rd to 35th, 40th to 43rd, 45th, 46th and 48th to 61st meetings and corrigendum, *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 44th meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 97th, 100th and 101st meetings.

** For the questions dealt with in the report and considered under other agenda items, see the annex fascicles for agenda items 99, 100, 106 and 12, 110 and 111; see also the annex fascicles for the following agenda items: 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 and 88, 85, 86, 90 and 91, 92 and 93, 94, 96, 97 and 103. For the questions dealt with in the preceding report, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12.

NOTE

Allocation of the chapters (I-IX) of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3)

PLENARY MEETINGS.

Chapters I, II, V (section C), VI (section D), VIII and IX (chapters I and IX were also referred to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees; chapter II was also referred to the Second and Third Committees, section C of chapter V was also referred to the Third and Fifth Committees; 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)

SECOND COMMITTEE.

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

THIRD COMMITTEE.

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

FOURTH COMMITTEE:

Chapters I, VI (section D) and IX (chapters I and IX were also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees; section D of chapter VI was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second Committee).

FIFTH COMMITTEE.

Chapters I, IV (sections A to C), V (sections A, C and E), VI (sections B and C) and VII to IX (chapters I and IX were also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third and Fourth Committees; section A of chapter IV and sections B and C of chapter VI were also referred to the Second and Third Committees; sections B and C of chapter IV were also referred to the Second Committee; sections A and E of chapter V and chapter VII were also referred to the Third Committee; section C of chapter V was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Third Committee; chapter VIII was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second and Third Committees).

DOCUMENT S A/41/930 AND ADD.1 AND 2

Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/41/930
PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*2 December 1986*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-first session, as item 12, the item entitled:

"Report of the Economic and Social Council:

"(*a*) Report of the Council;

"(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General;

"(*c*) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees".

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate to the Second Committee, for consideration and report, chapters I, II, III (sections D to F, H and I), IV, VI, VIII and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3).

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/212 of 19 December 1979, the questions dealt with in chapters and sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council allocated to the Second Committee were considered in relation to the relevant questions dealt with in items 79, 80, 81, 82 and 143, which were also allocated to it. The Assembly allocated sub-item (*c*) exclusively to the Third Committee. Under item 12, the Second Committee considered the following questions:

(*a*) Confidence-building in international economic relations;

(*b*) The role of entrepreneurship in promoting economic development;

(*c*) International economic security;

(*d*) Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

(*e*) Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994;

(*f*) Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;

(*g*) Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories;

(*h*) Economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories;

(*i*) Assistance to the Palestinian people;

(*j*) Population and development;

(*k*) Protection against products harmful to health and the environment;

(*l*) Countries stricken by desertification and drought;

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

(*n*) Co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system;

(*o*) World decade for cultural development;

(*p*) International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

(*q*) Inclusion of Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu in the list of the least developed countries;

(*r*) Periodicity of the sessions of the Commission on Transnational Corporations.

3. The Committee held a general discussion on this item from its 18th to 22nd meetings, from 21 to 24 October 1986. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/41/SR.18-22). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it from its 3rd to 9th meetings, on 6 and from 8 to 10 October 1986 (see A/C.2/41/SR.3-9). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item will be given in parts II and III of the present report (A/41/930/Add.1 and 2).

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

Documentation under the item as a whole

Letter dated 27 January 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the memorandum of the Soviet Government on international economic security (A/41/118);

Letter dated 29 January 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the basic provisions of the Comprehensive Programme to Promote the Scientific and Technological Progress of the Member Countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) up to the Year 2000, and the communiqué issued at the forty-first (special) meeting of the Session of CMEA (A/41/123);

Letter dated 29 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement of the Soviet Government issued on 23 April 1986 (A/41/315-E/1986/71);

Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the resolutions adopted by the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez, Morocco, from 6 to 10 January 1986 (A/41/326-S/18049);

Letter dated 21 May 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the Tokyo Declaration and a Statement on International Terrorism issued at the Economic Summit Meeting, held at Tokyo from 4 to 6 May 1986 by the heads of State or Government of seven major industrial nations and the representatives of the European Community (A/41/354);

Letter dated 11 July 1986 from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed

to the Secretary-General, transmitting a document entitled "Contributions to the development activities of the United Nations system" (A/41/461-E/1986/119 and Corr.1);

Letter dated 14 July 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the comments of his Government on the statement of the Soviet Government (A/41/315-E/1986/71) issued on 23 April 1986 (A/41/462-E/1986/121);

Letter dated 7 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint statement by the socialist countries concerning the contribution of the economic organs of the United Nations to the International Year of Peace (A/41/474);

Note by the Secretary-General entitled "Termination of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and the transfer of its resources and responsibilities" (A/C.2/41/3);

Letter dated 22 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Second Committee, transmitting the text of a memorandum on the elaboration of a code of conduct on transnational corporations (A/C.2/41/6);

Letter dated 22 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.2/41/7);

Documentation under specific questions

(a) *Confidence-building in international economic relations*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. II);

Report of the Secretary-General on confidence-building in international economic relations (A/41/320-E/1986/73 and Add.1);

(b) *The role of entrepreneurship in promoting economic development*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. II);

Note by the Secretariat entitled "The role of entrepreneurship in promoting economic development" (A/C.2/41/L.2);

(c) *International economic security*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. II);

Note by the Secretariat entitled "International economic security" (A/C.2/41/L.3);

(d) *Transport and Communications Decade in Africa*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. IV, sect. B);

Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/41/382-E/1986/99);

(e) *Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. IV, sect. B);

(f) *Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (*ibid.*, chap. III, sect. H);

Note by the Secretary-General on Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (A/41/410-E/1986/97);

(g) *Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. IV, sect. H);

Report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (A/41/415-E/1986/104);

(h) *Economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. VI, sect. D);

Report of the Secretary-General on economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories (A/41/342-E/1986/88);

(i) *Assistance to the Palestinian people*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. VI, sect. D);

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/41/319-E/1986/72 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2);

(j) *Population and development*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. III, sect. E);

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 39/228 on the International Conference on Population (A/41/179-E/1986/18);

(k) *Protection against products harmful to health and the environment*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. VI, sect. C);

Report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment (A/41/329-E/1986/83);

Report of the Secretary-General on the review of information exchange schemes within the United Nations system (A/41/588 and Corr.1);

(l) *Countries stricken by desertification and drought*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. IV, sect. J);

Report of the Secretary-General on countries stricken by desertification and drought (A/41/346-E/1986/96);

(m) *Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. VI, sect. C);

Report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (A/41/344-E/1986/80);

(n) *Co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. VI, sect. C);

(o) *World decade for cultural development*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (*ibid.*);

Note by the Secretary-General containing the text of the draft plan of action for the world decade for cultural development submitted by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/1986/L.30);

(p) *International Year of Shelter for the Homeless*[1]

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. IV, sect. H);

Note by the Secretariat on the report of the Commission on Human Settlements (A/C.2/41/L.4);

(q) *Inclusion of Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu in the list of the least developed countries*

Report of the Economic and Social Council of the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. II);

(r) *Periodicity of the sessions of the Commission on Transnational Corporations*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (*ibid.*, chap. IX, sect. C);

Letter dated 22 April 1986 from the Chairman of the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its twelfth session to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/1986/68).

5. At the 18th meeting, statements were made by the representative of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and the Vice-President for External Relations of the World Bank.

6. At the 20th meeting, statements were made by the President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

7. At the 21st meeting, statements were made by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, who presented an oral report on co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system, and by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe.

DOCUMENT A/41/930/ADD.1
PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*2 December 1986*]

1. The present part of the report deals mainly with the proposals pertaining to questions (*b*), (*c*), (*i*), (*k*) and (*r*) (see A/41/930, para. 2). These proposals were considered by the Second Committee at its 19th, 23rd to 25th, 27th, 28th and 34th to 36th meetings, on 22, 28 and 29 October and 4, 12, 21 and 28 November 1986. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/41/SR.19, 23-25, 27, 28 and 34-36).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft decision A/C.2/41/L.14

2. At the 19th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/41/L.14) entitled "Protection against products harmful to health and the environment".

3. At the 34th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark), informed the Committee of the outcome of informal consultations held on the draft decision.

4. Before the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement on behalf of the States members of the European Community.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision by 136 votes to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 46 below, draft decision I).

6. At the 36th meeting, the representative of Ecuador made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.20

7. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.20) entitled "Net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries".

8. At the 35th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Finn Jønck, informed the Committee of the outcome of informal consultations held on the draft resolution and, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised it by replacing the word "*Reaffirming*" by the word "*Recalling*" in the first preambular paragraph.

9. The Committee then proceeded to a roll-call vote on the draft resolution, at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a roll-call vote of 107 to 10, with 10 abstentions (for the text, see para. 45 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal,

[1] The report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its ninth session (A/41/8) was brought to the attention of the General Assembly

[2] The delegations of Cameroon, Ecuador, Guatemala and Somalia subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Spain, Sweden.

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), Canada, Japan and Czechoslovakia (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.21

12. At the 24th meeting, the representative of Democratic Yemen, on behalf of Democratic Yemen, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia and Yemen, subsequently joined by Algeria, Bangladesh, Madagascar, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.21) entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people".

13. At the 27th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Finn Jønck, informed the Committee of the outcome of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

14. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Israel made a statement.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by 137 votes to 2 (see para. 45 below, draft resolution II).

16. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), Czechoslovakia (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Jordan.

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.26 and draft decision A/C.2/41/L.48

17. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Canada, Greece, Guyana and Mexico, subsequently joined by Bangladesh, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand and Thailand, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.26) entitled "Strengthening the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic development programmes and activities". The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recognizing* that the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[3] have major implications for United Nations work programmes and activities in the economic sector,

"*Emphasizing* the vital importance to national economic growth and development of the full integration of women in all aspects of economic life and the need to study the impact of the dynamics of development on the advancement of women,

"*Noting* the debate on the question of the effective mobilization and integration of women in development and the relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/41/3, chap. IV, sect. A),

"*Welcoming* the decision of the Economic and Social Council to update the world survey on the role of women in development as recommended in Council resolution 1986/64 of 23 July 1986,

"*Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/65 of 23 July 1986."

18. At the 28th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Finn Jønck, read out an oral draft decision, subsequently issued in document A/C.2/41/L.48, which had been agreed upon as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.26.

19. At the same meeting the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/41/L.48 (see para. 46 below, draft decision II).

20. In the light of the adoption of draft decision A/C.2/41/L.48, draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.26 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Document A/C.2/41/L.2 and draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.28 and Rev.1 and 2

21. On 6 October 1986, a note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/41/L.2) was circulated. In that note it was stated that the Economic and Social Council, by its decision 1986/170 of 22 July 1986, had decided to transmit the draft resolution entitled "The role of entrepreneurship in promoting economic development", contained in document E/1986/L.36, and the amendments thereto contained in documents E/1986/L.38, as orally revised, and E/1986/L.40, to the General Assembly at its forty-first session for consideration and action. The draft resolution and amendments thereto, reproduced in document A/C.2/41/L.2, read as follows:

"*The Economic and Social Council,*

"*Recalling* the importance of mobilizing resources for development as well as the full utilization of human resources potential, as emphasized in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/10 on public administration and finance for development and General Assembly resolution 34/137 on the role of the public sector in promoting economic development,

"*Convinced* that entrepreneurship and individual initiative play an important role in mobilizing national resources and promoting economic growth and development,

"*Acknowledging* that government attitudes play a key role in encouraging an entrepreneurial spirit and promoting more dynamic economic growth and development in all countries,

"*Confident* that the active promotion of entrepreneurship and individual initiative can contribute to the expansion of economic activity in all sectors of the economy,

"*Further confident* that international and national organizations can play a supportive role in this regard,

[3] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

"1. *Affirms* the importance of promoting entrepreneurship and individual initiative as a means of mobilizing national resources and encouraging development;

"2. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to support, through technical co-operation projects, the efforts of interested States in encouraging entrepreneurship, providing incentives in all sectors of the economy, and promoting private enterprise;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a study on the role of entrepreneurship in promoting economic development and to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a report thereon to the forty-second session of the General Assembly paying special attention to the following aspects:

"(*a*) The role of entrepreneurship and individual initiative in mobilizing national resources, setting priorities and participating in economic and social growth and development;

"(*b*) Ways and means of encouraging and strengthening the private sector;

"(*c*) Ways and means of facilitating the practical exchange of experience and information, especially among developing countries, on the role of entrepreneurship, including holding seminars and publishing handbooks on the experience of different countries in encouraging entrepreneurship and strengthening the private sector;

"4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda for its second regular session of 1987 an item entitled 'The role of entrepreneurship in promoting economic development'.

"*Amendments contained in document E/1986/L.38, as orally revised*

"1. In the title, delete the words 'The role of entrepreneurship in'.

"2. Before the first preambular paragraph, insert a new preambular paragraph, reading:

" '*Recalling* the primary responsibility of each State to promote the economic, social and cultural development of its people,'.

"3. In the first preambular paragraph, after the word '*Recalling*', insert the words '*further* the determination of Governments to establish a new international economic order based on justice and equality and'.

"4. In the third preambular paragraph, replace the word 'entrepreneurship' by the words 'full and effective participation by the entire population in all stages of the development process'; replace the word 'individual' by the word 'creative'.

"5. In the fourth preambular paragraph, replace the words 'government attitudes' by the words 'co-operation between all members of the international community on the basis of sovereign equality and the removal of the disequilibrium that exists between them'; delete the words 'encouraging an entrepreneurial spirit and'.

"6. Replace the fifth preambular paragraph by the following:

" '*Stressing* the importance of a fair distribution of the benefits of development and of a more equitable distribution of economic opportunities,'.

"7. Replace the sixth preambular paragraph by the following:

" '*Believing* that the primary task of all States and international organizations is to eliminate from the life of society all evils and obstacles to the development process, particularly such evils as inequality, exploitation, colonialism and racism,'.

"8. Replace paragraph 1 by the following:

" '*Reaffirms* the importance of full and active participation by the entire population and the encouragement of creative initiative as a means of mobilizing national resources, providing incentives in all sectors of the economy and promoting economic and social advancement;'.

"9. After paragraph 1, insert a new paragraph, reading:

" '*Recognizes* the right and responsibility of each State to choose its economic system in accordance with the will of its people, to determine freely its own development objectives, to set its priorities and to decide in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations the means and methods of their achievement without external interference;'.

"10. Replace paragraph 2 by the following:

" '*Invites* Governments, the United Nations Development Programme and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to support, through technical co-operation projects, the efforts of interested States in encouraging full and effective participation by the entire population in the development process;'.

"11. Replace paragraph 3 by the following text:

" '*Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution, to be submitted, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, paying special attention to the following aspects:

" '(*a*) The role of international co-operation in mobilizing national resources and promoting economic and social advancement and development in all countries;

" '(*b*) Ways and means of facilitating the practical exchange of experience and information of different countries on encouraging creative initiative of the entire population in the development process and on integrating the private sector in overall national development plans;'.

"12. Delete paragraph 4.

"*Amendments contained in document E/1986/L.40*

"1. Replace the title of the draft resolution by the following:

" 'The role of popular enterprises in promoting economic development'.

"2. Replace the third preambular paragraph by the following:

" '*Convinced* that the potentials of individuals and collective entrepreneurs can be further developed as a means of promoting economic growth and equitable income distribution,'.

"3. Replace the fourth preambular paragraph by the following:

" '*Further convinced* that national policies can create an environment for the development of popular enterprises,'.

"4. Replace the fifth preambular paragraph by the following:

" '*Acknowledging* that popular enterprises face many constraints internal and external to the enterprises,'.

"5. Replace paragraph 1 by the following:

" '*Affirms* the important role of national, individual and collective entrepreneurship in mobilizing and deploying national resources in employment-generating activities;'.

"6. Replace paragraph 2 by the following:

" '*Invites* Member States, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT and other competent organizations, including non-governmental organizations, to support national efforts in promoting popular enterprises that would generate employment and contribute to efficient resource allocation and the equitable distribution of income;'.

"7. Replace paragraph 3 by the following:

" '*Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a study on the role of popular enterprises in promoting economic development and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, paying special attention to the following aspects:

" '(*a*) The role of popular enterprises through individual and collective initiative in mobilizing national resources, efficient resource utilization, relevance of products and participation in the accomplishment of national objectives;

" '(*b*) Ways and means of enabling these enterprises to observe minimum labour and environmental standards;

" '(*c*) Obstacles faced by popular enterprises in national economies;

" '(*d*) Ways and means of facilitating the practical exchange of experience and information, especially among developing countries on the role of popular enterprises, including holding seminars and publishing handbooks on the experience of different countries in encouraging popular enterprises;'.

"8. Replace paragraph 4 by the following:

" '*Decides* to include in the provisional agenda for the second regular session of 1987 an item entitled "The role of national popular enterprises in promoting development" '."

22. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.28) entitled "The role of entrepreneurs in economic development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Reaffirming* the right of each country to determine its objectives, to endeavour to fulfil its development plans, to strengthen the public and private sectors of its economy in accordance with its national economic system and priorities, and to invest in the development of its human resources,

"*Recognizing* the responsibility of each Government to provide an environment conducive to the promotion of development,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/10 of 28 May 1985 on public administration and finance for development, as well as General Assembly resolution 34/137 of 14 December 1979 on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, in which the Assembly emphasized the importance of an efficient public sector in the development process,

"*Affirming* the importance of both private and public enterprises contributing to the development process,

"*Noting* that indigenous entrepreneurs play a vital and positive role in mobilizing national resources and promoting economic growth and development,

"*Aware* that many countries are actively seeking ways and means of encouraging and strengthening the role of entrepreneurs in the development process in order to stimulate creativity and initiative and thus contribute to the objectives of economic growth and development,

"1. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in conjunction with the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other competent organs of the United Nations system, to support the efforts of interested States in encouraging entrepreneurs and improving the extent and effectiveness of their involvement in the development process in order to achieve higher sustained growth;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the role of entrepreneurs in promoting economic development, including an analysis of existing incentives and impediments;

"3. *Requests* that a preliminary oral report on this question be made to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

"4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of the second regular session of 1987 of the Economic and Social Council an item entitled 'The role of entrepreneurs in economic development'."

23. On 19 November 1986, a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.28/Rev.1) by the same sponsors entitled "Indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development" was circulated. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Reaffirming* the right of each country, in accordance with its chosen economic and social system and priorities, to determine its objectives, to endeavour to fulfil its development plans, to strengthen the public and private sectors of its economy and to promote the development of its human resources,

"*Recognizing* the responsibility of the international community to provide an external environment supportive of the development of developing countries,

"*Recognizing also* the role and responsibility of each Government to promote development and provide an environment conducive to it,

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 34/137 of 14 December 1979 on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/10 of 28 May 1985 on public administration and finance for development and 1986/73 of 23 July 1986 on the development of human resources,

"*Noting* that indigenous entrepreneurs can play a crucial and positive role in mobilizing resources and promoting economic growth and socio-economic development,

"*Aware* that many countries are actively seeking to encourage, strengthen and improve the effectiveness of indigenous entrepreneurs in expanding and modernizing productive capacities, particularly by increasing productivity and technological capabilities, and in contributing generally to the development process,

"*Recognizing* that people are the mainspring and inspiration of social and economic progress,

"1. *Invites* the Secretary-General and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, such as the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank, as well as regional development banks, within their existing mandates, programmes and priorities:

"(*a*) To continue to support through, *inter alia*, technical co-operation projects, the efforts of States in encouraging indigenous entrepreneurs in the private, public and/or other sectors in accordance with national laws, priorities and regulations;

"(*b*) To facilitate the practical exchange of information and experience among all countries on the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study measures at the national and international levels to promote the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurs in both private and public sectors to the economic development of developing countries, drawing upon the work already in progress in the United Nations system and bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication of effort and cost, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session through the Economic and Social Council."

24. On 20 November 1986, an amendment (A/C.2/41/L.63) to revised draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.28/Rev.1 was circulated, sponsored by Peru. The purpose of the amendment was to insert the following paragraph before the last preambular paragraph:

"*Deeply concerned* that the development of national entrepreneurial possibilities and capabilities in developing countries are continuously hindered by lack of financial and technical resources and narrow market opportunities resulting from the sluggish world economic growth, the continuous decline of commodity prices, the external debt crisis, the increased protectionist practices in world trade and the net overall transfer of resources from developing to developed countries, thus impairing the capital formation process in the developing countries,".

25. Also on 20 November, an amendment (A/C.2/41/L.65) to revised draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.28/Rev.1 was circulated, sponsored by Mexico. The purpose of the amendment was to insert the following as the first preambular paragraph:

"*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, 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and decision 40/438 of 17 December 1985, on the agreed conclusions on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,".

26. At its 35th meeting, the Committee had before it a further revised draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.28/Rev.2), submitted as a result of informal consultations.

27. The Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Finn Jønck, informed the Committee of the outcome of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.28/Rev.2, which had taken into account the amendments contained in documents A/C.2/41/L.63 and L.65.

28. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.28/Rev.2 (see para. 45 below, draft resolution III).

29. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.28/Rev.2 the amendments contained in documents A/C.2/41/L.63 and L.65 were considered withdrawn by their sponsors.

30. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Czechoslovakia (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Algeria.

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.50

31. At the 28th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Finn Jønck, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.50) entitled "United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development", submitted on the basis of informal consultations, and orally revised paragraph 6 thereof by replacing the words "in their co-operation with" by the words "and the Governing Council of" and by deleting the words "the contribution of" after the words "to give greater emphasis to".

32. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see para. 45 below, draft resolution IV).

33. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Yugoslavia made a statement on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77.

Document A/C.2/41/L.3 and draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.33 and Rev.1

34. On 6 October 1986, a note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/41/L.3) was circulated. In that note it was stated that, by its decision 1986/171 of 22 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council had decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, for consideration and action, the draft resolution entitled "International economic security". The draft resolution, reproduced in document A/C.2/41/L.3, read as follows:

"*The Economic and Social Council,*

"*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 40/173 of 17 December 1985, in which the Assembly, in particular, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to prepare a comprehensive analytical report on a concept of international economic security for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-second session,

"*Convinced* that interdependence between countries and regions, as well as among global problems and issues in the world economy, including trade, money, finance, debt, resource flows, raw materials and science and technology, generates the mutuality of interest of all States in promoting development and co-operation in a secure, predictable and equitable world economic environment,

"*Convinced* that a multisectoral and co-operative approach, involving Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and the international community as a whole, is indispensable in the search for ways to settle world economic problems to the benefit of all,

"*Noting* that international security today should be a comprehensive concept embracing, *inter alia*, the political, economic, social and humanitarian fields,

"1. *Considers* that the system of international economic security should promote a stable, predictable and peaceful social and economic development of all countries, especially developing countries, and create the most conducive conditions for broad economic, scientific and technological co-operation among them on the basis of equality and mutual benefit;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when preparing the comprehensive analytical report requested in General Assembly resolution 40/173, to take into account the need to identify the points of existing or potential convergence in the approaches of various countries and groups of countries towards the solution of global problems and unresolved issues in the world economy, as well as the need to promote the mutuality of interest for a secure, equitable and predictable system of international economic relations;

"3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing his report, to take into account possible early warning measures for the monitoring and assessment of emerging problems in the world economy and international economic relations and for the elaboration of action-oriented recommendations on ways and means to tackle those problems in the spirit of co-operation and mutual benefit;

"4. *Recommends* that the Committee for Development Planning consider at its twenty-third session possible ways and means to promote international economic security and to submit its views on the concept of international economic security to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council."

35. At the 28th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on behalf of Angola, Democratic Yemen, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.33) entitled "International economic security". The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 40/173 of 17 December 1985, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive analytical report on a concept of international economic security for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing his comprehensive analytical report on a concept of international economic security, *inter alia:*

"(*a*) To analyse approaches of different countries and groups of countries to economic development and international economic co-operation, and identify existing or potential common elements in those approaches;

"(*b*) To take into account the views expressed at the forty-first session of the General Assembly regarding possible ways and means of strengthening the dialogue on development and international economic co-operation for the benefit of all;

"(*c*) To keep in mind the role and responsibilities of existing international and regional organizations, institutions and forums;

"2. *Looks forward* to contributions to the report of the Secretary-General from organs and organizations of the United Nations system."

36. At its 34th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.33/Rev.1) entitled "Report of the Secretary-General in implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/173".

37. The Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Finn Jønck, informed the Committee of the outcome of informal consultations held on the revised draft resolution.

38. Before the adoption of the revised draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Egypt, Canada and Tunisia.

39. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.33/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 106 to 17, with 13 abstentions (for the text, see para. 45 below, draft resolution V). The voting was as follows:[4]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea,

[4] The delegations of Somalia and Sri Lanka subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the revised draft resolution.

Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, Greece, Israel, Liberia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sweden, Turkey, United States of America.

40. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Indonesia, Pakistan, Czechoslovakia (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Israel, Liberia, Bangladesh, China, Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Community).

Periodicity of the sessions of the Commission on Transnational Corporations

41. At the 36th meeting, the Chairman proposed that the Committee take note of the letter from the Chairman of the Commission on Transnational Corporations (E/1986/68).

42. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and the German Democratic Republic.

43. At the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee then decided to recommend that the General Assembly refer the matter to the Economic and Social Council in 1987 (see para. 46 below, draft decision III).

Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

44. At its 36th meeting, the Committee, at the proposal of the Chairman, decided to recommend that the General Assembly take note of the reports submitted under item 12 that were not covered by any specific decisions taken by the Committee (see para. 46 below, draft decision IV).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

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

Draft resolution I

NET TRANSFER OF RESOURCES FROM DEVELOPING TO DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/56 of 22 July 1986,

Profoundly concerned at the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries, which is taking place at alarming levels and accelerating rates and which is adversely affecting the development efforts of developing countries and the living conditions of their people,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to take appropriate and effective measures in the fields of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development, in order to halt and reverse the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the report called for in Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/56, also to take duly into account the interrelationship between the issues of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development.

Draft resolution II

ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/170 of 17 December 1985,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/49 of 22 July 1986,

Recalling further the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,[5]

Noting that the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in General Assembly resolution 38/145 of 19 December 1983 has not been prepared,

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

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/41/319 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2);

2. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to prepare the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in General Assembly resolution 38/145;

3. *Notes* the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people held at Geneva on 2 July 1986 in response to General Assembly resolution 40/170;

4. *Expresses its thanks* to the Secretary-General for convening the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people;

5. *Regards* such a meeting as a valuable opportunity to assess progress in economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people and to explore ways and means of enhancing such assistance;

6. *Urges* the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disburse their aid or any other form of assistance to the occupied Palestinian territories only for

[5] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B.

the benefit of the Palestinian people and in a manner that will not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To convene in 1987 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and bodies of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people;

(*b*) To invite the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Arab host countries and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in the meeting;

8. *Requests* the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

9. *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 Arab host Government concerned;

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

Draft resolution III

INDIGENOUS ENTREPRENEURS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the right of each country, in accordance with its chosen economic and social system and priorities, to determine its objectives, to endeavour to fulfil its development plans, to strengthen the public and private sectors of its economy and to promote the development of its human resources,

Recognizing the responsibility of the international community, in particular of the developed countries, to promote and endeavour to provide an equitable international economic environment, supportive of the development of developing countries, in the light of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,[6]

Recognizing also the role and responsibility of each Government to promote development and provide an environment conducive to it,

Reaffirming its resolution 34/137 of 14 December 1979 on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/10 of 28 May 1985 on public administration and finance for development and 1986/73 of 23 July 1986 on the development of human resources,

Noting that indigenous entrepreneurs can play a crucial and positive role in mobilizing resources and promoting economic growth and socio-economic development,

Aware that many countries are actively seeking to encourage, strengthen and improve the effectiveness of indigenous entrepreneurs in expanding and modernizing productive capacities, particularly by increasing productivity and technological capabilities, and in contributing generally to the development process,

Bearing in mind that the promotion and development of indigenous entrepreneurs requires a dynamic capital formation process in developing countries, which is also related to financial and technical resources and to broader market opportunities available to these countries,

Recognizing that people are the mainspring and inspiration of social and economic progress,

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, such as the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank, as well as regional development banks, within their existing mandates, programmes and priorities:

(*a*) To continue to support through, *inter alia*, technical co-operation projects the efforts of States in encouraging indigenous entrepreneurs in the private, public and/or other sectors in accordance with national laws, priorities and regulations;

(*b*) To facilitate the practical exchange of information and experience among all countries on the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study measures at the national and international levels to promote the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurs in both private and public sectors to the economic development of developing countries, drawing upon the work already in progress in the United Nations system and bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication of effort and cost, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session through the Economic and Social Council.

Draft resolution IV

UNITED NATIONS FINANCING SYSTEM FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979 on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development,

Affirming resolution 6 (VIII) of 6 June 1986 of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (see A/41/37, sect. II.A) and decision 86/38 of 27 June 1986 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (see E/1986/29 and Corr.1, annex I),

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on the termination of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and the transfer of its resources and responsibilities (A/C.2/41/3),

1. *Decides* to terminate the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development as at 31 December 1986 and to transfer its responsibilities and resources to an identifiable facility entitled "United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development", to be established as a trust fund within the United Nations Development Programme;

2. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development to provide policy guidance and priorities for activities of the Fund within the

[6] General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex

framework of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development;[7]

3. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, when identifying projects to be financed from the Fund, to take into account the policy guidance and priorities recommended by the Committee and to report to the Committee on their application;

4. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to establish close working relationships between the Fund and the Centre for Science and Technology for Development on programmatic and substantive matters, and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee at its ninth session about the arrangements made;

5. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to inform the Committee at its ninth session on the arrangements made for the Fund;

6. *Invites* Governments and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to give greater emphasis to science and technology for development;

7. *Urges* all Governments and the international community as a whole to provide the Fund with adequate financial resources to enable it to carry out its functions.

Draft resolution V

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 40/173

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/173 of 17 December 1985, as adopted, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive analytical report on a concept of international economic security for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing, in this regard, that an integrated and coordinated approach to economic development and co-operation, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being, has been a primary accomplishment of the United Nations since its founding and is enshrined in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Requests the Secretary-General, keeping in mind the already existing consensus on economic development and international co-operation, in preparing his report on international economic security, *inter alia:*

(*a*) To analyse approaches and contributions to economic development and international economic co-operation, and identify common elements in those approaches with emphasis on those that can further contribute to promoting international economic co-operation and development, particularly that of developing countries;

(*b*) To take into account the views expressed at the forty-first session of the General Assembly regarding possible ways and means of strengthening the dialogue on development and international economic co-operation for the benefit of all;

(*c*) To keep in mind the role and responsibilities of existing international and regional organizations, institutions and forums.

[7] *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.

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* *

46. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to IV below:

Draft decision I

PROTECTION AGAINST PRODUCTS HARMFUL TO HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The General Assembly decides to endorse Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/72 of 23 July 1986 on protection against products harmful to health and the environment.

Draft decision II

STRENGTHENING THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN INTEGRATING WOMEN EFFECTIVELY IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES

The General Assembly endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/65 of 23 July 1986 and notes that the comments made at the second regular session of 1986 of the Council (see A/41/3, chap. IV, sect. A) and at the forty-first session of the Assembly on the question of the effective mobilization and integration of women in development focused on both the impact of development processes on women and the implications of the socio-economic status of women for development, in the light of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.[3]

Draft decision III

PERIODICITY OF THE SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

The General Assembly decides to refer to the Economic and Social Council in 1987 a letter dated 22 April 1986 from the Chairman of the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its twelfth session to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/1986/68).

Draft decision IV

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 39/228 on the International Conference on Population (A/41/179-E/1986/18);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on confidence-building in international economic relations (A/41/320-E/1986/73 and Add.1);

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories (A/41/342-E/1986/88);

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (A/41/344-E/1986/80);

(*e*) Report of the Secretary-General on countries stricken by desertification and drought (A/41/346-E/1986/96);

(*f*) Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/41/382-E/1986/99);

(*g*) Note by the Secretary-General on Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (A/41/410-E/1986/97);

(*h*) Report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (A/41/415-E/1986/104);

(*i*) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of information exchange schemes within the United Nations system (A/41/588 and Corr.1);

(*j*) Oral report of the Secretary-General made by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system on 24 October 1986, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/177 (A/C.2/41/SR.21, paras. 74-78).

DOCUMENT A/41/930/ADD.2
PART III OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*3 December 1986*]

1. The present part of the report deals mainly with the proposals pertaining to questions (*l*), (*o*), (*p*) and (*q*) (see A/41/930, para. 2). These proposals were considered by the Second Committee at its 25th, 27th, 28th and 33rd to 36th meetings on 29 October and 4, 12, 19, 21 and 28 November 1986. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/41/SR.25, 27, 28 and 33-36).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolutions A/C.2/41/L.24 and L.42

2. At the 25th meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.24) entitled "Locust infestation in Africa". Subsequently Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[8]

"*Recalling* the disaster resulting from the drought of 1984 and 1985,

"*Emphasizing* the importance of timely recognition of the needs of affected countries by United Nations bodies and donors,

"*Aware* of the importance of increased food production to meet the needs of the continent,

"*Conscious* of the ongoing efforts to combat the adverse effects of famine due to natural calamities,

"*Alarmed* by the unrelenting destructive effects of the current locust and grasshopper invasion in many African countries,

"*Concerned* about the inevitable reduction of agricultural production and the economic and social consequences, including the displacement of affected populations, which could result if this calamity is not controlled immediately and effectively,

"*Noting* that available resources in Africa are not sufficient to control this epidemic,

"*Realizing* that concerted efforts at the national, regional and international levels are required to control this infestation and thereby reduce its adverse consequences,

"*Recognizing* the past efforts of national and international organizations in the effective control of locusts in Africa,

"*Recognizing* the generous and timely responses from international organizations and the international donor community in support of the control of locusts and grasshoppers,

"*Recognizing* that these locusts may migrate within the continent of Africa and beyond to other continents,

"*Concerned* that a severe infestation could affect agricultural production for as much as a decade,

"1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the co-ordinating mechanisms established by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to contain this infestation;

"2. *Urges* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to strengthen its co-ordinating mechanisms and its technical and field operational support for locust and grasshopper control;

"3. *Endorses and encourages* the continued co-operation of local, regional and global organizations as well as donors in the campaign to control the current threat to agriculture caused by locusts and grasshoppers;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to act jointly with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to take catalytic action in raising the consciousness of the world regarding this potentially disastrous situation;

"5. *Encourages* the donor community and affected countries to continue marshalling their resources to bring locusts under control."

3. At its 28th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.42) entitled "Fight against locust and grasshopper infestation in Africa", submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Finn Jønck, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.24.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.42 (see para. 39 below, draft resolution I).

5. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement on behalf of the States members of the European Community.

6. In the light of the adoption of A/C.2/41/L.42, draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.24 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.25

7. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Vanuatu, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Burkina Faso, Came-

[8] See General Assembly resolution S-13/2, annex

roon, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Fiji, France, the Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.25) entitled "Inclusion of Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu in the list of the least developed countries". Subsequently, Gabon, Ghana and Madagascar joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. At its 28th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 39 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.49 and Rev.1 and 2

9. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.49) entitled "Proclamation of the World Decade for Cultural Development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Considering* recommendation No. 27[9] adopted by the World Conference on Cultural Policies, organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at Mexico City in 1982, in which it recommended that the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization propose to the General Assembly of the United Nations the proclamation of a world decade for cultural development,

"*Considering also* resolution 11.20 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-second session,[10] in which it approved, by consensus, the principle of such a decade, which would be observed under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, resolution 11.10 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-third session,[11] and the main points and major proposals set forth in the draft plan of action for the decade submitted by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/1986/L.30, annex),

"*Taking into account* Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/69 of 23 July 1986, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly take a decision at its forty-first session on the question of the proclamation of a world decade for cultural development,

"*Taking into account also* the strong interest that the international community has shown in the proposed decade and, in particular, the contribution that the organizations of the United Nations system have offered to make to the implementation of the plan of action for the decade,

"1. *Proclaims* the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development, which shall be observed under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

"2. *Takes note* of the draft plan of action for the World Decade for Cultural Development, which was drawn up by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization after wide-ranging consultations with member States, other organizations of the United Nations system and international governmental and non-governmental organizations, and the four main objectives of the Decade approved by the General Conference: acknowledging the cultural dimension of development; affirming and enriching cultural identities; broadening participation in culture; and promoting international cultural co-operation;

"3. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to take an active part in the fulfilment of the objectives of the Decade and, for that purpose, to make available, on a voluntary basis, taking into consideration their particular situation, priorities and means, the necessary intellectual, human and financial resources;

"4. *Notes* the intention of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to ensure the co-ordination of initiatives and actions to be taken by the parties concerned and, to that end, to consider setting up an intergovernmental committee and a permanent secretariat for the Decade;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to ensure that the activities undertaken by the United Nations system in support of the Decade are co-ordinated and that objectives for a fourth United Nations development decade are harmonized with those of the World Decade for Cultural Development;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to report periodically to the General Assembly on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development."

10. At its 34th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.49/Rev.1), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Considering* recommendation No. 27[9] adopted by the World Conference on Cultural Policies organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at Mexico City in 1982, in which it recommended that the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization propose to the General Assembly of the United Nations the proclamation of a world decade for cultural development,

[9] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *World Conference on Cultural Policies, Mexico City, 26 July-6 August 1982, Final Report* (CLT/MD/1, Paris, November 1982), part V.

[10] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-second Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. II A.

[11] *Ibid., Twenty-third Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. III A.

"*Considering also* resolutions 11.20[10] and 11.10[11] adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions, respectively,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/69 of 23 July 1986, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly take a decision at its forty-first session on the question of the proclamation of a world decade for cultural development,

"*Taking into account* the interest that the international community, including the organizations of the United Nations system, have shown in the proposed decade,

"*Recognizing* that the voluntary efforts at the national level by interested individuals and non-governmental and governmental organizations are one of the principal vehicles for advancing the objectives of the decade,

"*Taking note* of the draft plan of action for the world decade for cultural development, submitted by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/1986/L.30, annex),

"1. *Proclaims* the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be observed under the auspices of the United Nations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization acting as the lead agency;

"2. *Approves* the four main objectives of the Decade: acknowledging the cultural dimension of development; affirming and enriching cultural identities; broadening participation in culture; promoting international cultural co-operation;

"3. *Invites* all States, intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations, and interested individuals to take an active part in the fulfilment of the objectives of the Decade and, for that purpose, to make available, on a voluntary basis, taking into consideration their particular situation, priorities and means, the necessary intellectual, human and financial resources;

"4. *Encourages* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system participating in the fulfilment of the objectives of the Decade to do so in a manner which does not entail additional financial implications for non-voluntarily funded programmes from their respective regular budgets;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with respect to established programme priorities, to ensure, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, that activities undertaken by the United Nations system in support of the Decade are co-ordinated in such a manner as to avoid duplication and overlap;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to report biennially to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session, on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development."

At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Finn Jønck, orally modified the draft resolution by deleting, in paragraph 4, the words "from their respective budgets" and by replacing, in paragraph 5, the words "with respect to" by the word "respecting". The representative of Yugoslavia then orally revised paragraph 1 by replacing the word "with" by the word "and" and by deleting the words "acting as the lead agency".

11. At the 35th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Finn Jønck, submitted revised draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.49/Rev.2 on behalf of the sponsors and orally revised it by deleting in the fifth preambular paragraph the word "a" before the word "principal" and replacing the words "means of" with the words "vehicles for".

12. The representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, made a statement.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.49/Rev.2, as orally revised, by a roll-call vote of 122 to 1, with 2 abstentions (for the text, see para. 39 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:[12]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, 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, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

14. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, New Zealand, the United States of America, Czechoslovakia (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Yugoslavia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77).

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.72

15. At the 36th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Finn Jønck, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.72) entitled "Sessions of the Economic and

[12] The delegations of Guatemala and Zambia subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution; the delegations of Cameroon, Ecuador and Somalia subsequently informed the Secretariat that they also had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Social Council and of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in 1987", submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

16. The representative of Yugoslavia, speaking on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, proposed deleting paragraph 2, which read as follows:

"*Invites* the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session, to review and adjust its programme of work for 1987, taking into account its agenda and schedule of meetings, as well as those of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;".

17. The representatives of Pakistan and the United States made statements.

18. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman orally revised draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.72 as follows:

(*a*) After the first preambular paragraph a new preambular paragraph was inserted, which read:

"*Recognizing* the resulting need for appropriate adjustments in the dates and programmes of work of other principal and/or subsidiary bodies of the United Nations,";

(*b*) Paragraph 2 was deleted.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.72, as orally revised (see para. 39 below, resolution IV).

20. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Australia (also on behalf of Canada, New Zealand and Norway) made a statement. The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation also made a statement.

Draft resolutions contained in document A/C.2/41/L.4

21. By decision 1986/163 of 21 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its ninth session (A/41/8) and of the recommendations contained therein. The Council decided to recommend to the General Assembly at its forty-first session the adoption of the draft resolutions entitled respectively "Tenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements" and "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless", which were reproduced in a note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/41/L.4).

22. At its 27th meeting, at the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee adopted the draft resolution entitled "Tenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements" (see para. 39 below, draft resolution V).

23. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Finn Jønck, orally revised paragraph 4 of the draft resolution entitled "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless" by replacing the words "before 31 October 1986" with the words "as soon as possible", and the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see para. 39 below, draft resolution VI).

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.34

24. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Senegal, on behalf of Cape Verde, Chad, the Congo, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, the Sudan and Tunisia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.34) entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Deeply concerned* about the tragic consequences of the acceleration of desertification, combined with persistent drought—the most serious recorded this century—which have resulted in a substantial drop in the agricultural output of many developing countries and have contributed particularly to a worsening of the current economic crisis in Africa,

"*Noting with great anxiety* that desertification continues to spread and intensify in developing countries, particularly in Africa,

"*Aware* that the problems of desertification and drought are increasingly assuming a structural and endemic character and that real and permanent solutions must be found in increased global efforts based on concerted action by the stricken countries and the international community,

"*Bearing in mind* that the majority of the countries affected by desertification and drought are low-income countries and, for the most part, belong to the group of least developed countries, particularly those in Africa,

"*Aware* that the prime responsibility in the struggle against desertification and the effects of drought rests with the countries concerned and that such action is an essential component of their development,

"*Noting* the commitment of African Governments, as expressed in the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 annexed to General Assembly resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, to continue to undertake as soon as possible measures to combat drought and desertification, including massive afforestation and reafforestation, better management of water resources, the protection of ecosystems, the development of alternative sources of energy, the stabilization of sand dunes, measures to stop soil erosion, measures against salination, the improvement of drainage and other measures to protect the environment,

"*Noting also* that, in addition to the efforts of African countries, the support of the international community, particularly the donor countries, will be required,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 39/208 of 17 December 1984 and 40/175 of 17 December 1985 on countries stricken by desertification and drought,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 40/209 of 17 December 1985 on rationalizing the consideration of drought and desertification issues in the United Nations,

"*Recalling further* the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification,[13]

"*Noting* Economic and Social Council decision 1985/176 of 25 July 1985 and resolution 1986/44 of 21 July 1986 on countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/346-E/1986/96) on countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa, which represents an important step in taking an integrated and unified approach to the

[13] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977* (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

distinct but interrelated problems of desertification and drought,

"1. *Welcomes* the results of the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries and in Egypt and the Sudan, held at Dakar, and notes with satisfaction the final resolutions adopted by the first Conference in 1984,[14] and by the second Conference in 1985;[15]

"2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the first African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, organized at Cairo from 16 to 18 December 1985[16] by the United Nations Environment Programme, in consultation with the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity;

"3. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the initiative taken by the Government of France in organizing the International Conference on Tree and Forest (the Silva Conference) in February 1986;

"4. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the establishment by the Organization of African Unity of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa;

"5. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the establishment of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification by the International Fund for Agricultural Development;

"6. *Appeals urgently* to the international community, particularly donor countries, which have all supported the Special Programme of the Fund, to contribute effectively to the Programme to enable it to achieve its target of $300 million, as a further tangible sign of their support for the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

"7. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the generosity with which the international community has responded to the assistance needs resulting from the emergency in Africa, particularly with regard to food aid, transport and medical assistance;

"8. *Urges* the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to increase its assistance to the Sudano-Sahelian and adjacent regions in combating desertification and drought, paying special attention to the most severely affected countries;

"9. *Appeals* to all Governments to increase their support to the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to enable it to respond more fully to the increased level of need of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region;

"10. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the thoroughness and comprehensiveness of the report he has prepared, with the assistance of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and in co-operation with the World Meteorological Organization and other organizations, synthesizing the existing information, experiences and proposals of organs, organizations and bodies both within and outside the United Nations system;

"11. *Commends* the proposed specific action to be taken, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, sect. VI), for the consideration of affected and donor countries alike, and for linking up with the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 and the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the World Meteorological Organization and other organizations, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the latest climatic developments and trends concerning drought in Africa, and also requests him to report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

25. At the same meeting, the representative of Senegal stated that, in order to conform to the biennial programme of work of the Second Committee in which, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/209 of 17 December 1985, an item on desertification and drought had been included, he proposed, on behalf of the sponsors, to defer consideration of the draft resolution until the forty-second session of the Assembly.

26. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to defer consideration of the draft resolution until the forty-second session of the General Assembly (see para. 40 below, draft decision I).

Draft decision A/C.2/41/L.51

27. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Djibouti, on behalf of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/41/L.51) entitled "Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda". Subsequently, Niger joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

28. At its 33rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision (see para. 40 below, draft decision II).

Draft decision A/C.2/41/L.56

29. At its 33rd meeting, the Committee had before it a draft decision (A/C.2/41/L.56) entitled "Drought and desertification in Mauritania", submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela), on the basis of informal consultations.

30. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision (see para. 40 below, draft decision III).

Draft decision A/C.2/41/L.73

31. At the 36th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/41/L.73) entitled "Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries" and orally revised it by replacing the word "rename" with the word "name".

32. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision, as orally revised (see para. 40 below, draft decision IV).

33. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of Israel, Egypt (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) and Venezuela. The Director-General for Development

[14] See A/39/530, annex
[15] See A/C.2/40/10, annex.
[16] UNEP/AEC 1/2 and Corr 1

and International Economic Co-operation also made a statement.

Drinking-water in conference rooms

34. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Pakistan orally proposed a draft decision requesting the Secretary-General to reinstate, in accordance with past practice and within existing resources, the supply of drinking-water in all conference rooms with immediate effect.

35. Statements were made by the Chairman as well as by the representatives of Pakistan, Liberia and Burundi. Statements on a point of order were made by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel.

36. At its 36th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to refer the question to the Fifth Committee for consideration.

Draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1987-1988 (A/C.2/41/L.64/Rev.1)

37. On 20 November, a draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1987-1988 (A/C.2/41/L.64) was circulated. At the 36th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee introduced a revised draft biennial programme of work (A/C.2/41/L.64/Rev.1) and orally revised it as follows:

1987

(*a*) Under item 1 (*q*), the symbols which read "A/C.2/41/L.11/Rev.1 and Corr.1 and L.62" were replaced by the symbol "A/C.2/41/L.11/Rev.1 and Corr.1";

(*b*) Under item 2, the symbol of the first document listed, which read "A/C.2/41/L.5 and L.46", was replaced by the symbol "A/C.2/41/L.46/Rev.1"; in the title of the second document, the words "Report of the Secretary-General on the preparatory process of the" were replaced by the words "Draft resolution entitled"; and the third entry: "Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council" was deleted from the documentation;

(*c*) Under item 2 (*a*), the symbol contained in footnote [d], which read "A/C.2/41/L.47", was replaced by the symbol "A/C.2/41/L.70";

(*d*) Under item 2 (*b*), the following entry was added to the documentation: "Relevant chapter of the report of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development";

(*e*) Item 2 (*c*), entitled "Long-term trends in economic development", was deleted from the programme of work, as was the documentation listed under the item, which read "Report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective on the world economy to the year 2000 (General Assembly resolution 40/207) [c]"; as a result, items 2 (*d*) to (*j*) became 2 (*c*) to (*i*);

(*f*) After item 4, a new item 5 was added, which read as follows:

"Item 5. *External debt crisis and development*

"*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on the international debt situation (General Assembly resolution 41/ ... of .. December 1986 (A/C.2/41/L.71)

"Draft resolutions entitled 'External debt crisis and development' and 'Debt and related issues' (see A/C.2/41/L.5) (see General Assembly decision 41/... of .. December 1986)";

and, as a result, former item 5 of the programme of work became item 6;

1988

(*a*) The symbol in footnote [g], which read "A/C.2/41/L.49/Rev.1", was replaced by the symbol "A/C.2/41/L.49/Rev.2";

(*b*) Under item 1 (*b*), the symbols which read "A/C.2/41/L.28/Rev.1, L.63 and L.65" were replaced by the symbol "A/C.2/41/L.28/Rev.2";

(*c*) After item 2 (*a*), a new item 2 (*b*) was added, which read as follows:

"(b) *Long-term trends in economic development*

"*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective on the world economy to the year 2000 (General Assembly resolution 40/207 of 17 December 1985) [c]";

and, as a result, former items 2 (*b*) to (*e*) became 2 (*c*) to (*f*).

38. After hearing statements by the representatives of Egypt, Poland, Somalia, Mexico and Bangladesh, and clarifications provided by the Secretary of the Committee, the Committee approved the draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1987-1988 (A/C.2/41/L.64/Rev.1), as orally revised (see para. 40 below, draft decision V).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

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

Draft resolution I

FIGHT AGAINST LOCUST AND GRASSHOPPER INFESTATION IN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, in which it noted the importance of, *inter alia*, increased food production to meet the needs of Africa, and its resolution 41/29 of 31 October 1986 on the emergency situation in Africa,

Recalling also the disaster in Africa resulting from the drought of 1984 and 1985, and conscious of the ongoing efforts to combat the adverse effects of the resulting famine,

Noting resolution CM/Res.1072 (XLIV) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July 1986 (A/41/654, annex I),

Alarmed by the unrelenting destructive effects of the current locust and grasshopper invasion of many African countries and the potential spread of the infestation within Africa and beyond, and concerned at the economic and social consequences, including the reduction in agricultural production, which could continue for several years, the consequent displacement of affected populations, and, in particular, the effects on longer-term economic and social development,

Recognizing the potential problem created by billions of insects capable of devouring as much as 80,000 metric tons of cereal crops per swarm daily, of migrating great distances

from points of origin and thus of denying agricultural production to millions of producers and ultimately consumers,

Noting that the resources of Africa are insufficient to control the locust infestation, which will need to be countered by concerted efforts at the national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing the efforts of the African countries, national and international organizations and the international donor community in support of the control of locusts and grasshoppers, especially the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and its role in identifying this potential disaster,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to donor countries, organizations of the United Nations system and other competent institutions in their efforts to contain the infestation;

2. *Urges* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to strengthen its co-ordinating mechanisms and its technical and field operational support for locust and grasshopper control;

3. *Endorses and encourages* the continued co-operation of local, regional and global organizations and donors in the campaign to control the current threat to agriculture caused by locusts and grasshoppers, including the exchange and dissemination of information on pests and insects;

4. *Encourages* the donor community to continue to marshal its resources in support of the affected countries to bring locusts and grasshoppers under control;

5. *Encourages also* the affected countries to continue to ensure that adequate resources are made available to combat these recurrent crises, in particular by strengthening their national plant protection services;

6. *Urges* all parties concerned to establish and strengthen early warning systems in respect of the affected countries and to co-ordinate their efforts in this regard;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to take catalytic action in raising the consciousness of the world community regarding this potentially disastrous situation;

8. *Invites* the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to submit an up-to-date report on the locust and grasshopper infestation to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987.

Draft resolution II

INCLUSION OF KIRIBATI, MAURITANIA AND TUVALU IN THE LIST OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Noting Economic and Social Council decision 1986/153 of 11 July 1986, in which the Council endorsed the conclusion and recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu in the list of the least developed countries,

Decides to include Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu in the list of the least developed countries.

Draft resolution III

PROCLAMATION OF THE WORLD DECADE FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Considering recommendation No. 27[9] adopted by the World Conference on Cultural Policies convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at Mexico City in 1982, in which it recommended that the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization propose to the General Assembly of the United Nations the proclamation of a world decade for cultural development,

Considering also resolutions 11.20 of 25 November 1983[10] and 11.10 of 8 November 1985[11] adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions, respectively,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/69 of 23 July 1986, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly take a decision at its forty-first session on the question of the proclamation of a world decade for cultural development,

Taking into account the interest that the international community, including the organizations of the United Nations system, have shown in the proposed decade,

Recognizing that voluntary efforts at the national level by interested individuals and non-governmental and governmental organizations are principal vehicles for advancing the objectives of the decade,

Taking note of the draft plan of action for the world decade for cultural development, submitted by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/1986/L.30, annex),

1. *Proclaims* the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be observed under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

2. *Approves* the four main objectives of the Decade: acknowledging the cultural dimension of development; affirming and enriching cultural identities; broadening participation in culture; promoting international cultural co-operation;

3. *Invites* all States, intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations, and interested individuals to take an active part in the fulfilment of the objectives of the Decade and, for that purpose, to make available, on a voluntary basis and taking into consideration their particular situation, priorities and means, the necessary intellectual, human and financial resources;

4. *Encourages* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system participating in the fulfilment of the objectives of the Decade to do so in a manner that is in accordance with established programme priorities and does not entail additional financial implications for non-voluntarily funded programmes;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, that activities undertaken by the United Nations system in support of the Decade are co-ordinated in such a manner as to avoid duplication and overlap;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to report biennially to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session, on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development.

Draft resolution IV

SESSIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN 1987

The General Assembly,

Having decided to convene the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Geneva from 9 to 31 July 1987,

Recognizing the resulting need for appropriate adjustments in the dates and programmes of work of other principal and/or subsidiary bodies of the United Nations,

1. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1987, to suspend, on an exceptional basis, rule 2 of its rules of procedure to enable its second regular session of 1987 to be held from 23 June to 9 July at Geneva, and to convene a resumed second regular session, not exceeding three days, in September in New York;

2. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, at its organizational session, to reschedule its annual session for 1987, which should be held from 26 May to 19 June in New York, and the session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, which should be held between 18 and 22 May 1987.

Draft resolution V

TENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, by which it made institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements, including the establishment of the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), to provide institutional focus to the activities of the United Nations system in that field, as recommended by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held at Vancouver, Canada, from 31 May to 11 June 1976,[17]

Noting with utmost concern that, although some progress has been achieved in that field in the past decade, the living conditions of the majority of people in urban and rural slums and squatter settlements, especially in developing countries, continue nevertheless to deteriorate in both relative and absolute terms,

Recalling the important initiative taken by Member States to reverse that negative trend through the proclamation by the Assembly, in its resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, of the year 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, with the aim of securing renewed political commitment by the international community to the improvement of the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged,

Taking note with appreciation of the fact that over one hundred and thirty countries have responded positively to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless by establishing national focal points for the Year and that over three hundred and sixty projects for improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged have been officially designated around the world in the context of the Year,

Recalling that, in its resolution 37/221, it designated the Commission on Human Settlements, in the framework of its regular sessions, to act as the United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for organizing the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, and noting that 1987 will mark not only the observance of the Year but also the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Commission,

Convinced that the tenth session of the Commission, commemorating its tenth anniversary and coinciding with the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, provides therefore a timely and unique opportunity for the international community to assess the results of the efforts of the past decade, including the results of the many programmes and projects around the world identified as demonstration projects for the Year and, on the basis of such assessment, decide on new directions and approaches for national policies and strategies that will bring closer the objective of shelter for all by the year 2000,

Recognizing that universal participation by States in the commemorative session of the Commission will greatly enhance the significance and usefulness of the deliberations and conclusions of that session,

1. *Appeals* to all Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, to participate at the highest possible level in the tenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements, commemorating its tenth anniversary, in order to highlight the significance of that session and the critical importance of the programme of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

2. *Decides* that for the duration of the tenth session no distinction shall be drawn in the application of the rules of procedure between States members of the Commission and other participating States and for that purpose suspends for the duration of the session the operation of rule 56 of the Commission's rules of procedure.

Draft resolution VI

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, in which it proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Noting with satisfaction that more than one hundred and thirty countries and many key United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are taking part in the programme for the Year and have designated more than three hundred and sixty projects for it,

Noting also that a large number of States have participated in the regional and subregional meetings for the Year, many at the ministerial level, which have resulted in constructive

[17] See *Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 76.IV7 and corrigendum), chaps. II and III.

recommendations and commitments for renewed national action,

Expressing its appreciation to those countries that have made or pledged voluntary contributions to the Year,

Recognizing that the provision of adequate shelter is essential for the promotion and achievement of national economic and social development and human health,

Recognizing also that in order for Governments to address realistically the needs of the poor and disadvantaged, it is necessary to frame shelter policies that can mobilize all possible resources and policy instruments to meet the objectives of the Year,

Recognizing further that the Year provides an excellent opportunity for the United Nations and other international agencies to review their contributions to solving the problem of shelter for the homeless and for bilateral aid agencies and multilateral financial institutions to evaluate their role in this sector,

Recalling Commission on Human Settlements resolution 7/9 of 10 May 1984 and the information strategy for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, which had been submitted to the Commission at its eighth session,[18]

1. *Endorses* the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless and the Plan of Action for 1986-1987;[19]

2. *Urges* Governments to demonstrate renewed political commitment to the shelter needs of the poor and disadvantaged by taking significant measures before 1987, including providing access to land and ensuring security of tenure in squatter settlements, adapting codes and regulations to the needs of the people, facilitating community participation, improving access to credit and loans and promoting local and affordable building materials;

3. *Also urges* Governments:

(*a*) To prepare or review shelter strategies, taking into consideration the options set out in the documentation for the Year;

(*b*) To prepare a programme to implement projects geared to their chosen shelter strategies;

4. *Requests* Governments to submit detailed reports on their activities in the Year to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) as soon as possible, giving special attention to measures that will improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of some of the poor and disadvantaged during 1987 and to their strategies to improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor by the year 2000;

5. *Requests* all Governments, bilateral and multilateral aid agencies and financial institutions to review their policies and raise the priority of shelter and settlements improvement programmes;

6. *Appeals* to all Governments to make or increase voluntary contributions to the Year and to all international agencies and financial institutions to provide effective financial and other support to the programme of the Year;

7. *Decides* to devote at least two plenary meetings at its forty-second session, in 1987, to issues related to shelter, in observance of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

[18] HS/C/8/4/Add 1.
[19] HS/C/9/6.

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40. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to V below:

Draft decision I

COUNTRIES STRICKEN BY DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT IN AFRICA

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa" (A/C.2/41/L.34).

Draft decision II

ASSISTANCE TO THE DROUGHT-STRICKEN AREAS OF DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, SOMALIA, THE SUDAN AND UGANDA

The General Assembly,

(*a*) Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/45 of 22 July 1986 on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda;

(*b*) Calls upon donor Governments and international organizations to participate at the highest level in the conference of donors for the countries members of the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development, to be held in Djibouti in March 1987.

Draft decision III

DROUGHT AND DESERTIFICATION IN MAURITANIA

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mauritania (A/41/616) and of the proposal made by the inter-agency mission to Mauritania (*ibid.*, annex, sect. IV) that the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Bank, should be invited to consider assisting the Government of Mauritania in the preparation of a multisectoral action plan to combat desertification and drought that might be considered by the international donor community.

Draft decision IV

PÉREZ-GUERRERO TRUST FUND FOR ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 38/201 of 20 December 1983 and taking note of paragraph 46 of the report of the High-Level Meeting of the Group of 77 on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/41/609, annex), held at Cairo from 18 to 23 August 1986, decides, in recognition of the outstanding contribution made by the late Manuel Pérez-Guerrero to international co-operation for development, to name the Trust Fund for Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries/Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries the "Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries".

Draft Decision V

BIENNIAL PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE SECOND COMMITTEE FOR 1987-1988

The General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 5 of its resolution 39/217 of 18 December 1984, approves the biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1987-1988, annexed hereto.

ANNEX

Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1987-1988[20]

1987

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[21]

(a) *Co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 40/177 of 17 December 1985)[22]

(b) *International economic security*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on a concept of international economic security (General Assembly resolutions 40/173 of 17 December 1985 and 41/ . of .. December 1986 (A/C 2/41/L.33/Rev 1))[22]

(c) *Transport and Communications Decade in Africa*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977)[22]

(d) *Industrial Development Decade for Africa*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa[22]

(e) *Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1989-1990*

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

(f) *Population questions*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the summary and conclusions of the biennial report on the world population situation (Economic and Social Council resolution 1347 (XLV) of 30 July 1968)[22]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/7 of 21 May 1986 on population questions[22]

(g) *Role of the public sector*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries (Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/61 of 28 July 1983)[22]

(h) *Economic and technical aspects of marine affairs*

Documentation Conclusions and recommendations of the Economic and Social Council on economic and technical aspects of marine affairs (Council resolution 1985/75 of 26 July 1985)

(i) *Patterns of consumption qualitative aspects of development*

Documentation Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council (General Assembly resolution 40/179 of 17 December 1985)

(j) *Assistance to the Palestinian people*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/49 of 22 July 1986, General Assembly resolution 41/ .. of December 1986 (A/C 2/41/L.21))[22]

(k) *Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the financial and trade practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (General Assembly decision 40/432 of 17 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council decision 1986/155 of 18 July 1986)[22]

(l) *Net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries (Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/56 of 22 July 1986; General Assembly resolution 41/ of . December 1986 (A/C 2/41/L.20))[22]

(m) *Development of human resources*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on human resources development and on the activities of the United Nations system in this field (Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/73 of 23 July 1986)[22]

(n) *World Tourism Organization*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the World Tourism Organization (General Assembly resolution 40/172 of 17 December 1985)[22]

(o) *Question of an international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the question of an international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa (General Assembly resolution 38/198 of 20 December 1983 and Economic and Social Council decision 1986/149 of 23 May 1986)[22]

(p) *Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (General Assembly resolution 41/ of .. December 1986 (A/C.2/41/L.69))[22]

(q) *Food and agricultural problems*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on food and agricultural problems (General Assembly resolution 41/... of .. December 1986 (A/C.2/41/L.11/Rev 1 and Corr 1))[22]

Item 2. *Development and international economic co-operation*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the current international monetary situation (General Assembly decision 41/. of .. December 1986 (A/C 2/41/L.46/Rev 1))

Draft resolution entitled "International Conference on Money and Finance for Development" (A/C 2/41/L 19) (see General Assembly decision 41/ . of December 1986)

(a) *Trade and development*

Documentation Report of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development[23]

Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)[22]

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the outcome of the Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Reverse Transfer of Technology (General Assembly resolution 40/191 of 17 December 1985)

Report of the Secretary-General on the meetings of the Inter-Agency Group on Reverse Transfer of Technology (Assembly resolution 40/191)

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (General Assembly resolution 41/ of . December 1986 (A/C 2/41/L 37))

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[20] The Second Committee will, in accordance with established practice and in pursuance of General Assembly decision 38/429, hold a general debate each year at the beginning of its work.

[21] The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list is finalized only after the Economic and Social Council completes its work each year. Under this item the Second Committee will also have before it the report of the World Food Council. The Committee may wish to decide not to consider draft proposals on this report, except for specific proposals requiring action by the Assembly contained in the reports of the World Food Council or the Economic and Social Council.

[22] Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

[23] Paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 41/... of .. December 1986 (draft resolution A/C 2/41/L 70) entitled "Commodities", reads as follows: "*Decides* to review at its forty-second session the relevant outcome of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to give impetus to follow-up action in the field of commodities".

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (General Assembly resolution 40/183 of 17 December 1985)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the trade embargo against Nicaragua (General Assembly resolution 41/ . of .. December 1986 (A/C 2/41/L.29))

Report of the Secretary-General on preferential trade area for Eastern and Southern African States (General Assembly resolution 40/186 of 17 December 1985)

Report of the Secretary-General on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (General Assembly resolution 41/. of December 1986 (A/C.2/41/L 30))

Draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment" (see A/C.2/41/L.7) (see General Assembly decision 41/. of . December 1986)

Draft resolution entitled "Commodities" (see A/C.2/41/L 5) (see General Assembly decision 41/. . of . December 1986)

(b) *Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (General Assembly resolution 40/205 of 17 December 1985)

Relevant chapter of the report of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

(c) *Effective mobilization and integration of women in development*

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council (General Assembly resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985)

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of the first regular update of the survey on the role of women in development (Assembly resolution 40/204)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/65 of 23 July 1986 on strengthening the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic development programmes and activities[22]

(d) *Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries*

Documentation Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978)[22]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on technical co-operation among developing countries (General Assembly resolution 40/196 of 17 December 1985)

Report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (General Assembly resolution 40/195 of 17 December 1985)

(e) *Environment*

Documentation Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972)[22]

Note of the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975)

Report of the Secretary-General on remnants of war (General Assembly resolution 40/197 of 17 December 1985)

(f) *Desertification and drought*

Documentation Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (General Assembly resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977, 35/73 of 5 December 1980 and 40/198 of 17 December 1985)[22]

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolutions 34/187 of 18 December 1979 and 40/198 B)[22]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation and financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (Assembly resolution 40/198 A)[22]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolution 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973 and 40/209 of 17 December 1985)[22]

Draft resolution entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa" (A/C.2/41/L.34) (see General Assembly decision 41/. of . December 1986)

(g) *Human settlements*

Documentation Report of the Commission on Human Settlements (General Assembly resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/1 of 12 January 1978)[22]

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (Economic and Social Council decision 1986/162 of 21 July 1986)

Report of the Secretary-General on the seminar on priority development projects needed for improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (General Assembly resolution 40/201 of 17 December 1985)[22]

(h) *Science and technology for development*

Documentation Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (General Assembly resolutions 34/218 of 19 December 1979 and 39/217 of 18 December 1984)[22]

(i) *New international human order: moral aspects of development*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the question of a new international human order, moral aspects of development (General Assembly resolution 40/206 of 17 December 1985)

Item 3 *Operational activities for development*

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

Documentation Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 41/ . of . December 1986 (A/C 2/41/L.67))[22]

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[22]

(c) *United Nations Capital Development Fund*

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(d) *United Nations technical co-operation activities*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities

Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries (General Assembly resolution 40/213 of 17 December 1985)[22]

(e) *United Nations Volunteers programme*

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Item 4 *Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/ . of .. December 1986 (A/C 2/41/L.36)

Item 5. *External debt crisis and development*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the international debt situation (General Assembly resolution 41/.. of December 1986 (A/C.2/41/L.71))

Draft resolutions entitled "External debt crisis and development" and "Debt and related issues" (see A/C.2/41/L.5) (see General Assembly decision 41/.. of .. December 1986)

Item 6 *Special programmes of economic assistance*

Documentation Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries

Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

1988[24]

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[25] [26]

(a) *Transport and Communications Decade in Africa*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977)[22]

(b) *Indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development (General Assembly resolution 41/... of . December 1986 (A/C.2/41/L 28/Rev.2))[22]

Item 2 *Development and international economic co-operation*

(a) *Trade and development*

Documentation Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)[22]

Report of the Secretary-General on specific measures in favour of island developing countries (General Assembly resolution 41/ . of .. December 1986 (A/C.2/41/L 31))

(b) *Long-term trends in economic development*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective on the world economy to the year 2000 (General Assembly resolution 40/207 of 17 December 1985)[22]

(c) *Food problems*

Documentation Report of the World Food Council[22]

(d) *New and renewable sources of energy*

Documentation Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (General Assembly resolution 37/250 of 21 December 1982)[22]

(e) *Development of the energy resources of developing countries*

(f) *Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system*

Item 3. *Operational activities for development*

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

Documentation Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 35/81 of 5 December 1980)

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[22]

(c) *United Nations Fund for Population Activities*

Documentation Relevant chapters of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund

(d) *United Nations Children's Fund*

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

(e) *World Food Programme*

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Item 4. *Training and research*

(a) *United Nations Institute for Training and Research*

Documentation Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(b) *United Nations University*

Documentation Report of the Council of the United Nations University[22]

Item 5. *Special economic and disaster relief assistance*

(a) *Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator*

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/47 of 22 July 1986)[22]

(b) *Special programmes of economic assistance*

Documentation Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries

Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

[24] The programme of work and documentation list for 1988 will be updated in 1987, taking into account the relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-second session

[25] The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list is finalized only after the Economic and Social Council completes its work each year. Under this item the Second Committee will also have before it the report of the Commission on Human Settlements. The Committee may wish to decide not to consider draft proposals on that report, except for specific proposals requiring action by the Assembly contained in the reports of the Commission or the Council.

[26] In General Assembly resolution 41/... of December 1986 (A/C 2/41/L.49/Rev.2) the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization are requested to report biennially to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session, on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development.

DOCUMENTS A/41/874 AND ADD.1 AND 2

Report of the Third Committee

DOCUMENT A/41/874

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English/Spanish*]
[*1 December 1986*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-first session, as item 12, the item entitled:

"Report of the Economic and Social Council:

"(*a*) Report of the Council;

"(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General;

"(*c*) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees"

and to allocate to the Third Committee, for consideration and report, chapters I, II, III (sects. A to C and G), IV (sect. A), V, VI (sects. A to C) and VII to IX of the report of the Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3).

2. The Third Committee decided to consider under agenda item 99 (on the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council and to consider, together with that item, the related reports of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which were submitted under agenda item 12 (A/41/264, A/41/514, A/41/515, A/41/516, A/41/531 and A/41/553).

3. The Committee also decided to consider under agenda item 100 (on the international campaign against traffic in drugs) the relevant part of the report of the Economic and Social Council pertaining to the question of narcotic drugs and to consider, together with that item, the related report of and note by the Secretary-General, which

were submitted under agenda item 12 (A/41/713 and A/41/637 and Corr.1).

4. Those parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council relating to agenda item 83 (on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination), 84 (on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa), 85 (on the question of aging), 86 (on policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace), 88 (on the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights), 90 (on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons), 91 (on crime prevention and criminal justice), 92 (on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women), 93 (on the forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000), 94 (on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance), 96 (on the question of a convention on the rights of the child), 97 (on the International Convenants on Human Rights) and 103 (on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment) were considered by the Committee under those items.

5. At its 2nd meeting, on 22 September 1986, the Committee decided that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/130 of 13 December 1985, the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families should meet during the forty-first session.

6. At its 3rd meeting, on 25 September, the Committee decided to invite the Special Rapporteurs and Special Representatives of the Commission on Human Rights to present their reports under item 12 orally.

7. The Third Committee considered item 12 at its 23rd to 35th, 40th to 43rd, 45th, 46th and 48th to 61st meetings, from 23 October to 4 November and from 10 to 28 November 1986. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/41/SR.23-35, 40-43, 45, 46 and 48-61).

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

(*a*) Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (see para. 1 above);

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian region (A/41/180-E/1986/20);

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of refugees in the Sudan (A/41/264);

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/41/274 and Add.1);

(*e*) Report of the Secretary-General on 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 (A/41/317-E/1986/36 and Add.1);

(*f*) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (A/41/507);

(*g*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on assistance to refugees in Somalia (A/41/514);

(*h*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti (A/41/515);

(*i*) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia (A/41/516);

(*j*) Report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad (A/41/531);

(*k*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa (A/41/553);

(*l*) Note by the Secretary-General on strategy and policies for drug control (A/41/637 and Corr.1);

(*m*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador (A/41/710);

(*n*) Report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in drug abuse control (A/41/713);

(*o*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the protection of human rights in Chile (A/41/719);

(*p*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (A/41/778);

(*q*) Note by the Secretary-General on the interim report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/41/787);

(*r*) Note by the Secretariat containing the text of a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development", which the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1985/34 of 29 May 1985, recommended for adoption by the General Assembly (A/C.3/41/L.1);

(*s*) Note by the Secretariat containing the text of a draft resolution on the inadmissibility of exploitation or distortion of human rights issues for interference in the internal affairs of States and the amendments thereto (A/C.3/41/L.6);

(*t*) Letter dated 25 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/183);

(*u*) Letter dated 27 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/189-E/1986/54);

(*v*) Letter dated 11 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/213-E/1986/56);

(*w*) Letter dated 29 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/315-E/1986/71);

(*x*) Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the final

documents of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez, Morocco, from 6 to 10 January 1986 (A/41/326-S/18049);

(*y*) Letter dated 12 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/337-E/1986/87);

(*z*) Letter dated 16 May 1986 from the Secretary-General addressed to the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations (A/41/343-E/1986/91);

(*aa*) Letter dated 21 May 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/354);

(*bb*) Letter dated 4 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/398-S/18131);

(*cc*) Letter dated 11 July 1986 from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/461-E/1986/119 and Corr.1);

(*dd*) Letter dated 14 July 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/462-E/1986/121);

(*ee*) Letter dated 29 July 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/494);

(*ff*) Letter dated 25 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/523);

(*gg*) Letter dated 12 September 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/607);

(*hh*) Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/667);

(*ii*) Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/729);

(*jj*) Letter dated 27 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/771);

(*kk*) Letter dated 20 September 1986 from the President of the General Assembly addressed to the Chairman of the Third Committee containing the decision on the question entitled "Families in the development process" (A/C.3/41/1);

(*ll*) 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.3/41/3);

(*mm*) Letter dated 10 November 1986 from the Chairman of the Fifth Committee addressed to the Chairman of the Third Committee (A/C.3/41/8);

(*nn*) Note by the Secretary-General circulating the introductory comments of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile (A/C.3/41/10);

(*oo*) Letter dated 18 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/41/11).

9. At the 31st meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs introduced a report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in drug abuse control (A/41/713) and a note by the Secretary-General on strategy and policies for drug control (A/41/637 and Corr.1).

10. At the 39th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions introduced the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation of refugees in the Sudan (A/41/264) and emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad (A/41/531); the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees introduced his reports on assistance to refugees in Somalia (A/41/514), humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti (A/41/515), assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia (A/41/516) and assistance to student refugees in southern Africa (A/41/553); and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator made a statement.

11. At the 43rd meeting, and at the 48th meeting, respectively, the Assistant Secretary-General, Centre for Human Rights and the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs responded to a question raised concerning the manner of circulation of the reports of the Special Rapporteurs and Special Representatives of the Commission on Human Rights.

12. At the 49th meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General, Centre for Human Rights, made an introductory statement.

13. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Mr. Felix Ermacora, introduced his interim report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (A/41/778, annex), the Special Representative of the Commission, Mr. José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, introduced his report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador (A/41/710, annex) and the Special Representative of the Commission, Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, introduced his interim report on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/41/787, annex).[27]

DOCUMENT A/41/874/ADD.1
PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English/Spanish*]
[*1 December 1986*]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.48

1. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Zambia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.48) entitled "Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa", sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by the Baha-

[27] The Special Rapporteur of the Commission, Mr. Fernando Volio Jiménez, notified the Secretary-General that it was not possible for him to present his report on the protection of human rights in Chile (A/41/719, annex) and, in response to his request, his introductory comments were subsequently circulated in a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.3/41/10).

mas, Cameroon, the Congo, Egypt, Indonesia, Mozambique, the Philippines and Rwanda.

2. At its 50th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 45 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.50

3. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.50) entitled "Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti", sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, subsequently joined by Austria, Cuba, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Malaysia and Singapore.

4. At its 53rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 45 below, draft resolution II).

5. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Israel.

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.52

6. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.52) entitled "Assistance to refugees in Somalia", sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, the Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, subsequently joined by Ghana, Lesotho, Romania and Singapore.

7. At its 53rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 45 below, draft resolution III).

8. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Israel.

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.53

9. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.53) entitled "Situation of refugees in the Sudan", sponsored by Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, subsequently joined by Argentina, the Central African Republic, India, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritania, the Philippines, Romania and the United States of America. In introducing the draft resolution, he orally revised it as follows:

(*a*) In the third preambular paragraph, the words "a vast and increasing number" were replaced by the words "a very large and persistent number";

(*b*) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "substantially increased international assistance" were replaced by the words "adequate international assistance";

(*c*) Paragraph 6, which read:

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to organize in consultation with the relevant United Nations organs and specialized agencies an inter-agency expert planning mission to assist the Government of the Sudan in formulating integrated development programmes for the affected areas, as suggested in the report of the mission;",

was replaced by the following:

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in following up on the report of the inter-agency mission and furthering the integration of developmental and refugee aid, to take steps to ensure that continued joint inter-agency expert planning for the Sudan takes place, as suggested by the mission in its report;".

10. At its 53rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 45 below, draft resolution IV).

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Israel made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.54

12. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.54) entitled "Emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad", sponsored by Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Japan, Mali, the Niger, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Thailand, Togo and Zaire.

13. At the 53rd meeting, the representative of Sweden proposed that, in the title, the second, fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs and in paragraphs 1 to 4, the word "voluntary" be inserted before the word "returnees"; the amendment was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally amended, without a vote (see para. 45 below, draft resolution V).

15. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of the United States of America and Israel made statements.

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.55

16. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.55) entitled "Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia", sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, China, Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Jordan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as draft resolution VI in paragraph 45 below, with the exception of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3.*]

"1. *Commends* the efforts made so far by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the specialized agencies, in mobilizing humanitarian assistance to support the efforts of the Government of Ethiopia;

"2. *Appeals* to Member States and to international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum material, financial and technical assistance to the Government of Ethiopia in its efforts to provide relief and rehabilitation to displaced persons, voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia;

"3. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to intensify his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees, refugees and displaced persons in Ethiopia;".

17. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 2, the word "maximum" was replaced by the word "adequate" and the words "and people" were inserted after the words "technical assistance to the Government";

(*b*) In paragraph 3, the words "to intensify" were replaced by the words "to continue" and the words "voluntary returnees, refugees and displaced persons" were replaced by the words "voluntary returnees and refugees".

Subsequently Austria, Italy, Jamaica, Mozambique and Poland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

18. At the 50th meeting, the following further revisions to the draft resolution were announced on behalf of the sponsors:

(*a*) In paragraph 1, the words "to support the efforts" were revised to read "to assist the efforts";

(*b*) In paragraph 2, the word "its", which appeared before the words "efforts to provide relief", was replaced by the word "their".

Subsequently Bolivia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

19. At its 53rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 128 to one, with one abstention (for the text, see para. 45 below, draft resolution VI). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Israel.

20. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Israel and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/41/L.1

21. On 7 May 1986, a note by the Secretariat (A/C.3/41/L.1) was circulated in which the draft resoluton entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development" was reproduced and which the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1985/34 of 29 May 1985, had recommended for adoption by the General Assembly. At its 54th meeting, the Committee considered the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*The preamble and paragraphs 1 to 4 are the same as the corresponding part of draft resolution VII in paragraph 45 below.*]

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a substantive report on possible ways and means of increasing the contribution of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as far as they are concerned, to achieving the full realization of the principles and objectives contained in the Declaration and to submit it, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

"6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly, in a summary form in annexes to the reports on the world social situation, of the measures adopted by Governments—not included in other reports provided on a regular basis—and by the international organizations concerned with a view to the realization of the provisions of the Declaration and the implementation of the present resolution."

22. At the same meeting, the representative of Poland, also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam, introduced amendments (A/C.3/41/L.78) to the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/41/L.1, by which:

(*a*) In paragraph 5, the words "forty-second session" would be replaced by the words "forty-fourth session";

(*b*) After paragraph 5, the following new paragraph would be added:

"6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a draft framework of the above-mentioned substantive report and to submit it to the Commission for Social Development at its thirtieth session in order to allow the Commission to make suggestions in regard to the preparation of that report;"

and the remaining paragraph would be renumbered accordingly.

23. At the 57th meeting, the representative of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of the proposed amendments.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the amendments that appeared in document A/C.3/41/L.78, as well as the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/41/L.1, as amended, without a vote (see para. 45 below, draft resolution VII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.33

25. At the 53rd meeting, the representative of Costa Rica introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.33) entitled "Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities", sponsored by Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Honduras, India and Panama, as well as Bangladesh, Jordan and Uruguay, later joined by Venezuela.

26. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Costa Rica, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In the fifth preambular paragraph, the word "*Concerned*" was replaced by the words "*Profoundly concerned*";

(*b*) In subparagraph (*a*) of the operative paragraph, the words "until 31 December 1987" were replaced by the words "for one year".

Subsequently the Gambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as revised, by a recorded vote of 114 to one, with 19 abstentions (for the text, see para. 45 below, draft resolution VIII). The voting was as follows:[28]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, 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, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

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

28. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Australia and Canada.

Draft decision A/C.3/41/L.80

29. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Morocco introduced a draft decision (A/C.3/41/L.80) entitled "Programme of work of the Third Committee", also sponsored by Côte d'Ivoire and Zaire. The draft decision read as follows:

"The General Assembly decides to consider the following items every two years, beginning at its forty-first session:

"Question of aging

"Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

"Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

"Human rights and scientific and technological developments

"Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective

[28] The delegation of El Salvador subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (with the exception of the question related to the right of development)".

30. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Malta, under rule 116 of the rules of procedure, proposed that the debate on the draft decision be deferred until the forty-second session of the Assembly.

31. At the same meeting, the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), the Dominican Republic, Morocco, Suriname and Singapore made statements.

32. Also at the same meeting, the proposal of the representative of Malta was adopted by 73 votes to 8, with 36 abstentions.

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.81

33. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Denmark introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.81) entitled "Summary or arbitrary executions", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, the Gambia, Greece, Iceland, Kenya, Luxembourg, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zambia, subsequently joined by Uganda.

34. At its 57th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 45 below, draft resolution IX).

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.82

35. At the 54th meeting, the representative of France introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.82) entitled "Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances", sponsored by Austria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, France, the Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia, as well as Italy and Norway, subsequently joined by Samoa and Uganda.

36. At its 57th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 45 below, draft resolution X).

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.85

37. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Mongolia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.85) entitled "Realization of the right to adequate housing", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Mongolia, Panama, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam.

38. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 134 to none, with 2 abstentions (for the text, see para. 45 below, draft resolution XI). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, 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, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.88

39. At the 57th meeting, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.88) entitled "Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide", also sponsored by Poland.

40. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 45 below, draft resolution XII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.89

41. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.89) entitled "Human rights and mass exoduses", sponsored by Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jordan and Pakistan, as well as Colombia, Japan and the Sudan, subsequently joined by Samoa.

42. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 45 below, draft resolution XIII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.90

43. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.90) entitled "Human rights in the administration of justice", sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Zambia, as well as Bolivia.

44. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 45 below, draft resolution XIV).

Recommendations of the Third Committee

45. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to XIV below:

Draft resolution I

ASSISTANCE TO STUDENT REFUGEES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/138 of 13 December 1985, 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 have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Having considered the report of the High Commissioner on the assistance programme to student refugees from South Africa and Namibia (A/41/553),

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 that the discriminatory and repressive policies which continue to be applied in South Africa and Namibia cause a continued and increasing influx of student refugees into Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Conscious of the burden placed on the limited financial, material and administrative resources of the host countries by the increasing number of student refugees,

Appreciating the efforts of the host countries to deal with their student refugee populations, with the assistance of the international community,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for granting asylum and making 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 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 High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, 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 been granted 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 programme for student refugees, through financial support of the regular programmes of the High Commissioner and of the projects and programmes, including unfunded projects, which were submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,[29] held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;

7. *Also urges* all Member States and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist the countries of asylum materially and otherwise to enable them to continue to discharge their humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

8. *Appeals* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and all other competent United Nations bodies, as well as other international and non-governmental organizations, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance so as to facilitate and expedite the settlement of student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

9. *Calls upon* 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;

10. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1987, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN DJIBOUTI

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/134 of 13 December 1985 on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti (A/41/515),

Deeply concerned about the plight of the refugees and displaced persons in the country, which has been aggravated by the devastating effects of the prolonged drought,

Aware of the heavy economic and social burden placed on the Government and people of Djibouti as a result of the presence of refugees and of the consequent impact on the development and infrastructure of the country,

Appreciating the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti, despite its modest economic resources and limited means, to cope with the growing needs of the refugees,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti,

Appreciating the assistance provided by Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti,

[29] See A/CONF.125/1, para. 33.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti and appreciates his efforts to keep their situation under constant review;

2. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement adequate and lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti;

4. *Urges* the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to mobilize, on an emergency basis, the necessary resources to implement lasting solutions in respect of the refugees 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 determined and constant efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the urgent needs of the refugees and to implement lasting solutions in respect of their situation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III

Assistance to refugees in Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/180 of 15 December 1980, 36/153 of 16 December 1981, 37/174 of 17 December 1982, 38/88 of 16 December 1983, 39/104 of 14 November 1984 and 40/132 of 13 December 1985 on the question of assistance to refugees in Somalia,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on assistance to refugees in Somalia (A/41/514), in particular section IV of that report,

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Africa (A/41/572),

Deeply concerned about the heavy burden that has been placed on the fragile economy of Somalia by the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees,

Aware of the additional burden imposed by the new influx of refugees and the consequent urgent need for additional international assistance,

Concerned about the continuing and serious shortfalls in the provision of food assistance, which have resulted in dangerous ration restrictions, epidemics related to malnutrition, other shortages and extreme hardship in refugee camps in Somalia,

Concerned also that continuing funding difficulties have necessitated a reduction in normal activities, entailing reductions in staff and programmes, as well as the cancellation of some long-term agricultural projects,

Recognizing from the recommendations contained in the report of the High Commissioner that there remains an urgent need for increased assistance in the provision of food, water and medicines, in the areas of transport and logistics, shelter and domestic items, construction, the strengthening of health and educational facilities, and the expansion of the number of self-help schemes and small-scale farming and settlement projects necessary for the promotion of self-reliance among the refugees,

Conscious of the continued 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 new refugee flows and the consequent impact on national development and the infrastructure of the country,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of Somalia is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of the limited resources and the fragile economy of Somalia;

3. *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;

4. *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 concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum and timely material, financial and technical assistance to the Government of Somalia in its efforts to provide all necessary assistance to the refugees and to enable the Office of the High Commissioner to restore its original programmes to their normal scale;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Office of the High Commissioner, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant United Nations agencies, to dispatch a high-level inter-agency mission to Somalia to review existing refugee programmes, taking into account the country's extremely limited resources and the burden that the presence of the refugees places on its economy and vital public services, and to prepare a comprehensive programme of assistance, combining both refugee-related humanitarian and developmental needs, for eventual submission to the international community;

7. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1987, of the refugee situation in Somalia;

8. *Also requests* the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV

Situation of refugees in the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/181 of 15 December 1980, 36/158 of 16 December 1981, 37/173 of 17 December 1982, 38/90 of 16 December 1983, 39/108 of 14 December 1984 and 40/135 of 13 December 1985 on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of refugees in the Sudan and the report of the inter-agency mission annexed thereto (A/41/264),

Appreciating the measures which the Government of the Sudan is taking in order to provide shelter, protection, food, education, and health and other humanitarian services to a very large and persistent number of refugees in the Sudan,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the people and Government of the Sudan and the sacrifices they are making in caring for the refugees and the need for adequate international assistance to enable them to continue their efforts to provide assistance to the refugees,

Gravely concerned at the serious social and economic impact of the massive presence of refugees, as well as its far-reaching consequences for the country's development, security and stability,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme in the Sudan,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations of the inter-agency mission to the Sudan, particularly the suggestion that the international community should explore new and effective approaches to ensure that the burden of dealing with refugees is shared more equitably (*ibid.*, annex, para. 53),

Recognizing the need to view refugee-related development projects within local and national development plans,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 40/135 (A/41/264) and welcomes the report of the inter-agency mission annexed thereto;

2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of the Sudan is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of the effects of the drought and the serious economic situation it faces, and stresses the need for additional resources to lessen the impact of the presence of refugees on the economy of this least developed country;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in the Sudan;

4. *Expresses grave concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the massive presence of refugees in the country on its security, stability and development, as reflected in the report of the inter-agency mission;

5. *Also expresses grave concern* at the shrinking resources available for refugee programmes in the Sudan and the serious consequences of this situation on the country's ability to continue to act as host and provide assistance to refugees;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in following up on the report of the inter-agency mission and furthering the integration of developmental and refugee aid, to take steps to ensure that continued joint inter-agency expert planning for the Sudan takes place, as suggested by the mission in its report;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees;

8. *Appeals* to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations, 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 development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees;

9. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN CHAD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/106 of 14 December 1984 and 40/136 of 13 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad (A/41/531),

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the drought and the invasion of locusts and predators, which are compounding the already precarious food and health situation in Chad,

Conscious that the large number of voluntary returnees and displaced persons as a result of the war and the drought in Chad poses a serious problem of integrating them into society,

Bearing in mind the many appeals made by the Government of Chad for international emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, who are victims of the war and of natural disasters,

1. *Endorses* the appeals made by the Government of Chad concerning emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

2. *Reiterates its appeal* to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, by generous contributions, the efforts being made by the Government of Chad to assist and resettle the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

3. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the action undertaken by the various bodies of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies with a view to mobilizing emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

4. *Again requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VI

ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS IN ETHIOPIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its resolutions, in particular resolution 40/133 of 13 December 1985, as well as all those of the Economic and Social Council, on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia (A/41/516),

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/41/12),

Recognizing the increasing number of voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned at the situation of displaced persons and voluntary returnees in the country, which has been aggravated by the devastating effect of the prolonged drought,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia in caring for displaced persons and victims of natural disasters, as well as for voluntary returnees and refugees,

1. *Commends* the efforts made so far by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as by the specialized agencies, in mobilizing humanitarian assistance to assist the efforts of the Government of Ethiopia;

2. *Appeals* to Member States and to international organizations and voluntary agencies to render adequate material, financial and technical assistance to the Government and people of Ethiopia in their efforts to provide relief and rehabilitation to displaced persons, voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia;

3. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1987, of the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

Draft resolution VII

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON SOCIAL PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[30] based on the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly proclaimed on 11 December 1969,

Recalling also its resolutions 2543 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 and 34/59 of 29 November 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling further its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 33/48 of 14 December 1978 on world social development, and 34/152 of 17 December 1979 and 37/54 of 3 December 1982 on the world social situation,

Convinced that international peace and security, on the one hand, and social progress and economic development, on the other, are closely interdependent and influence each other,

Bearing in mind that the ultimate aim of development is the constant improvement of the social situation of entire populations and ensuring their full participation in the process of development and the fair distribution of the benefits therefrom,

Reaffirming that social progress and development shall be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and shall ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice,

Aware of the fact that, seventeen years after the adoption and proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, its main objectives, embodied also in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, which include the elimination of unemployment, hunger, malnutrition and poverty, the eradication of illiteracy, the assurance of the right to universal access to culture, the provision of health protection for the entire population, the provision of free, universal education at the primary level and the promotion of human rights and social justice, have not yet been universally realized,

Recalling that the peoples of the United Nations expressed in the Charter of the United Nations their determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Fully conscious of the urgent need to intensify the efforts by the international community and the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to achieve the objectives set forth in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

1. *Reaffirms* the lasting validity and importance of the principles and objectives proclaimed in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

2. *Urges* all States and the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take the Declaration resolutely into consideration and, in their policies, plans, programmes and implementation machinery, to take increasingly into consideration, as far as they are concerned, the principles, objectives, means and methods of the Declaration;

3. *Urges* all Governments to take into account the provisions of the Declaration in their bilateral and multilateral relations in the field of development;

4. *Recommends* that international organizations and agencies concerned with development should consider the Declaration as an important international document in the formulation of strategies and programmes designed to achieve social progress and development, and that it be taken into consideration in the drafting of instruments that the United Nations may undertake in the field of social progress and development;

[30] Resolution 2542 (XXIV)

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a substantive report on possible ways and means of increasing the contribution of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as far as they are concerned, to achieving the full realization of the principles and objectives contained in the Declaration and to submit it, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a draft framework of the above-mentioned substantive report and to submit it to the Commission for Social Development at its thirtieth session in order to allow the Commission to make suggestions in regard to the preparation of that report;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly, in a summary form in annexes to the reports on the world social situation, of the measures adopted by Governments—not included in other reports provided on a regular basis—and by the international organizations concerned with a view to the realization of the provisions of the Declaration and the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VIII

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The General Assembly,

Having considered, under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the work of the Commission of Human Rights and the work now being done by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Mindful of the importance of the work being done by both the Commission and the Sub-Commission in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind, in particular, that the Sub-Commission is now in the final stage of its consideration of questions of great importance, such as those relating to the results achieved and the obstacles encountered during the first Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the independence and the impartiality of the judiciary, juries and legal advisers and the independence of lawyers, the status of the individual in present-day international law, the present dimensions of the problem of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief, the right to adequate food as a human right, and the right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's country,

Convinced that it would be highly beneficial for the present members of the Sub-Commission to continue the work needed to complete those studies and to consider the final reports thereon at the forthcoming thirty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission, in 1987, since they have taken an active part in those studies and provided the necessary guidance to the special rapporteurs for the drafting of their reports,

Profoundly concerned by the fact that the thirty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission, which was to have been held in 1986, has been postponed until 1987 owing to the current financial situation of the United Nations,

Recalling that the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1985/28 of 11 March 1985,[31] endorsed the desirability of better continuity in the work of the Sub-Commission,

Recalling further that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1986/35 of 23 May 1986, established a new procedure for the election of the members of the Sub-Commission with the object of ensuring that continuity,

Bearing in mind that in 1949[32] and 1956,[33] as an exception, the mandates of the experts then serving on the Sub-Commission were extended,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1987, decide:

(*a*) To extend the mandate of the present members of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for one year in order to ensure their participation in the thirty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission, to be held in 1987;

(*b*) To postpone until the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights, in 1988, the election of new members of the Sub-Commission scheduled to be held during the forty-third session of the Commission, in 1987, and to ensure that the election is governed by the procedure established in Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/35;

(*c*) That the Sub-Commission resulting from the election referred to in subparagraph (*b*) above should begin to exercise its mandate, in accordance with present practice, immediately following that election.

Draft resolution IX

SUMMARY OR ARBITRARY EXECUTIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[34] which states that every human being has the right to life, liberty and security of person,

Having regard to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[35] which states that every human being has the inherent right to life, that this right shall be protected by law and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

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, and its resolutions 37/182 of 17 December 1982, 38/96 of 16 December 1983, 39/110 of 14 December 1984 and 40/143 of 13 December 1985,

Deeply alarmed at the continued occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extralegal executions,

Recalling resolution 1982/13 of 7 September 1982 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Pro-

[31] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1985, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

[32] E/1371, para. 13 (*b*).

[33] E/2844, para. 122.

[34] Resolution 217 A (III).

[35] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

tection of Minorities,[36] in which the Sub-Commission recommended that effective measures should be adopted to prevent the occurrence of summary or arbitrary executions,

Welcoming Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984, and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty annexed thereto, which resolution was endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in its resolution 15,[37] as well as the ongoing work on summary or arbitrary executions within the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in efforts to bring an end to summary or arbitrary executions,

Convinced of the need for appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions, which represents a flagrant violation of the most fundamental human right, the right to life,

1. *Strongly condemns once again* the large number of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions, which continue to take place in various parts of the world;

2. *Demands* that the practice of summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end;

3. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/35 of 7 May 1982, in which the Council decided to appoint for one year a special rapporteur to examine the questions related to summary or arbitrary executions;

4. *Also welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/36 of 23 May 1986, in which the Council decided to continue the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. S. A. Wako, for a further year and requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the question of summary or arbitrary executions as a matter of high priority at its forty-third session;

5. *Urges* all Governments and all others concerned to co-operate with and assist the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights in order that he may carry out his mandate effectively;

6. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, to respond effectively to information that comes before him, in particular when a summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or threatened, or when such an execution has recently occurred;

7. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur in his report[38] to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-second session on the need to develop international standards to ensure that proper investigations are conducted by appropriate authorities into all cases of suspicious death, including provisions for adequate autopsy;

8. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur to receive information from appropriate United Nations bodies and other international organizations and to examine the elements to be included in such standards and to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session on progress made in this respect;

9. *Considers* that the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, should continue to seek and receive information from Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur so that he may effectively carry out his mandate;

11. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standard of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[35] appear not to be respected;

12. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur to be prepared in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/35, 1983/36, 1984/35, 1985/40 and 1986/36, to make recommendations concerning appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions.

Draft resolution X

QUESTION OF ENFORCED OR INVOLUNTARY DISAPPEARANCES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 concerning disappeared persons, and its resolution 40/147 of 13 December 1985 on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Deeply concerned about the persistence, in certain cases, of the practice of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Expressing its profound emotion at the anguish and sorrow of the families concerned, who are unsure of the fate of their relatives,

Convinced of the need to continue implementing the provisions of its resolution 33/173 and of the other United Nations resolutions on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances, with a view to finding solutions for cases of disappearances and helping to eliminate such practices,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/55 of 13 March 1986 (see E/1986/22-E/CN.4/1986/65, chap. II, sect. A), in which the Commission decided to extend for two years, on an experimental basis, the term of the mandate of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, and Economic and Social Council decision 1986/139 of 23 May 1986, in which the Council approved the Commission's decision,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for its humanitarian work and to those Governments that have co-operated with it;

2. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend for two years, on an experimental basis, the term of the mandate of the Working Group, as defined in Commission resolution 20 (XXXVI), of 29 February

[36] See E/CN 4/1983/4-E/CN 4/Sub 2/1982/43 and Corr.1, chap. XXI, sect. A

[37] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86 IV.1), chap I, sect E.

[38] E/CN.4/1986/21.

1980,[39] while maintaining the principle of annual reporting by the Group;

3. *Also welcomes* the provisions made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/55 to enable the Working Group to fulfil its mandate with even greater efficiency;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments, particularly those which have not yet replied to the communications addressed to them by the Working Group, to co-operate fully with the Group so as to enable it, with respect for its working methods based on discretion, to perform its strictly humanitarian role;

5. *Encourages* the Governments concerned to consider the wish of the Working Group, when such a wish is expressed, to visit their countries, thus enabling the Group to fulfil its mandate even more effectively;

6. *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 to the Commission at its forty-third session;

7. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all necessary facilities.

Draft resolution XI

REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, in which it proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Recognizing the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Bearing in mind that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[34] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[35] provide that all persons have the right to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing, and that States should take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right,

Noting that the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless are closely related to the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Noting also that the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) is responsible for organizing the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/41 of 23 May 1986,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* that millions of people do not enjoy the right to adequate housing;

2. *Reiterates* the need to take, at the national and international levels, measures to promote the right of all persons to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing;

3. *Calls upon* all States and international organizations concerned to intensify their efforts to achieve the objectives and goals of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council to give special attention during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless to the question of the realization of the right to adequate housing;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pay appropriate attention to the question of promoting the right to adequate housing in the information he is to provide to the General Assembly on the results of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

Draft resolution XII

STATUS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, by which it approved and proposed for signature and ratification or accession the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,

Reaffirming its conviction that genocide is a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations,

Expressing its conviction that implementation of the provisions of the Convention by all States is necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/507);

2. *Once again strongly condemns* the crime of genocide;

3. *Reaffirms* the necessity of international co-operation in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the fact that ninety-six States have ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide or have acceded thereto;

5. *Urges* those States that have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the status of the Convention.

Draft resolution XIII

HUMAN RIGHTS AND MASS EXODUSES

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply disturbed by the continuing scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Conscious of the fact that human rights violations are one of the multiple and complex factors causing mass exoduses of refugees, as indicated in the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on this subject,[40]

[39] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[40] E/CN.4/1503.

Considering the efforts which have been made to address this subject within the United Nations, in particular by the Commission on Human Rights,

Aware of the recommendations concerning mass exoduses made by the Commission on Human Rights to its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to special rapporteurs when studying violations of human rights in any part of the world,

Deeply preoccupied by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed upon the international community as a whole, particularly upon developing countries with limited resources of their own, by these sudden mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Stressing the need to improve international co-operation aimed at the prevention of new massive flows of refugees in parallel with the provision of durable solutions to actual refugee situations,

Taking note of the final report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees (A/41/324, annex),

Taking note once again of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses,[41]

Recalling its resolutions 35/196 of 15 December 1980, 37/186 of 17 December 1982, 38/103 of 16 December 1983, 39/117 of 14 December 1984 and 40/149 of 13 December 1985 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 30 (XXXVI) of 11 March 1980,[39] 29 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,[42] 1982/32 of 11 March 1982,[43] 1983/35 of 8 March 1983,[44] 1984/49 of 14 March 1984,[45] 1985/40 of 13 March 1985[31] and 1986/45 of 12 March 1986 (see E/1986/22-E/CN.4/1986/65, chap. II, sect. A),

Welcoming the steps taken by the Secretary-General to establish an early warning system, as mentioned in his report on the work of the Organization (A/41/1) submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first session,

1. *Welcomes* the steps taken so far by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes;

2. *Invites* Governments and international organizations to intensify their co-operation and assistance in world-wide efforts to address the serious problem of mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons;

3. *Welcomes* the special interest which the Secretary-General has taken in this question, and reiterates its request to him to follow closely developments in the field of human rights and mass exoduses;

4. *Encourages* the efforts being undertaken by the Secretary-General to enable the United Nations to anticipate and react more adequately and speedily to cases requiring humanitarian assistance, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization[46] submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

5. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with a view to making appropriate recommendations concerning the further measures to be taken in this matter;

6. *Decides* to review the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-second session.

Draft resolution XIV

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in articles 3, 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[34] as well as the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[35] in particular article 6, which explicitly states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Guided also by the relevant principles embodied in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[47] and in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[48]

Calling attention to the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power[49] and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[37]

Calling attention also to the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,[50] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials[51] and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[52]

Considering the importance of progress with regard to the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,

Recalling its resolutions 2858 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, 3144 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and 40/146 of 13 December 1985 on human rights in the administration of justice,

Acknowledging the important work accomplished by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its ninth session and by the Economic and Social Council, as reflected in Council resolution 1986/10 of 21 May 1986,

Convinced of the need for further co-ordinated and concerted action in promoting respect for human rights in the administration of justice,

1. *Deplores* the continued use of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, prohibited under international law, and strongly condemns the practice of summary or arbitrary executions;

2. *Welcomes* the recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1986/10 on the

[41] A/38/538.

[42] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum, chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

[43] *Ibid., 1982, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[44] *Ibid., 1983, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum, chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[45] *Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum, chap. II, sect. A.

[46] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

[47] Resolution 39/46, annex.

[48] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[49] Resolution 40/34, annex.

[50] *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.2.

[51] Resolution 34/169, annex.

[52] *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 22 August-3 September 1955: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4), annex I.A.

more effective application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty;

3. *Welcomes also* the recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1986/10 on the prevention and investigation of extra-legal, arbitrary or summary executions and on new developments in the area of human rights in criminal justice and international co-operation, including the role of lawyers and model agreements in criminal justice;

4. *Encourages* the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent consideration to the issue of the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, taking into account the report of its Special Rapporteur on this subject;[53]

5. *Reiterates its call* upon Member States to spare no effort in providing for adequate mechanisms, procedures and resources so as to ensure the more effective implementation of existing standards, both in legislation and in practice;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist Member States, at their request, in implementing these standards;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to employ his best endeavours in cases where the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty are violated and to give his full support to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission so as to permit him to respond effectively to such violations and to promote the safeguards;

8. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council and, through it, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to keep these matters under constant review and to continue to give special attention to effective ways and means of implementing existing standards and to new developments in this area;

9. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General in these endeavours;

10. *Decides* to consider at its forty-second session the question of human rights in the administration of justice.

DOCUMENT A/41/874/ADD.2

PART III OF THE REPORT

[Original: English/Spanish]
[1 December 1986]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.93

1. At the 57th meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.93) entitled "Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cuba", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Guided* by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[34] and recalling in particular the Declaration's recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family,

"*Reminded* as well of the Declaration's concern that during this century disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind,

"*Recalling* 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 resolutions 2858 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, 3144 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, and 40/146 of 13 December 1985 concerning human rights in the administration of justice, resolutions 36/22 of 9 November 1981 and 40/143 of 13 December 1985 condemning the practice of summary or arbitrary executions, resolution 40/149 of 13 December 1985 related to human rights and mass exoduses, and resolutions 36/55 of 25 November 1981 and 40/109 of 13 December 1985 with regard to the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance,

"*Taking into account* the relevant General Assembly resolutions concerning the further promotion of human rights, including resolution 39/144 of 14 December 1984 and resolution 40/123 of 13 December 1985 relating to the activities of national institutions in the field of human rights as well as resolution 40/125 of 13 December 1985 relating to the development of public information activities in the field of human rights,

"*Aware*, therefore, of its solemn responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of those rights, wherever they occur,

"*Reaffirming* the obligation of the Government of Cuba to respect and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with internationally accepted standards, an obligation no different from that of the Government of any other State Member of the United Nations,

"*Dismayed* that for nearly thirty years the Government of Cuba has denied adequate access to and refused to otherwise co-operate with representatives of international organizations concerned with the human rights situation in Cuba,

"*Deeply alarmed* by persistent reports from individuals and groups familiar with the situation in Cuba, in particular the testimony of hundreds of recently released political prisoners, that provide evidence of a continuing disregard and systematic abuse of the most fundamental rights by the Government of Cuba,

"*Noting* the particular finding of human rights abuses in Cuba by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States in its 1983 report entitled *The Situation of Human Rights in Cuba*,

"*Recognizing* the responsibility of Member States to encourage a path to change in Cuba that leads to concrete,

[53] E/CN 4/Sub 2/1985/18 and Add 1-6

real and lasting improvements in the observance of the human rights of the Cuban people,

"1. *Welcomes* the recent release and permitted emigration from Cuba of a large number of political prisoners and hoping for the similar release of all remaining political prisoners in the near future;

"2. *Expresses its deep concern* over specific and detailed allegations of grave violations of human rights in Cuba, including, among others:

"(*a*) The arbitrary arrest and prolonged imprisonment of individuals accused of political opposition to the Government for engaging in such activities as the open or private expression of political opinions or religious beliefs, the attempt to form independent labour unions, the possession, reproduction or intended distribution of religious or political literature, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights itself, or even the professional representation by legal counsel of those so accused;

"(*b*) The murder of political prisoners while in custody or the execution of individuals sentenced to death for political offences;

"(*c*) The reported systematic use of physical and psychological torture and the degrading and abusive treatment of political prisoners, especially the *plantados*—those who refuse out of conscience to participate in so-called political rehabilitation programmes;

"(*d*) The institutionalized use of a network of neighbourhood informants organized by political 'block committees' or so-called 'Committees for the Defence of the Revolution' to repress the exercise of any freedom of expression and otherwise control the behaviour of citizens through intimidation;

"(*e*) The repression of the independent Committee for the Defence of Human Rights in Cuba for its attempt to register as a legal organization under the laws of the State, and the reported arrest, disappearance, or death of all of its members, with the exception of its President, who has had to seek the safety of a foreign embassy out of fear for his life and continues to be deprived of the right to leave Cuba to be reunited elsewhere with his family;

"(*f*) The expulsion from Cuba of foreign journalists for having attempted to interview Cuban citizens and report objectively on the human rights situation in that country;

"3. *Appeals* to the Government of Cuba to honour its obligation to respect and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of its people and, for that purpose, to establish the necessary democratic and legal institutions in conformity with the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"4. *Further appeals* to the Government of Cuba to extend its full co-operation to representatives of international organizations seeking to examine the human rights situation in Cuba;

"5. *Urgently calls* upon the Commission on Human Rights to include among the highest priorities of the agenda for its forty-third session separate consideration of the question of human rights in Cuba, with the particular recommendation that it assure the preparation of a report for submission to the General Assembly;

"6. *Decides* to review the question of human rights in Cuba at its forty-second session."

2. At the 61st meeting, the representative of India, under rule 116 of the rules of procedure, moved that no action be taken on the draft resolution.

3. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Norway, the United States of America and Cuba.

4. Also at the same meeting, the proposal of the representative of India was approved without a vote.

5. After the approval of the proposal, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Cuba and Senegal.

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.97 and Rev.1

6. On 24 November 1986, a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.97) entitled "The situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Puerto Rico", sponsored by Cuba, was circulated, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as revised draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.97/Rev.1 below, with the exception of paragraphs 5 and 6.*]

"5. *Decides* to appoint a special rapporteur to study in depth the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Puerto Rico;

"6. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-second session, the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Puerto Rico, in order to examine this question anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Special Rapporteur."

At the 58th meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced a revised version (A/C.3/41/L.97/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, sponsored by that country, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Guided* by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[34] the International Covenants on Human Rights[35] and the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[54]

"*Conscious* of the obligation of Governments of all Member States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have assumed under the various international instruments on human rights,

"*Taking into account* the declarations of the representatives of the different trends in Puerto Rican public opinion and of the social and cultural organizations of Puerto Rico,

"*Taking note* of the Political Declaration of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 (A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 250), in which the Heads of State or Government expressed concern at reports pertaining to the imprisonment of Puerto Rican patriots in the United States of America and urged that country to respect the civil rights of all Puerto Rican patriots,

"*Profoundly concerned* by the intensification of military manoeuvres in the Island of Vieques and the damage they have caused to the marine environment, endangering

[54] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos 970-973

the security and livelihood of fishermen in that Territory, thus constituting a flagrant violation of fundamental human rights,

"*Noting with concern* the intensification of repressive measures against the patriotic forces, as in the case of Cerro Maravilla, where training by the police, the Department of Justice of the United States and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in co-ordination with the highest spheres of the Island's Government, was fully demonstrated, according to investigations made by the Puerto Rican Senate, and the role played by the Federal Grand Jury in exercising pressures against and intimidating patriotic organizations and individuals,

"*Recognizing* the Latin American character and identity of the people and culture of Puerto Rico,

"*Concerned* by the attempts to undermine the features and values of that culture through the colonization of the system of education and the mass media, as well as the attempts to establish English as the official language of Puerto Rico,

"*Equally concerned* by the indiscriminate use of the natural resources by industrial complexes established in Puerto Rico, by the growing economic dependence of the island, and by the use of its sea, land and air as dumping grounds for toxic and radioactive wastes, which constitute a growing threat to the health of the entire population,

"*Concerned* by the accelerated decrease in the quality of life of the Puerto Rican people, expressed in high unemployment levels, disease, crime rates, drug addiction and other social problems,

"*Deeply concerned* by the continuous violation of the human rights of the Puerto Rican minority in the United States, in particular by its deplorable social and economic conditions, which have submerged it in the ranks of poverty,

"1. *Declares* that all violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Puerto Rican people are closely linked to the colonial status suffered by the people of Puerto Rico;

"2. *Urges* the Government of the United States of America to cease immediately all repressive measures againt the Puerto Rican patriotic forces;

"3. *Requests* the Government of the United States to cease immediately all military activities endangering the security of the Puerto Rican people and attempts against its human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"4. *Urges* the Government of the United States to take the necessary measures geared to putting an end to the racial discrimination practised in the United States against the Puerto Rican minority, which has been compelled to abandon its fatherland as a consequence of difficult living conditions derived from the colonial status suffered by Puerto Rico;

"5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to include, among the top priorities in its agenda for its forty-third session, separate consideration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Puerto Rico, with a specific recommendation that it should ensure the preparation of a report for submission to the General Assembly, and to explore the possibility of appointing a special rapporteur to study in depth human rights and fundamental freedoms in Puerto Rico;

"6. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-second session, the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Puerto Rico."

7. At the 61st meeting, the representative of India, under rule 116 of the rules of procedure, moved that no action be taken on the revised draft resolution.

8. At the same meeting, the proposal of the representative of India was approved without a vote.

9. After the approval of the proposal, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba and Senegal.

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.98 and Rev.1

10. On 24 November 1986, a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.98) entitled "Situation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Indian communities in the United States of America", sponsored by Cuba, was circulated, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Conscious* of its responsibility to promote and encourage the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of all and determined to remain vigilant on their violations wherever they occur,

"*Recalling* the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[34] particularly those that stipulate the right of all to the fulfilment of their economic, social and cultural rights, indispensable for their dignity and for the free development of their personality,

"*Recalling* the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[55]

"*Recalling* the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[48]

"*Recalling further* the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,[56]

"*Mindful* of the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and universal respect for, and observance of, the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"*Conscious* that all people of national minority should enjoy equality of rights within the State, and that the laws of the State should permit no discrimination whatsoever in this regard,

"*Taking into account* the process of plundering of their lands, extermination and violation of their human rights and fundamental freedoms historically suffered by the Indian communities in the United States of America,

"*Seriously concerned* by the practice of coercion, fraud, lies and deception still prevailing in the United States against indigenous communities, as well as by the imprisonment by the Government of the United States, without charge or trial, of Indian leaders opposing the division or plundering of Indian lands,

"*Concerned furthermore* by the procedures utilized by the Government of the United States, consisting in attempts to legalize the plundering of Indian lands, in violation of international law and the pertinent instruments,

[55] Resolution 1904 (XVIII).

[56] Resolution 260 A (III)

"*Noting with concern* the lack of due protection and legal recourse of Indian communities,

"*Outraged* by the recent forced ejection of Hopi and Navajo Indian communities from their lands in Arizona,

"*Dismayed* by persistent confirmed information on the practice of racism and racial discrimination in the United States against Indian minorities,

"1. *Condemns* the forced expropriation of lands of the Hopi and Navajo Indian communities promoted by the current United States Administration in Arizona;

"2. *Requests* the Government of the United States of America to take the necessary measures for the immediate ceasing of the plundering of Indian lands, as well as the unruly exploitation of the natural resources of the Indian lands;

"3. *Urges* the Government of the United States immediately to free the citizens of Indian origin currently imprisoned without charge or trial for their opposition to the plundering or division of Indian lands;

"4. *Demands* that the Government of the United States, in conformity with the pertinent international instruments, put an end to the practice of racism and racial discrimination against Indian citizens;

"5. *Urges* the Government of the United States to respect and promote respect for the uses, customs and traditions of Indian communities;

"6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to study in depth the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Indian communities in the United States;

"7. *Decides* to examine in its forty-second session the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Indian communities in the United States."

At the 58th meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced a revised version (A/C.3/41/L.98/Rev.1) of the draft resolution entitled "Situation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Indian nations and the black community in the United States of America", sponsored by that country, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Conscious* of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, and determined to remain vigilant on their violations wherever they occur,

"*Recalling* the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[34] particularly those that stipulate the right of all to the fulfilment of their economic, social and cultural rights, indispensable for their dignity and for the free development of their personality,

"*Recalling* the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[55]

"*Recalling* the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[48]

"*Recalling further* the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,[56]

"*Mindful* of the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and universal respect for, and observance of, the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"*Expressing its deep concern* at the deteriorating situation of human rights in the United States of America, in particular at the seriousness of the human rights conditions created by the development of racism and repression practised by the United States authorities against the Indian nations and the black community in that country,

"*Conscious* that every people or national minority should enjoy equality of rights within the State, and that the laws of the State should permit no discrimination whatsoever in this regard,

"*Taking into account* the process of plundering of their lands, extermination and violation of their human rights and fundamental freedoms historically suffered by the Indian communities in the United States,

"*Gravely concerned* by the practice of coercion, fraud, trickery and deception still prevailing in the United States against the Indian nations, as well as by the imprisonment by the Government of the United States, without charge or trial, of Indian leaders opposing the division or stealing of Indian lands,

"*Concerned furthermore* by the procedures used by the Government of the United States, consisting in attempts to legalize the stealing of Indian lands, in violation of international law and the pertinent instruments,

"*Noting with concern* the lack of due protection and legal recourse of the Indian nations,

"*Outraged* by the recent forced ejection of Hopi and Navajo Indian nations from their lands in Arizona,

"*Dismayed* by persistent confirmed information on the practice of racism and racial discrimination in the United States against the Indian nations,

"*Deeply concerned* by the degrading economic and social situation of the black population in the United States created by the exploitation to which it has traditionally been subjected and the policy of racial discrimination imposed on it by the various United States Administrations, as a result of which this population has the highest rates of poverty, homelessness, unemployment, illiteracy and mortality in the country,

"*Dismayed* by the persistence of criminal acts against the black population in the United States perpetrated by, among others, the police forces and racist and fascist organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan and the White American Resistance, with the consent of the authorities of that country, which have resulted in lynchings, assassinations, tortures and death threats and the imprisonment of black leaders,

"*Deeply concerned* at the fact that the policy of constructive engagement of the Government of the United States with the racist Government of South Africa and its political, economic, diplomatic and military support of the *apartheid* régime are linked, among other factors, with the practice of racism and racial discrimination in the United States against the black population,

"1. *Urges* the United States authorities to respect and enforce respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country by putting an end to the racist and discriminatory attitudes adopted against ethnic minorities, and to promote decent treatment for all individuals, especially for the victims of the main violations of human rights, such as the Indian nations and the black community;

"2. *Condemns* the forced expropriation of lands of the Hopi and Navajo Indian nations promoted by the current United States Administration in Arizona;

"3. *Requests* the Government of the United States of America to take the necessary measures to bring to an immediate halt the stealing and plundering of Indian lands, as well as the wanton exploitation of the natural resources in these lands;

"4. *Urges* the Government of the United States immediately to release the citizens of Indian origin currently imprisoned without charge or trial for their opposition to the stealing or division of Indian lands;

"5. *Demands* that the Government of the United States, in conformity with the pertinent international instruments, put an end to the practice of racism and racial discrimination against Indian citizens;

"6. *Urges* the Government of the United States to respect and promote respect for the uses, customs and traditions of the Indian nations;

"7. *Also urges* the Government of the United States to provide proper and regular assistance to the black population of that country, including implementation of appropriate economic and social programmes, with a view to putting an end to the degrading economic and social situation of millions of its black citizens;

"8. *Demands* that the Government of the United States put an end to the racist activities carried out by racist groups and organizations and by the police forces against the black population of that country, and ensure full enjoyment of civil and political rights by the black population of the United States;

"9. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to include, among the top priorities in the agenda of its forty-third session, separate consideration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the United States, in particular those of the Indian nations and the black community, with a specific recommendation that it should ensure that a report is prepared for submission to the General Assembly, and to explore the possibility of appointing a special rapporteur to study in depth the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the United States, in particular those of the Indian nations and the black community;

"10. *Decides* to consider at its forty-second session the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the United States, in particular those of the Indian nations and the black community."

11. At the 61st meeting, the representative of India, under rule 116 of the rules of procedure, moved that no action be taken on the revised draft resolution.

12. At the same meeting, the proposal of the representative of India was approved without a vote.

13. After the approval of the proposal, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba and Senegal.

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.77

14. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.77) entitled "Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights", sponsored by Austria, Canada, the Central African Republic, Cyprus, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Japan, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Sweden, as well as Colombia, Costa Rica and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, subsequently joined by Denmark, Ecuador, the Philippines, Samoa and Uganda. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Canada orally revised it by inserting, after the words "all nations" in the first preambular paragraph, the words "and having provided the basis for the development of the International Covenants on Human Rights".

15. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Canada, on behalf of the sponsors, corrected paragraph 2 (*c*) of the annex to the draft resolution by replacing the words "the United Nations Office at Geneva and at Vienna" with the words "and the United Nations Offices at Geneva and Vienna, as well as at Nairobi and at United Nations information centres,". At the same time, he further orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 3, the words "to initiate within existing resources" were replaced by the words "to consider including in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989";

(*b*) In paragraph 7, the words "to hold a special commemorative meeting" were replaced by the words "to devote one plenary meeting during its forty-third session".

16. At the same meeting, it was also announced that with the oral revisions introduced, the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

17. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 79 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.79

18. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.79) entitled "Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers", sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Greece, India, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by the Philippines and Mauritania.

19. On 21 November 1986, document A/C.3/41/L.84, containing a statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, was circulated.

20. At the 61st meeting, the Secretary of the Committee stated that in paragraph 11 of the statement referred to in paragraph 19 above, the words "paragraph 9" should read "paragraph 10".

21. At the same meeting, statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of Mexico, France, Belgium and Morocco.

22. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.79 by a recorded vote of 138 to one, with 4 abstentions (for the text, see para. 79 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia,

Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, 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, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

23. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.92

24. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.92) entitled "Improvement of social life", sponsored by Bulgaria, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Venezuela.

25. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) A new paragraph was inserted as the fifth preambular paragraph, which read:

"*Aware* that freedom of expression, worship and association, and the ensuring of equality of rights and opportunities for all citizens on an equal footing in respect of employment, health, education, culture, rest and social security, in particular, also contribute to the improvement of social life,";

(*b*) Paragraph 1, which read:

"1. *Acknowledges* that the progress achieved in the world social situation is still inadequate despite the efforts made to this end;",

was replaced by the following:

"1. *Acknowledges* that the progress achieved is still inadequate and that greater progress is necessary in the world social situation despite the efforts made, and that efforts towards this end should be continued;"

(*c*) Paragraph 2, which read:

"2. *Confirms* the need to make every possible effort to enhance the well-being of all people, *inter alia*, by ensuring the equality of rights and opportunities in respect of employment, health, education, culture, rest, and social security;",

was replaced by the following:

"2. *Confirms* the need to ensure the well-being of everyone and the enjoyment of all the other basic human rights, particularly freedom of expression, worship and association, and the ensuring of equality of rights and opportunities on an equal footing for all citizens in respect of employment, health, education, culture, rest and social security;"

(*d*) In paragraph 4, the words "and the use of leisure" were inserted after the words "recreational activities";

(*e*) Paragraph 5, which read as follows, was deleted:

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring this resolution to the attention of all Governments, relevant organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and international humanitarian organizations so that they may express their views on ways and means of promoting the improvement of social life in the world, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session;",

and the remaining paragraph was renumbered accordingly. The United States of America then joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

26. At the same meeting, the representative of Peru proposed that the words "all citizens", which appear in the new fifth preambular paragraph and revised paragraph 2, be replaced by the words "all the people". The amendment was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

27. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised and amended, without a vote (see para. 79 below, draft resolution III).

28. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Australia and Austria.

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.94

29. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Sri Lanka introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.94) entitled "Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region", sponsored by Australia, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Fiji, Jordan, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Spain and Sri Lanka, subsequently joined by Mongolia.

30. At its 61st meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 79 below, draft resolution IV).

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.95

31. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Belgium introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.95) entitled "Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights", sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Togo and Uruguay, subsequently joined by France, Uganda and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

32. At the 61st meeting, the Secretary of the Committee stated that in paragraph 2, the words "*Notes with satisfaction*" should be replaced by the words "*Notes with interest*".

33. At the same meeting, the representative of Israel made a statement in explanation of his position regarding the draft resolution.

34. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 79 below, draft resolution V).

35. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Document A/C.3/41/L.6 and draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.100 and Rev.1

36. On 8 October 1986, a note by the Secretariat (A/C.3/40/L.6) was circulated in which draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.83/Rev.1 entitled "Inadmissibility of exploitation or distortion of human rights issues for interference in the internal affairs of States", as well as the amendments thereto (A/C.3/40/L.90), had been reproduced. By decision 40/426 of 13 December 1985, the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-first session consideration of the draft resolution and the amendments thereto, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, containing the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty, 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and 36/103 of 9 December 1981 containing the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States, aimed at creating conditions for independent and free development of all countries and peoples,

"*Noting* that the international community should accord or continue to accord priority to the search for solutions to the massive and flagrant violation of human rights of peoples and persons as defined in its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977,

"*Reaffirming* that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, no State has the right to intervene directly or indirectly for any reason whatsoever in the internal and external affairs of any State,

"*Bearing in mind* that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed by the Charter, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

"*Reaffirming* the obligation of States under the Charter to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and freedoms, in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[34] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[35] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[35]

"*Considering* that full observance of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States is of the greatest importance for the promotion of human rights and freedoms and for the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter,

"*Being concerned* by the persistent policy and practice of certain Governments of the exploitation or distortion of human rights issues for the purposes of interference in the internal affairs of States, and also for unrelated political ends,

"1. *Reaffirms* the duty of States to refrain from the exploitation or distortion of human rights issues as a means of interference in the internal affairs of States;

"2. *Calls upon* Governments to refrain from the exploitation or distortion of human rights issues for interference in internal affairs of States;

"3. *Condemns* defamatory campaign, vilification and hostile propaganda by the *apartheid* régimes of South Africa and Israel for the purpose of prolongation of their illegitimate occupation and brutal oppression of the indigenous population and for interfering in the internal affairs of the neighbouring States;

"4. *Invites* Governments to communicate their views on the measures necessary to prevent the distortion and exploitation of human rights issues so that they not be used for the purposes contrary to the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, including the information submitted in accordance with paragraph 4 of the present resolution.

"*Amendments proposed to the revised draft resolution*

"1. In the title, delete the words "for interference in the internal affairs of States";

"2. Insert a new third paragraph in the preamble to read as follows:

" '*Reaffirming* 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,';

"3. In the third (new fourth) preambular paragraph, insert the word '*further*' after the word '*Reaffirming*';

"4. Replace the sixth (new seventh) preambular paragraph with the following:

" '*Considering* that full observance of the principles of respect for sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity of States, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of States are of the greatest importance for the promotion of human rights and freedoms and for the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter,';

"5. Before the last preambular paragraph, insert a new paragraph, reading as follows:

" '*Concerned* at the one-sided approach to the human rights questions, which increasingly ignores the need to accord priority to the mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and persons affected by situations such as those resulting from *apartheid*, all forms of racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign domination and occupation, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, as well as the refusal to recognize the fundamental rights of peoples to self-determination,';

"6. Redraft the last preambular paragraph to read:

" '*Concerned also* at the evidence of exploitation or distortion of human rights issues,';

"7. Replace paragraph 1 with the following:

" '1. *Reaffirms* that human rights violations are a matter of concern to the United Nations;

" '2. *Reaffirms also* that in approaching human rights questions countries should continue to accord priority to the search for solutions to the mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and persons affected by situations such as those resulting from *apartheid,* all forms of racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign domination and occupation, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, as well as the refusal to recognize the fundamental rights of peoples to self-determination;',

and renumber the subsequent paragraphs accordingly;

"8. Redraft paragraph 2 (renumbered as paragraph 3) to read:

" '3. *Calls upon* Governments to refrain from the exploitation or distortion of human rights issues;'."

At the 59th meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.100) entitled "Strengthening of international co-operation in the field of human rights", sponsored by Czechoslovakia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* that one of the purposes of the United Nations is the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"*Considering* that such co-operation should be based on the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[34] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[35] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[35] and other relevant international instruments,

"*Desirous* of achieving further progress in international co-operation in the field of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"*Deeply convinced* that such co-operation should be based on a profound understanding of the variety of problems existing in different societies and on full respect for their economic, social and cultural realities,

"*Emphasizing* the necessity to continue the mutual efforts of the international community in its search for solutions to the prevention of mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms affected by situations that jeopardize international peace and security and result from *apartheid,* all forms of racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign occupation and domination, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, as well as from the refusal to recognize the fundamental rights of peoples to self-determination,

"1. *Calls upon* all Member States to develop further international co-operation in the field of human rights based on the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[34] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[35] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[35] and other relevant international instruments;

"2. *Considers* that such co-operation should contribute to the prevention of mass and flagrant violations of human rights, to the achievement of human rights and fundamental freedom for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

"3. *Emphasizes* that co-operation in the field of human rights should be carried out on an equal and just basis, with due respect for the dignity of all people without any discrimination;

"4. *Affirms* the inadmissibility of the substitution of such co-operation by any attempt at flagrant and groundless interference;

"5. *Invites* all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on means and methods of strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights;

"6. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-second session under the item entitled 'Report of the Economic and Social Council'."

In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, also on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised it as follows:

(*a*) In the first preambular paragraph, the words "*Recalling* that one of the purposes of the United Nations is the achievement of" were revised to read "*Recalling* that the purposes of the United Nations include the achievement of";

(*b*) In the second preambular paragraph, the word "international" was inserted before the word "co-operation";

(*c*) The order of the second and third preambular paragraphs was reversed;

(*d*) The fourth preambular paragraph was redrafted to read:

"*Deeply convinced* that such co-operation should be based on a profound understanding of the economic, social and cultural realities and the variety of problems existing in different societies,";

(*e*) The last preambular paragraph was redrafted to read:

"*Emphasizing* the necessity for the international community to continue its efforts to take practical measures to prevent mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms affected by situations that jeopardize international peace and security, such as *apartheid,* all forms of racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign occupation and domination, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, as well as the refusal to recognize the fundamental rights of peoples to self-determination,";

(*f*) Paragraph 2 was redrafted to read:

"2. *Considers* that such co-operation should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights, to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;"

(*g*) Paragraph 3 was revised to read:

"3. *Emphasizes* that co-operation in the field of human rights should be guided by justice and equality, with due respect for the dignity of all people and individuals without any discrimination;"

(*h*) Paragraph 4 was redrafted to read:

"4. *Affirms* the inadmissibility of the misuse of such co-operation;"

(*i*) A new paragraph 5 was inserted, which read:

"5. *Notes* the important place that the promotion and protection of human rights has secured on the international agenda and in relations between States;"

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

The draft resolution, as orally revised, was subsequently issued as document A/C.3/41/L.100/Rev.1.

37. At the same meeting, statements concerning the draft resolution in document A/C.3/41/L.6 were made by the representatives of Australia, Sweden, Morocco, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, as well as by the Chairman.

38. At the 61st meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.100/Rev.1 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 1 was redrafted to read:

"1. *Calls upon* all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international co-operation in this field, on the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international instruments and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with this international legal framework;"

(*b*) In paragraph 3, the words "and individuals" were deleted;

(*c*) Paragraph 4 was deleted and the remaining paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

39. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.100/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 141 to none, with one abstention (for the text, see para. 79 below, draft resolution VI). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, 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, 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, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

40. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Sweden.

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.57 and Rev.1 and 2

41. At the 53rd meeting, the representative of Uruguay introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.57) entitled "Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala", sponsored by Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Reiterating* that the Governments of all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 37/184 of 17 December 1982, 38/100 of 16 December 1983, 39/120 of 14 December 1984, 40/140 of 13 December 1985, as well as Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1984/53 of 14 March 1984[45] and 1985/36 of 13 March 1985,[31]

"*Taking note* of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/62 of 13 March 1986 (see E/1986/22-E/CN.4/1986/65, chap. II, sect. A),

"1. *Welcomes* the process of democratization and return to constitutionality to Guatemala, and encourages the Government of Guatemala to continue to take measures for the effective implementation of the Constitution and other legislation designed to safeguard human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"2. *Requests* the Government of Guatemala to continue co-operating with the Commission on Human Rights by providing it with information on the implementation of the new legal order for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"3. *Decides* that the Commission on Human Rights should continue to consider the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala in accordance with Commission resolution 1986/62."

42. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Uruguay, on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution, now joined by Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Panama, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/41/L.57/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, in which, in paragraph 3, the word "*Decides*" had been replaced by the word "*Recommends*".

43. At the same meeting, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Norway and Sweden, introduced document A/C.3/41/L.96, containing amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.57, which, he informed the Committee, also applied to draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.57/Rev.1. The amendments were as follows:

(*a*) The second preambular paragraph would be replaced by the following:

"*Recalling* its previous resolutions, including resolution 40/140 of 13 December 1985, in which it decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala at its forty-first session,";

(*b*) Paragraph 1 would be replaced by the following:

"1. *Welcomes* the return of constitutionality in Guatemala and the initiated democratization, which are fundamental steps in the process towards complete and effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by all sectors of the population of Guatemala, and encourages the Government of Guatemala to continue to take measures for the full implementation of the Constitution and other laws with the aim of guaranteeing these rights and freedoms;"

(*c*) A new paragraph would be inserted as paragraph 2, reading:

"2. *Notes with concern* reports about violations of human rights, in particular politically related assassinations and involuntary disappearances, despite the measures taken by the Government;",

and the subsequent paragraphs would be renumbered accordingly;

(*d*) In paragraph 2, which was renumbered as paragraph 3, the words "about the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and" would be inserted after the words "with information", the word "implementation" would be replaced by the word "application" and the words "human rights and fundamental freedoms" would be replaced by the words "these rights and freedoms";

(*e*) Paragraph 3, which was renumbered as paragraph 4, would be replaced by the following:

"4. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the development of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala at its forty-second session."

44. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Uruguay, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/41/L.57/Rev.2) of the revised draft resolution, in which the following changes had been made:

(*a*) The second preambular paragraph had been replaced by the following:

"*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the subject, including resolution 40/140 of 13 December 1985, in which it decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala at its forty-first session,";

(*b*) The third preambular paragraph had been replaced by the following:

"*Taking note* of the previous resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights on the subject, in particular resolution 1986/62 of 13 March 1986,";

(*c*) Paragraph 1 had been replaced by the following:

"1. *Welcomes* the process of democratization and return to constitutionality, which are fundamental steps towards complete and effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourages the Government of Guatemala to continue to take measures for the effective implementation of the Constitution and other laws aimed at safeguarding these rights and freedoms;"

(*d*) Paragraph 2 had been replaced by the following:

"2. *Requests* the Government of Guatemala to continue co-operating with the Commission on Human Rights by providing it with information about the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular in regard to the application of the new legal order for the protection of these rights and freedoms;"

(*e*) At the end of paragraph 3, the words ", and decides to continue its consideration of developments in that situation at its forty-second session" had been added.

45. At the same meeting, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of the sponsors, withdrew from consideration the amendments contained in document A/C.3/41/L.96.

46. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.57/Rev.2. The Committee adopted it by 122 votes to none, with 18 abstentions (for the text, see para. 79 below, draft resolution VII). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Burundi, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Jordan, Maldives, Nepal, Oman, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Yemen, Zaire.

47. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Sweden (on be-

half of the sponsors of the amendments contained in document A/C.3/41/L.96) and Trinidad and Tobago.

Draft resolutions A/C.3/41/L.49 and A/C.3/41/L.18 and Rev.1

48. At the 53rd meeting, the representative of Costa Rica introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.49) entitled "Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Guided* by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[34] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[35] and the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[54] and Additional Protocols I and II thereto, of 1977,[57]

"*Reaffirming* that all Member States have the obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to carry out the responsibilities they have undertaken under the relevant international instruments,

"*Reaffirming also* that it is a main task of the United Nations to foster respect, promotion and strengthening of human rights among Member States,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 35/192 of 15 December 1980, 36/155 of 16 December 1981, 37/185 of 17 December 1982, 38/101 of 16 December 1983, 39/119 of 14 December 1984 and 40/139 of 13 December 1985, in which it expressed deep concern at the situation of human rights in El Salvador,

"*Bearing in mind* Commission on Human Rights resolutions 32 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,[42] in which the Commission decided to appoint a special representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, 1982/28 of 11 March 1982,[43] 1983/29 of 8 March 1983,[44] 1984/52 of 14 March 1984[45] and 1985/35 of 13 March 1985,[31] as well as Commission resolution 1986/39 of 12 March 1986 (see E/1986/22-E/CN.4/1986/65, chap. II, sect. A), whereby it extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report, *inter alia,* to the General Assembly at its forty-first session and to the Commission at its forty-third session,

"*Taking note* of the report (A/41/710, annex) which the Special Representative prepared pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/39,

"*Considering* that the Government of El Salvador has undertaken to strengthen representative institutions and a democratic system under the rule of law and with respect for human rights,

"*Considering also,* as the Special Representative has pointed out, that notwithstanding that the projects for the reform of the administration of justice presented by the Government of El Salvador are praiseworthy and serious, the capacity of the judicial system in the country continues to be patently unsatisfactory,

"*Considering further* that there exists in El Salvador an armed conflict not of an international character in which the Government of that country and the guerrilla forces are obliged to apply the minimum standards of protection of human rights and humanitarian treatment set out in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 as well as Additional Protocol II thereto, of 1977,

"*Concerned* at the grave consequences which the methods of war employed in the conflict such as the actions of the regular forces, and in particular the systematic attacks leveled by the guerilla forces against the infrastructure and the economy of the country, have on the present and future enjoyment of economic, social and cultural, civil and political rights by the Salvadorian people,

"*Noting* nevertheless that the Special Representative points out in his report that, according to all the evidence, the number of violations of human rights has decreased substantially compared with previous years, doubtless consequent upon the adoption of a government policy—recommended in previous reports—and that he welcomes this policy and the clearly positive development of events,

"*Concerned also* by reliable evidence that the warlike actions of the guerrilla forces have caused unwarranted victims among the combatants and the civilian population and also that the insurgent forces have been forcibly recruiting young persons on a substantial scale,

"*Bearing in mind* that the present Government of El Salvador has shown the political will to continue adopting measures and provisions to reduce violence and secure the wider implementation of human rights and its declared intention and initiatives to reorganize the functioning of the judicial system, to implement provisions for the regulation of detentions and military responsibilities in armed confrontations and to authorize facilities for the work of the humanitarian organizations,

"*Bearing in mind* the exemplary humanitarian work undertaken in El Salvador by the International Committee of the Red Cross,

"1. *Commends* the Special Representative for his report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador;

"2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the efforts of the Government of El Salvador to introduce policies, regulations and laws with a view to reducing the climate of violence and to guaranteeing respect for the human rights of its citizens;

"3. *Notes with satisfaction* the undertaking by the Government of El Salvador to improve the judicial system and urges the competent authorities to continue and to accelerate the process of reforming the Salvadorian system for the administration of justice;

"4. *Reiterates its appeal* that, in the Salvadorian conflict, there will continue to be full co-operation with the activities of the International Red Cross and of other international humanitarian organizations dedicated to alleviating the suffering of the civilian population, wherever they operate in the country;

"5. *Recognizes once again* the permanent and inalienable right of the Salvadorian people to determine their political, economic and social future freely without interference from abroad, through a democratic process in an atmosphere free from intimidation and terror;

"6. *Calls upon* the Government of El Salvador to continue its efforts for an open democratic dialogue which will facilitate an overall political solution which will halt the armed confrontation, reduce the number of refugees and displaced persons, and contribute to the institution-

[57] A/32/144, annexes I and II

alization and strengthening of the democratic system based on the fullest exercise by all Salvadorians of their civil and political rights and their economic rights within the established constitutional framework;

"7. *Also calls upon* the Government of El Salvador to continue to adopt effective measures so that its civil and military authorities and agencies will fully respect human rights and will ensure the full enjoyment of fundamental freedoms;

"8. *Further calls upon* the Government of El Salvador to broaden the investigation of violations of human rights which occurred in previous years as well as all others which may appear, with a view to establishing the corresponding responsibilities;

"9. *Takes note with appreciation* of the manner in which the Salvadorian authorities at all levels have received different missions, in particular the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights, which have visited that country in order to obtain reliable information, *in situ*, on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, as stated in the report of the Special Representative;

"10. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the decision of the Government of El Salvador to continue co-operating with the Commission on Human Rights by providing full and detailed information regarding the manner in which the measures designed to protect human rights have been applied, as also its efforts to ensure the full enjoyment of fundamental freedoms in El Salvador and requests the Secretary-General to facilitate such advice and assistance as may be requested by the Government of El Salvador for that purpose;

"11. *Takes into account* the evidence included by the Special Representative in his report that there is a positive evolution in the situation of human rights in El Salvador and requests the Commission on Human Rights during its forty-third session to consider the possibility of terminating the mandate specified in its resolution 1986/39 of 12 March 1986;

"12. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-second session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador, in order to examine the situation anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council in the hope that the situation of human rights in El Salvador will continue to improve."

49. On 22 October 1986, a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.18) entitled "Situation of human rights in El Salvador", sponsored by Algeria, Mexico, Peru, Sweden and Yugoslavia, was circulated, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Guided* by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[34] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[35] and the humanitarian rules laid down in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[54] and Additional Protocols I and II thereto, of 1977,[57]

"*Reaffirming* that the Governments of all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the relevant international instruments,

"*Reaffirming also* the essential task of the United Nations to ensure the observance, promotion and strengthening of human rights among Member States,

"*Recalling* that, in its resolutions 35/192 of 15 December 1980, 36/155 of 16 December 1981, 37/185 of 17 December 1982, 38/101 of 16 December 1983, 39/119 of 14 December 1984 and 40/139 of 13 December 1985, it expressed its deep concern at the situation of human rights in El Salvador,

"*Bearing in mind* Commission on Human Rights resolutions 32 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,[42] in which the Commission decided to appoint a special representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, 1982/28 of 11 March 1982,[43] 1983/29 of 8 March 1983,[44] 1984/52 of 14 March 1984[45] and 1985/35 of 13 March 1985,[31] as well as Commission resolution 1986/39 of 12 March 1986 (see E/1986/22-E/CN.4/1986/65, chap. II, sect. A), whereby it extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session and to the Commission at its forty-third session,

"*Noting* that the question of observance of human rights has been recognized by the Government of El Salvador as an important part of its policy,

"*Expressing regret* that the armed conflict is persisting in El Salvador and that economic, political and social rights continue to be seriously jeopardized, and noting also that the attacks against civilians not participating in combat and against the economic infrastructure continue to be a matter of great concern,

"*Considering* that there is an armed conflict of a non-international character in El Salvador in which the Government of that country and the insurgent forces are under an obligation to apply the minimum standards of protection of human rights and humanitarian treatment provided for in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and in Additional Protocol II thereto, of 1977,

"*Bearing in mind also* the praiseworthy humanitarian work carried out in El Salvador by the International Committee of the Red Cross,

"*Considering also*, as indicated by the Special Representative, that despite the laudable and serious governmental plans and projects for the reform of the administration of justice, the capacity of the judicial system in that country continues to be patently unsatisfactory,

"*Taking note* of the report prepared by the Special Representative (A/41/710, annex), as requested by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/39,

"*Concerned* about the continuing situation in which a considerable number of Salvadorian citizens are obliged to leave their homes and become displaced persons or refugees,

"*Recognizing* that dialogue is the best way to achieve national reconciliation, and with the understanding that broad sectors of the country favour a comprehensive political negotiating process for a solution which would help to improve the situation of human rights and put an end to the suffering of the Salvadorian people,

"*Expressing its deep concern* that the preparatory meetings held between the Government of El Salvador and the *Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional-Frente Democrático Revolucionario* so far have not resulted in a renewal of the process of a negotiated comprehensive political solution, which has been interrupted since December 1984,

"*Aware* that the negotiated political solution to the Salvadorian conflict can be cut short if external forces do not support the resumption of the dialogue but, instead, seek in different ways to spur the prolongation or intensification of the war, with ensuing grave effects on the situation of human rights,

"1. *Commends* the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights for his report (*ibid.*) on the situation of human rights in El Salvador;

"2. *Takes into account with interest and emphasizes* that it is important that the Government of El Salvador, as indicated by the Special Representative in his report, should continue to apply policies aimed at improving the observance of human rights;

"3. *Expresses, nevertheless, its deep concern* at the fact that serious and numerous violations of human rights continue to take place in El Salvador owing, *inter alia*, to non-fulfilment of the humanitarian rules of war, and therefore requests the Government of El Salvador and the insurgent forces to adopt measures conducive to the humanization of the conflict by observing scrupulously the Geneva Conventions of 1949[54] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977;[57]

"4. *Recommends* that the Special Representative, for the duration of the armed conflict, continue to observe and inform the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights of the extent to which the contending parties are respecting those rules, particularly as regards humanitarian treatment and respect for the civilian population, prisoners of war, those wounded in combat, health personnel and military hospitals of either party;

"5. *Reaffirms once again* the right of the Salvadorian people freely to determine their political, economic and social system without interference from outside, through a genuine democratic process, in which all sectors of the population enjoy the guarantees necessary to enable them to participate freely and effectively;

"6. *Requests* all States to refrain from intervening in the internal situation in El Salvador and, instead of helping in any way to prolong and intensify the war, to encourage the continuation of the dialogue until a just and lasting peace is achieved;

"7. *Calls upon* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional-Frente Democrático Revolucionario to re-establish and carry through a realistic and effective dialogue until achieving a negotiated, comprehensive political solution which will contribute decisively to an improvement in the situation of human rights, put an end to the armed conflict and contribute to the institutionalization, widening and strengthening of the democratic system based on the full exercise by all Salvadorians of their civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights;

"8. *Calls once again upon* the Government and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional-Frente Democrático Revolucionario as agreed at the meeting at La Palma on 15 October 1984,[58] to establish as soon as possible appropriate mechanisms to study the plans and proposals submitted by both parties and to include all sectors of national life in the search for peace;

"9. *Reiterates its appeal* to the Government of El Salvador and to the opposition forces to co-operate fully with the humanitarian organizations dedicated to alleviating the suffering of the civilian population, wherever these organizations operate in the country, and to permit the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue to evacuate those wounded and maimed by war to where they can receive needed medical attention;

"10. *Requests* all States to collaborate, as much as possible, in the reception of refugees and to support the autonomous organizations dealing with displaced persons within El Salvador, and requests the Government of that country to grant facilities to Salvadorians wishing to return to their homes;

"11. *Deplores* the fact that the capacity of the judicial system in El Salvador to investigate, prosecute and punish violations of human rights continues to be patently unsatisfactory and therefore urges the competent authorities to deepen the process of reform of the Salvadorian judicial system, in order to punish speedily and effectively those responsible for the serious human rights violations which have been committed and are still being committed in that country;

"12. *Calls upon* the competent authorities in El Salvador to make the national legislation compatible with the provisions contained in the international instruments on human rights binding on the Government of that country;

"13. *Recommends* the continuation and broadening of the reforms necessary in El Salvador, including the effective implementation of agrarian reform, in order to contribute to a solution of the economic and social problems which constitute the roots of the internal conflict in that country;

"14. *Renews its appeal* to the Government of El Salvador, as well as to other parties concerned, to continue to co-operate with the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights;

"15. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-second 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, in the hope that there will be improvement."

At the 57th meeting, the representative of Peru introduced a revised version (A/C.3/41/L.18/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, sponsored by the same States, now joined by Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela, as well as Spain. Denmark, Greece, the Netherlands and Norway subsequently joined the sponsors. The following changes had been made in the revised version:

(*a*) The sixth preambular paragraph was replaced by the following:

"*Noting with satisfaction* that the Special Representative points out in his report that the question of human

[58] See A/39/636, annex, sect. II

rights continues to be an important element of the current policy of the Government of El Salvador which, within the process of democratic normalization, is achieving increasingly significant and commendable results.";

(*b*) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the phrase ", however," was inserted after the words "*Expressing regret*";

(*c*) The penultimate preambular paragraph was deleted;

(*d*) Paragraphs 2 and 7 were replaced by the following:

"2. *Takes into account with interest and emphasizes* that it is important that the Special Representative indicated in his report that the question of human rights is an important part of the policy of the Government of El Salvador, which is achieving increasingly significant and commendable results;

"7. *Expresses deep regret* that the dialogue initiated in October 1984 between the Government of El Salvador and the insurgent forces continues to be interrupted and recommends the early resumption of open and generous talks so that through sincere dialogue they may be able, in accordance with the joint communiqué issued at La Palma, to reach a negotiated comprehensive political settlement which will contribute decisively to an improvement in the situation of human rights, put an end to the armed conflict and contribute to widening and strengthening the democratic system based on the full exercise by all Salvadorians of their civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights;"

(*e*) Paragraph 8 was deleted and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(*f*) In paragraph 9 (renumbered as paragraph 8), the words "opposition forces" were replaced by the words "insurgent forces".

50. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Peru, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 4, after the words "Special Representative", the words ", for the duration of the armed conflict," were deleted;

(*b*) In paragraphs 7 and 8, the words "insurgent forces" were replaced by the words "opposing forces";

(*c*) At the end of paragraph 13, the following was added: "and requests the competent bodies of the United Nations system to provide any advice and assistance which the Government of El Salvador may require to achieve the highest levels in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

51. At the same meeting, the representative of Costa Rica withdrew from consideration draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.49.

52. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.18/Rev.1. The Committee adopted the revised draft resolution, as orally revised, by 98 votes to none, with 37 abstentions (for the text, see para. 79 below, draft resolution VIII). The voting was as follows:[59]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, 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, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Paksitan, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Yemen, Zaire.

53. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Trinidad and Tobago and Canada.

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.76

54. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Belgium introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.76) entitled "Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan", sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, subsequently joined by Samoa.

55. At the 61st meeting, the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Pakistan, Czechoslovakia (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Afghanistan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

56. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 79 to 23, with 36 abstentions (for the text, see para. 79 below, draft resolution IX). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan,

[59] The delegation of France subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Benin, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

57. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Trinidad and Tobago.

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.86

58. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.86) entitled "Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran", sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Samoa and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as Antigua and Barbuda, subsequently joined by Saint Lucia.

59. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Pakistan moved, under rule 116 of the rules of procedure, that no action be taken on the draft resolution. Following statements by the representatives of India, the Syrian Arab Republic, Denmark and Costa Rica, the Committee rejected the motion by a recorded vote of 48 to 30, with 32 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Brunei Darussalam, China, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Comoros, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Paraguay, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

60. At the same meeting, statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of New Zealand and Iraq.

61. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 53 to 27, with 42 abstentions (for the text see para. 79 below, draft resolution X). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, India, Japan, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Poland, Senegal, Singapore, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

62. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Trinidad and Tobago and Japan.

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.87

63. At the 57th meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.87) 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, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam.

64. At its 61st meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 79 below, draft resolution XI).

65. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States

of America and Sweden (also on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Finland and Norway).

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.99

66. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.99) entitled "Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile", sponsored by Algeria, Cuba, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia, as well as Australia, Austria and Luxembourg, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as draft resolution XII in paragraph 79 below, with the exception of the fifth preambular paragraph, paragraphs 3, 6 and 8, and subparagraphs 9*(a), (b) *and* (f).]

"*Recalling* the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, particularly resolution 1986/63 of 14 March 1986, in which the Commission decided, *inter alia*, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and to consider this subject as a matter of high priority, in view of the persistence of serious violations of human rights in Chile,

"3. *Expresses its deep distress* at the continued existence of a constitutional order which does not represent free expression of the people's will and which denies or restricts free exercise of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;

"6. *Again expresses its conviction* that a legal and political order based on the sovereignty of the people expressed through an electoral process open, on a footing of equality, to all the citizens and on free elections is fundamental for full respect for human rights in Chile;

"8. *Expresses its deep concern* at the negative response of the Government to requests from various social and political sectors for the re-establishment of a pluralist democracy;

"9. (*a*) To put an end immediately to the state of siege declared in September 1986 and the régime of exception and the practice of declaring 'constitutional states of emergency' under which serious and continuing violations of human rights are committed;

"(*b*) To amend legislation, including the laws authorizing the declaration of such states of emergency, so as to bring it into conformity with guarantees of human rights as defined in international instruments;

"(*f*) To investigate and clarify without further delay the fate of persons arrested for political reasons who have subsequently disappeared, without the application of amnesty laws preventing the prosecution and punishment of those responsible;".

67. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In the fifth preambular paragraph, the word "pertinent" was inserted before the word "resolutions";

(*b*) Paragraph 3 was replaced by the following:

"3. *Expresses its deep distress* at the absence of institutional machinery which protects the unrestricted exercise of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, a basic condition for the free expression of the people's will;"

(*c*) In paragraph 6, the words "based on the sovereignty of the people expressed" were replaced by the words "based on the expression of the people's will", and at the end of the paragraph, the words "as it is in any other country" were added;

(*d*) In paragraph 8, the words "*Expresses its deep concern* at the negative response of the Government to" were replaced by the words "*Welcomes with satisfaction* the";

(*e*) In paragraph 9 (*a*), the words "the régime of exception and the practice" were replaced by the words "to the arbitrary practice" and the words "in the country" were inserted after the words "are committed"; in paragraph 9 (*b*), the words "authorizing the declaration of" were replaced by the words "permitting the arbitrary use of"; and at the end of paragraph 9 (*f*), the words ", without the application of amnesty laws preventing the prosecution and punishment of those responsible" were deleted.

68. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Chile and Honduras.

69. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as revised, by a recorded vote of 84 to 5, with 46 abstentions (for the text see para. 79 below, draft resolution XII). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Chile, Indonesia, Lebanon, Paraguay, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Yemen, Zaire.

70. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Costa Rica, the Federal Republic of Germany, Trinidad and Tobago, Peru, Japan, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Canada.

Draft decision proposed by the Chairman

71. At its 46th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in drug abuse control (A/41/713) and the note by the Secretary-General on strategy and policies for drug control (A/41/637 and Corr.1) (see para. 80 below, draft decision I).

Draft decision A/C.3/41/L.83

72. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Zaire introduced a draft decision (A/C.3/41/L.83) entitled "Submission of the reports of special rapporteurs and special representatives of the Commission on Human Rights and of reports of subsidiary organs of the Commission", sponsored by Argentina, Belgium, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, France, Gabon, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Mexico, New Zealand, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela and Zaire, subsequently joined by Canada and Samoa.

73. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of the sponsors, revised the draft decision by replacing the words "resolution 38/32 F" by the words "resolution 38/32 E".

74. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 80 below, draft decision II).

75. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of Australia and the United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.91

76. At the 57th meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/41/L.91) entitled "Promotion of the universal recognition of, and respect for, the rights of peoples, their equality and dignity", sponsored by Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Considering* the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms with a view to the creation of the conditions of stability and well-being that are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

"*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[34] which stresses the necessity of promoting the development of friendly relations between nations,

"*Recalling further* that, in accordance with the International Covenants on Human Rights,[35] all peoples have the right to determine freely their political status and to pursue freely their economic, social and cultural development,

"*Welcoming* the entry into force, on 21 October 1986, of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, which, *inter alia*, proclaims that all peoples shall be equal and shall enjoy the same respect and have the same rights,

"*Bearing in mind* that various rights of peoples have been recognized in many of the documents and decisions of the General Assembly, as well as in decisions adopted by other organs of the United Nations and its specialized agencies,

"*Convinced* that violations of the inalienable rights of peoples, intervention in their internal affairs, coercion and constraint of any kind whatsoever, as well as impeding their free and independent development, undermine the foundations of peace and international co-operation and lead to mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"*Guided* by the goal of creating conditions of common existence and co-operation in peace, equality, mutual confidence and understanding for all peoples,

"1. *Stresses* the importance of recognition of, and respect for, the rights of peoples, their equality and dignity, in order to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion;

"2. *Condemns* all encroachments upon the inalienable rights of peoples, in particular the policy of *apartheid*, all forms of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign domination and occupation, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, as well as the refusal to recognize the fundamental rights of all peoples to self-determination and of every nation to exercise full sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources;

"3. *Expresses its conviction* that violations of inalienable rights of peoples inevitably led to mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and constitute obstacles to the maintenance of peace and to international co-operation;

"4. *Reaffirms* 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 and constraint of any kind whatsoever;

"5. *Stresses* the necessity of developing further the equal international co-operation in promoting universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and the rights of peoples, and of strengthening the legal basis of such co-operation;

"6. *Reaffirms its conviction* that international co-operation in the field of human rights should be based on a profound understanding of the variety of problems existing in different societies and on the full respect for their economic, social and cultural realities;

"7. *Emphasizes* in this connection the importance of a greater flow of objective information needed for mutual acquaintance of peoples with the life of each other in order to strengthen among them the spirit of confidence, mutual understanding and respect;

"8. *Considers* it essential to attain throughout the world a more profound understanding of the necessity of universal recognition of, and respect for, the rights of peoples;

"9. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to study the question of promoting the universal recognition

of, and respect for, the rights of peoples, their equality and dignity;

"10. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-second session under the agenda item entitled 'Report of the Economic and Social Council'."

77. At the 61st meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, on behalf of the sponsors, proposed that consideration of the draft resolution be deferred until the forty-second session of the General Assembly.

78. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the proposal without a vote (see para. 80 below, draft decision III).

Recommendations of the Third Committee

79. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to XII below:

Draft resolution I

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Considering that the year 1988 will mark the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[34] which, conceived as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations and having provided the basis for the development of the International Covenants on Human Rights,[35] has been and rightly continues to be a fundamental source of inspiration for national and international efforts for the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling in this respect its resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948, by which it officially proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and its resolution 36/169 of 16 December 1981, concerning the observance of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as its resolution 38/57 of 9 December 1983, relating to the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration,

Convinced of the continuing need to promote the universal observance and enjoyment of human rights, which contribute to peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

1. *Decides* to celebrate in 1988 the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

2. *Invites* Member States, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures, such as those set forth in the annex to the present resolution, and to support appropriate activities aimed at encouraging the promotion of the universal observance and enjoyment of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider including in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 appropriate activities, such as those indicated in the annex to the present resolution, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration;

4. *Requests* the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to disseminate appropriate public information, broadcasting and audio-visual material designed to draw attention to, and emphasize the importance of, the Declaration and the role played and the work done by the United Nations to ensure the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Postal Administration to issue commemorative postage stamps on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled "Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights";

7. *Further decides* to devote one plenary meeting during its forty-third session to the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration, which falls on 10 December 1988, and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the programme of that meeting.

ANNEX

Recommended measures for the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. The following measures are recommended for possible action at the national level:

(*a*) Formal proclamation of 10 December 1988 as Human Rights Day;

(*b*) Issuance of special messages on 10 December 1988 by heads of State or Government or other prominent civil personalities,

(*c*) Special meetings of parliamentary and other public and private institutions on Human Rights Day;

(*d*) Special consideration by States which have not yet ratified or acceded to the international instruments of the United Nations in the field of human rights to become parties to those instruments;

(*e*) Establishment or strengthening of national or local institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and encouragement of teaching programmes on human rights at various educational levels;

(*f*) Dissemination of the text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in national languages, including the languages of minorities,

(*g*) Issuance during 1988 of human rights postage stamps, first-day covers and special cancellations,

(*h*) Participation by non-governmental organizations in the celebration of the anniversary, and the organization of activities by such organizations;

(*i*) Organization of activities within the framework and in support of current decades and international years being prepared on human rights issues

2. It is recommended that the following measures, among others, should be taken by the Secretary-General at the United Nations level:

(*a*) Issuance by 10 December 1988 of updated versions in all official languages of the United Nations of the publication entitled *Human Rights. A Compilation of International Instruments*;[60]

(*b*) Issuance by 10 December 1988 of updated versions in all official languages of the United Nations of the publication entitled *United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights*;[61]

(*c*) Organization of commemorative events, as in past practice, at United Nations Headquarters and at the United Nations Offices at Geneva and Vienna, as well as at Nairobi and at United Nations information centres, on or around 10 December 1988,

(*d*) Organization in 1988, within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, of an international seminar on the teaching of human rights,

(*e*) Adoption of arrangements for the award of human rights prizes, as envisaged in recommendation C of the annex to General Assembly resolution 2217 A (XXI) of 19 December 1966.

Draft resolution II

MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION AND ENSURE THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming once more the permanent validity of the principles and standards set forth in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in

[60] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.1

[61] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.2.

particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[34] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[35] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[48] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[62]

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organisation 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 an already established body of principles and standards, there is a 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, 36/160 of 16 December 1981, 37/170 of 17 December 1982, 38/86 of 16 December 1983, 39/102 of 14 December 1984 and 40/130 of 13 December 1985, 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 seventh session (A/C.3/41/3), held from 24 September to 3 October 1986, during which the Group continued with the second reading of the draft convention,

Concerned at the fact that, owing to the current financial situation, the Working Group could not meet between sessions of the General Assembly in 1986, immediately after the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council, following the practice established for the Group by the General Assembly itself,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Working Group to the effect that its inter-sessional meeting should not be suspended again, so as to enable it to complete, as soon as possible, the second reading of the remaining articles of the draft convention,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* 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 (*ibid.*) and, in particular, of the progress made by the Working Group on the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention;

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 1987 of the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the report of the Working Group so as to enable the members of the Group to continue the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention during the inter-sessional meeting to be held in the spring of 1987, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting to the General Assembly for consideration during its forty-second session;

4. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to transmit the above-mentioned document to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the 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 forty-second session of the General Assembly, preferably at the beginning of the session, to continue the second reading of the draft international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to do everything possible to ensure adequate secretariat services for the Working Group for the timely fulfilment of its mandate, both at its inter-sessional meeting to be held after the first regular session of 1987 of the Economic and Social Council and during the forty-second session of the General Assembly.

Draft resolution III

IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIAL LIFE

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the Members of the United Nations have undertaken in the Charter of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recalling the principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[34] and in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[30]

Mindful of the need to establish a harmonious balance between scientific, technological and material progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of mankind,

Considering that the improvement of social life must be based on respect for and the promotion of all human rights and particularly on the elimination of all forms of discrimination,

Aware that freedom of expression, worship and association, and the ensuring of equality of rights and opportunities for all the people on an equal footing in respect of employment, health, education, culture, rest and social security, in particular, also contribute to the improvement of social life,

Considering that healthy recreational, cultural and sports activities contribute to the achievement of a proper level of physical and mental health,

Considering also that the improvement of social life must take place in a continuous and uninterrupted manner,

1. *Acknowledges* that the progress achieved is still inadequate and that greater progress is necessary in the world social situation despite the efforts made, and that efforts to this end should be continued;

2. *Confirms* the need to ensure the well-being of everyone and the enjoyment of all the other basic human rights, particularly freedom of expression, worship and association, and the ensuring of equality of rights and opportunities on an equal footing for all the people in respect of employment, health, education, culture, rest and social security;

3. *Reiterates* that it is the right of everyone to enjoy the greatest possible degree of physical and mental health;

[62] Resolution 34/180, annex.

4. *Emphasizes* that participation in cultural, sports and recreational activities and the use of leisure without discrimination of any kind promotes the improvement of social life;

5. *Decides* to resume consideration of the question of the improvement of social life at its forty-second session.

Draft resolution IV

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 39/116 of 14 December 1984, on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian region,

Recognizing that regional arrangements make a major contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights and that non-governmental organizations may have a valuable role to play in this process,

Bearing in mind that intergovernmental arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights have been established in other regions,

Noting with appreciation 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,[63] and the comments on the report of the Seminar received from the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and from States members of the Commission,[64]

Welcoming the designation of the Social Development Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific as a regional human rights focal point,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/57 of 13 March 1986 (see E/1986/22-E/CN.4/1986/65, chap. II, sect. A),

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General (A/41/180-E/1986/20);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist and encourage the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to pursue the establishment of a depository centre for United Nations human rights materials within the Commission at Bangkok, the function of which would include the collection, processing and dissemination of such materials in the Asian and Pacific region;

3. *Renews its invitation* to States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific that have not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General as soon as possible their comments on the report of the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region and, in particular, to address themselves to the conclusions and recommendations in the report concerning the development of regional arrangements in Asia and the Pacific;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to finalize as expeditiously as possible preparations for a training course, to be held in the Asian and Pacific region, on the teaching of human rights;

5. *Takes note* of the efforts of United Nations development agencies in the Asian and Pacific region to promote the human rights dimension more actively and systematically in their development activities and invites them to pursue those efforts;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a further report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, incorporating information on progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-third session.

Draft resolution V

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROMOTION AND 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, 36/154 of 16 December 1981, 37/171 and 37/172 of 17 December 1982, 38/97 of 16 December 1983 and 39/115 and 39/116 of 14 December 1984 concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling that, in its resolution 39/115, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of that resolution,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/26 of 11 March 1985[31] and 1986/52 of 13 March 1986 (see E/1986/22-E/CN.4/1986/65, chap. II, sect. A) concerning advisory services in the field of human rights,

Taking note also of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/48 of 14 March 1985[31] and 1986/57 of 13 March 1986 (see E/1986/22-E/CN.4/1986/65, chap. II, sect. A) concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian-Pacific region,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/41/274) as well as the addendum thereto on the state of signatures and ratifications of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the American Convention on Human Rights and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and Protocols thereto, or accessions to those instruments (A/41/274/Add.1),

Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved in the promotion and protection of human rights at the regional level and, in particular, the recent entry into force, on 21 October 1986, of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,

Reaffirming that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights may make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field among the regions, within the United Nations system, may be improved,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Notes with interest* that contacts, of various kinds, between representatives of regional bodies and United Nations bodies entrusted with the promotion of human rights,

[63] A/37/422, annex

[64] See A/39/174-E/1984/38 and Add.1 and E/CN.4/1986/19.

with a view to exchanging information and experience in this field, have become a regular practice and have been further strengthened through advisory services and technical assistance activities;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to consider the possibility of encouraging these developments;

4. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/52 that Governments in need of technical assistance in the field of human rights should be encouraged:

(*a*) To make use of the possibility offered by the United Nations of organizing, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, information and/or training courses at the national level for appropriate government personnel on the application of international human rights standards and the experience of relevant international organs;

(*b*) To avail themselves of the advisory services of experts in the field of human rights, for example for drafting basic legal texts in conformity with international conventions on human rights;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting, at their request, countries of the different regions under the programme of advisory services and to make, where necessary, the relevant recommendations;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to consider this question further at its forty-third session.

Draft resolution VI

STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the purposes of the United Nations include the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Desirous of achieving further progress in international co-operation in the field of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that such international co-operation should be based on the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[34] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[35] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[35] and other relevant international instruments,

Deeply convinced that such co-operation should be based on a profound understanding of the economic, social and cultural realities and the variety of problems existing in different societies,

Emphasizing the necessity for the international community to continue its efforts to take practical measures to prevent mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms affected by situations that jeopardize international peace and security, such as *apartheid*, all forms of racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign occupation and domination, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, as well as the refusal to recognize the fundamental rights of peoples to self-determination,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international co-operation in this field, on the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international instruments and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with this international legal framework;

2. *Considers* that such co-operation should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights, to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

3. *Emphasizes* that co-operation in the field of human rights should be guided by justice and equality, with due respect for the dignity of all people without any discrimination;

4. *Notes* the important place that the promotion and protection of human rights has secured on the international agenda and in relations between States;

5. *Invites* all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on means and methods of strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights;

6. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council".

Draft resolution VII

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 its previous resolutions on the subject, including resolution 40/140 of 13 December 1985, in which it decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala at its forty-first session,

Taking note of the previous resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights on the subject, in particular resolution 1986/62 of 13 March 1986 (see E/1986/22-E/CN.4/1986/65, chap. II, sect. A),

1. *Welcomes* the process of democratization and return to constitutionality, which are fundamental steps towards complete and effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourages the Government of Guatemala to continue to take measures for the effective implementation of the Constitution and other laws aimed at safeguarding these rights and freedoms;

2. *Requests* the Government of Guatemala to continue co-operating with the Commission on Human Rights by providing it with information about the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular in regard to the application of the new legal order for the protection of these rights and freedoms;

3. *Recommends* that the Commission on Human Rights should continue to consider the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala, in accordance with Commission resolution 1986/62, and decides to continue its consideration of developments in that situation at its forty-second session.

Draft resolution VIII

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN EL SALVADOR

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[34] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[35] and the humanitarian rules laid down in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[54] and Additional Protocols I and II thereto, of 1977,[57]

Reaffirming that the Governments of all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the relevant international instruments,

Reaffirming also the essential task of the United Nations to ensure the observance, promotion and strengthening of human rights among Member States,

Recalling that, in its resolutions 35/192 of 15 December 1980, 36/155 of 16 December 1981, 37/185 of 17 December 1982, 38/101 of 16 December 1983, 39/119 of 14 December 1984 and 40/139 of 13 December 1985, it expressed its deep concern at the situation of human rights in El Salvador,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 32 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,[42] in which the Commission decided to appoint a special representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, 1982/28 of 11 March 1982,[43] 1983/29 of 8 March 1983,[44] 1984/52 of 14 March 1984[45] and 1985/35 of 13 March 1985,[31] as well as Commission resolution 1986/39 of 12 March 1986 (see E/1986/22-E/CN.4/1986/65, chap. II, sect. A), whereby it extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session and to the Commission at its forty-third session,

Noting with satisfaction that the Special Representative points out in his report (A/41/710, annex) that the question of human rights continues to be an important element of the current policy of the Government of El Salvador which, within the process of democratic normalization, is achieving increasingly significant and commendable results,

Expressing regret, however, that the armed conflict is persisting in El Salvador and that economic, political and social rights continue to be seriously jeopardized, and noting also that the attacks against civilians not participating in combat and against the economic infrastructure continue to be a matter of great concern,

Considering that there is an armed conflict of a non-international character in El Salvador in which the Government of that country and the insurgent forces are under an obligation to apply the minimum standards of protection of human rights and humanitarian treatment provided for in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and in Additional Protocol II thereto, of 1977,

Bearing in mind also the praiseworthy humanitarian work carried out in El Salvador by the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Considering also, as indicated by the Special Representative, that despite the laudable and serious governmental plans and projects for the reform of the administration of justice, the capacity of the judicial system in that country continues to be patently unsatisfactory,

Taking note of the report prepared by the Special Representative (*ibid.*), as requested by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/39,

Concerned about the continuing situation in which a considerable number of Salvadorian citizens are obliged to leave their homes and become displaced persons or refugees,

Recognizing that dialogue is the best way to achieve national reconciliation, and with the understanding that broad sectors of the country favour a comprehensive political negotiating process for a solution which would help to improve the situation of human rights and put an end to the suffering of the Salvadorian people,

Aware that the negotiated political solution to the Salvadorian conflict can be cut short if external forces do not support the resumption of the dialogue but, instead, seek in different ways to spur the prolongation or intensification of the war, with ensuing grave effects on the situation of human rights,

1. *Commends* the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights for his report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador;

2. *Takes into account with interest and emphasizes* that it is important that the Special Representative indicated in his report that the question of human rights is an important part of the policy of the Government of El Salvador, which is achieving increasingly significant and commendable results;

3. *Expresses, nevertheless, its deep concern* at the fact that serious and numerous violations of human rights continue to take place in El Salvador owing, *inter alia,* to non-fulfilment of the humanitarian rules of war, and therefore requests the Government of El Salvador and the insurgent forces to adopt measures conducive to the humanization of the conflict by observing scrupulously the Geneva Conventions of 1949[54] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977;[57]

4. *Recommends* that the Special Representative continue to observe and inform the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights of the extent to which the contending parties are respecting those rules, particularly as regards humanitarian treatment and respect for the civilian population, prisoners of war, those wounded in combat, health personnel and military hospitals of either party;

5. *Reaffirms once again* the right of the Salvadorian people freely to determine their political, economic and social system without interference from outside, through a genuine democratic process, in which all sectors of the population enjoy the guarantees necessary to enable them to participate freely and effectively;

6. *Requests* all States to refrain from intervening in the internal situation in El Salvador and, instead of helping in any way to prolong and intensify the war, to encourage the

continuation of the dialogue until a just and lasting peace is achieved;

7. *Expresses deep regret* that the dialogue initiated in October 1984[58] between the Government of El Salvador and the opposing forces continues to be interrupted and recommends the early resumption of open and generous talks so that through sincere dialogue they may be able, in accordance with the joint communiqué issued at La Palma,[58] to reach a negotiated comprehensive political settlement which will contribute decisively to an improvement in the situation of human rights, put an end to the armed conflict and contribute to widening and strengthening the democratic system based on the full exercise by all Salvadorians of their civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights;

8. *Reiterates its appeal* to the Government of El Salvador and to the opposing forces to co-operate fully with the humanitarian organizations dedicated to alleviating the suffering of the civilian population, wherever these organizations operate in the country, and to permit the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue to evacuate those wounded and maimed by war to where they can receive needed medical attention;

9. *Requests* all States to collaborate, as much as possible, in the reception of refugees and to support the autonomous organizations dealing with displaced persons within El Salvador, and requests the Government of that country to grant facilities to Salvadorians wishing to return to their homes;

10. *Deplores* the fact that the capacity of the judicial system in El Salvador to investigate, prosecute and punish violations of human rights continues to be patently unsatisfactory and therefore urges the competent authorities to deepen the process of reform of the Salvadorian judicial system, in order to punish speedily and effectively those responsible for the serious human rights violations which have been committed and are still being committed in that country;

11. *Calls upon* the competent authorities in El Salvador to make the national legislation compatible with the provisions contained in the international instruments on human rights binding on the Government of that country;

12. *Recommends* the continuation and broadening of the reforms necessary in El Salvador, including the effective implementation of agrarian reform, in order to contribute to a solution of the economic and social problems which constitute the roots of the internal conflict in that country;

13. *Renews its appeal* to the Government of El Salvador, as well as to other parties concerned, to continue to co-operate with the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights and requests the competent bodies of the United Nations system to provide any advice and assistance which the Government of El Salvador may require to achieve the highest levels in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

14. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-second 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, in the hope that there will be improvement.

Draft resolution IX

QUESTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN AFGHANISTAN

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[34] the International Covenants on Human Rights[35] and the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[54]

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Emphasizing the obligation of all Governments to respect and protect human rights and to fulfil the responsibilities they have assumed under various international instruments,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/55 of 15 March 1984,[45] in which the Commission expressed its concern and anxiety at the continuing presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council requested the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/38 of 13 March 1985,[31] in which the Commission expressed its profound concern at the grave and massive human rights violations in Afghanistan and urged the authorities in that country to put a stop to those violations, in particular the military repression being conducted against the civilian population of Afghanistan,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council decision 1985/147 of 30 May 1985, by which the Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and to request him to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session and to the Commission at its forty-second session on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, including the human and material losses resulting from the bombardments of the civilian population,

Recalling resolution 1985/35 of 30 August 1985 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[65] in which the Sub-Commission requested the Commission on Human Rights to ask the Special Rapporteur to look into, in particular, the fate of women and children as a consequence of the conflict in Afghanistan,

Recalling also its resolution 40/137 of 13 December 1985, in which it expressed its profound concern that disregard for human rights in Afghanistan was more widespread and that the conflict continued to engender human rights violations on a large scale, endangering, as a result, not only the lives of individuals but also the existence of whole groups of persons and tribes,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/40 of 12 March 1986 (see E/1986/22-E/CN.4/1986/65, chap. II, sect. A) and Economic and Social Council decision 1986/136 of 23 May 1986, by which the Council approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur,

[65] See E/CN.4/1986/5-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1985/57, chap. XX, sect. A.

Having carefully examined the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (A/41/778, annex) which reveals continuing grave and massive violations of fundamental human rights in that country,

Recognizing that a situation of armed conflict continues to exist in Afghanistan, leaving large numbers of victims without protection or assistance,

Deploring the continuing refusal of the Afghan authorities to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur,

1. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur for his report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan;

2. *Expresses once again its deep concern* that the Afghan authorities, with heavy support from foreign troops, are acting with great severity against their opponents and suspected opponents without any respect for the international human rights obligations which they have assumed;

3. *Expresses its grave concern* at the methods of warfare used, which are contrary to international humanitarian standards and the relevant instruments to which the States concerned are parties;

4. *Also expresses its grave concern,* in particular, at the severe consequences for the civilian population of indiscriminate bombardments and military operations primarily targeted on villages and the agricultural structure;

5. *Shares the conviction* of the Special Rapporteur that the prolongation of the conflict increases the seriousness of the gross and systematic violations of human rights already existing in the country;

6. *Expresses once again its profound distress and alarm,* in particular, at the widespread violations of the right to life, liberty and security of person, including the commonplace practice of torture and summary executions of the opponents of the régime, as well as at continuing evidence of a policy of religious intolerance;

7. *Expresses its deep concern* about the number of persons detained for seeking to exercise their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and their detention under conditions contrary to internationally recognized standards;

8. *Notes with great concern* that the educational system does not appear to respect the liberty of parents to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions;

9. *Notes with great concern* that such widespread violations of human rights, that have already caused millions of people to flee their homes and country, are still giving rise to large flows of refugees and displaced persons;

10. *Calls once again upon* the parties to the conflict to apply fully the principles and rules of international humanitarian law and to admit international humanitarian organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross, and to facilitate their operations for the alleviation of the suffering of the people of Afghanistan;

11. *Urges* the authorities in Afghanistan to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur, in particular by allowing him to visit Afghanistan;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

13. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-second session, the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan in order to examine this question anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

Draft resolution X
SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[34] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[35]

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1982/27 of 11 March 1982[43] and 1983/34 of 8 March 1983,[44]

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/54 of 14 March 1984,[45] in which the Commission expressed deep concern at the continuing serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Islamic Republic of Iran and requested its Chairman to appoint a special representative to make a thorough study of the situation of human rights in that country,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/39 of 13 March 1985,[31]

Taking note, in particular, of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/41 of 12 March 1986 (see E/1986/22-E/CN.4/1986/65, chap. II, sect. A) by which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of its Special Representative for one year and requested him to present an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, and a final report to the Commission at its forty-third session,

Mindful of resolution 1985/17 of 29 August 1985 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[65] in which the Sub-Commission expressed its alarm at the continuing reports of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Islamic Republic of Iran,

Regretting that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has still not extended its full co-operation to the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Representative, in particular by not allowing the Special Representative to visit the country,

Taking into account the transmission by the Special Representative to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran of a list of alleged violations of the right to life and certain other rights, such as those affecting the medical profession, which allegedly occurred during the period October 1985 to September 1986,

1. *Takes note* of the interim report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran and of the general observations contained therein (A/41/787, annex);

2. *Expresses its deep concern* about the specific and detailed allegations of violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran and, in particular, those related to the right to life, such as summary and arbitrary executions,

the right to freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the right to liberty and security of person and to freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, the right to a fair trial, the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion and to freedom of expression and the right of religious minorities to profess and practise their own religion;

3. *Urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[35] to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in that Covenant;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to study carefully the final report of the Special Representative, as well as other information pertaining to the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to consider further steps for securing effective respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in that country;

5. *Urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to extend its full co-operation to the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights, and, in particular, to permit him to visit that country;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative;

7. *Decides* to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, during its forty-second session 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 XI

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 succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Aware of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Deeply alarmed at the existence of groups and organizations which still propagate totalitarian ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ones, which violate human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights to self-determination, to life, liberty and security of person and to freedom from discrimination, and which thereby constitute a threat to the purposes and principles laid down in the Charter,

Expressing its concern that the proponents of Fascist, neo-Fascist and other totalitarian ideologies have, in a number of countries, intensified their activities and are increasingly co-ordinating them on an international scale,

Deeply concerned that in the contemporary world there continue to exist racist, colonialist and other forms of totalitarian ideologies, régimes and practices which entail contempt for the individual or denial of the intrinsic dignity and equality of all human beings and of equality of opportunity in civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres,

Reaffirming that all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial, ethnic or other exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror or systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences, are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter, may jeopardize world peace and constitute obstacles to friendly relations between States and to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Mindful of the principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity, set forth in General Assembly resolution 3074 (XXVIII) of 3 December 1973,

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, 36/162 of 16 December 1981, 37/179 of 17 December 1982, 38/99 of 16 December 1983, 39/114 of 14 December 1984 and 40/148 of 13 December 1985,

1. *Again condemns* all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ideologies, based on racial, ethnic or other exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred and terror, which deprive people of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and of equality of opportunity, and expresses its determination to combat those ideologies and practices;

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[34] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[35] to prohibit or otherwise deter activities of groups or organizations or whoever is practising those ideologies;

3. *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;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in accordance with the basic principles of international law, to refrain from practices aimed at the violation of basic human rights;

5. *Appeals* to States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,[56] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[48] the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity[66] and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;[67]

6. *Invites* all States and international organizations to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and information on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session 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.

Draft resolution XII

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 and determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Noting the obligation of the Government of Chile to respect and protect human rights in accordance with the international instruments to which Chile is a party,

Bearing in mind that the concern of the international community at the situation of human rights in Chile was expressed by the General Assembly in a number of resolutions, particularly resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 on disappeared persons and resolution 40/145 of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly invited the Commission on Human Rights to adopt the most appropriate measures for the effective restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country, including the extension of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur,

Considering that the Special Rapporteur proposes to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session a final report on the situation of human rights in Chile,

Recalling the pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, particularly resolution 1986/63 of 14 March 1986 (see E/1986/22-E/CN.4/1986/65, chap. II, sect. A), in which the Commission decided, *inter alia,* to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and to consider this subject as a matter of high priority, in view of the persistence of serious violations of human rights in Chile,

Deploring once again the fact that the repeated appeals of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and other international organs to re-establish human rights and fundamental freedoms have been ignored by the Chilean authorities,

Considering certain reports prepared by various non-governmental organizations which have made public the serious violations of human rights in Chile,

Noting that certain measures, such as the re-introduction of the labour tribunals and the establishment of the Advisory Commission on Human Rights of the Ministry of the Interior, are insufficient owing to the restrictions imposed on their competence and that the decision not to banish opponents and expel them from the country does not limit the existing discretional powers,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile (A/41/719, annex), submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/63;

2. *Recognizes,* as a positive fact, that the Government of Chile permitted the Special Rapporteur to visit the country in December 1985, providing him with its co-operation and free access to the facilities for conducting his investigation and expresses its confidence that a further visit will be authorized on the same conditions in the immediate future; at the same time, it regrets that this co-operation of the Government of Chile with the efforts of the United Nations has not led to a substantial improvement in human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Expresses its deep distress* at the absence of institutional machinery which protects the unrestricted exercise of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, a basic condition for the free expression of the people's will;

4. *Expresses its deep concern* at the persistence of serious violations of human rights in Chile, as described in the report of the Special Rapporteur, which refers to such violations as deaths, abductions, temporary disappearances, torture and ill-treatment by the security forces, the climate of insecurity, the maintenance of exile and the discriminatory character of the announced list of citizens authorized to return to the country and the denial of fundamental rights and freedoms through the maintenance of arbitrary executive powers during the prolonged period in which states of emergency have remained in force and the recent re-establishment of the state of siege;

5. *Expresses its concern* at the denial by the Chilean authorities of the exercise of the rights of free expression, assembly and association, through the use of repressive methods and violent responses to social and political demonstrations of opposition, in particular military searches of marginal settlements and university premises and acts of intimidation against religious and lay human rights bodies;

6. *Again expresses its conviction* that a legal and political order based on the expression of the people's will through an electoral process open, on a footing of equality, to all the citizens and on free elections is fundamental for full respect for human rights in Chile as it is in any other country;

7. *Expresses its grave concern* at the ineffectiveness of the governmental authorities in preventing the ill-treatment of individuals by the military, police and security forces and expresses particular concern at the failure of the competent judicial authorities to take the necessary steps to conduct full investigations and prosecute those responsible for the numerous unresolved cases of murder, abduction, disappearances and torture;

8. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the requests from various social and political sectors for the re-establishment of a pluralist democracy;

9. *Emphasizes the need* for the Government of Chile to restore and respect human rights in conformity with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[34] and in compliance with the obligations it has assumed under

[66] Resolution 2391 (XXIII), annex.
[67] Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

various international instruments, so that the principle of legality, democratic institutions and the effective enjoyment and exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms may be restored, and, in particular:

(*a*) To put an end immediately to the state of siege declared in September 1986 and to the arbitrary practice of declaring "constitutional states of emergency" under which serious and continuing violations of human rights are committed in the country;

(*b*) To amend legislation, including the laws permitting the arbitrary use of such states of emergency, so as to bring them into conformity with guarantees of human rights, as defined in international instruments;

(*c*) To put an end immediately to all forms of physical and psychological torture and to respect effectively the right to life and to physical and moral integrity, and to desist, furthermore, from intimidation and persecution, abductions, arbitrary arrests and detention in secret locations;

(*d*) To proceed as a matter of urgency, through judicial and administrative action, to investigate all reports of deaths, torture, abductions and other human rights violations by the military, police and security forces and to punish those found guilty of such violations;

(*e*) To proceed vigorously to end the activities of bands and groups, whether private or connected with security forces, which are responsible for abductions resulting in deaths, intimidation and ill-treatment of persons;

(*f*) To investigate and clarify without further delay the fate of persons arrested for political reasons who have subsequently disappeared;

(*g*) To reorganize the police and security forces so as to help put an end to persistent human rights violations;

(*h*) To ensure the independence of the judiciary and the maximum effectiveness of judicial remedies, particularly *amparo* or *habeas corpus*, to prevent the intimidation of judges, defence lawyers and witnesses, and to re-establish the jurisdiction of the civilian courts delegated to the military courts;

(*i*) To guarantee that anti-terrorist legislation is not used against persons who have not committed terrorist acts; that persons inculpated in acts of violence or terrorism are accorded due process of law and respect for their rights, and that the accusation of terrorism is not adduced as a justification for any abuse of authority, torture and inhumane treatment;

(*j*) To respect the right of nationals to live in and freely enter and leave their country, without arbitrary restrictions or conditions, and to put an end to the practice of forced exile;

(*k*) To restore the full enjoyment and exercise of economic, social and cultural rights, particularly labour rights and the right to freedom of information, and to preserve the socio-cultural identity of ethnic minorities;

(*l*) To respect the activities of organizations and persons related to the protection and promotion of human rights;

10. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to consider, as a matter of high priority, the report of the Special Rapporteur, taking account of the relevant information at its disposal; to take the most appropriate steps for the effective restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile, including extending the mandate of the Special Rapporteur; and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, with a view to examining the human rights situation in Chile.

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80. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to III below:

Draft Decision I

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL AND NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON STRATEGY AND POLICIES FOR DRUG CONTROL

The General Assembly decides to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in drug abuse control (A/41/713) and the note by the Secretary-General on strategy and policies for drug control (A/41/637, Corr.1).

Draft Decision II

SUBMISSION OF THE REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND OF REPORTS OF SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE COMMISSION

The General Assembly decides that the reports of the special rapporteurs and special representatives of the Commission on Human Rights and the reports of the subsidiary organs of the Commission shall be issued in their entirety and shall be available in sufficient quantity in all the official languages of the United Nations, in accordance with the general rule established in rule 56 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and in conformity with the provisions of its resolution 38/32 E of 25 November 1983.

Draft Decision III

PROMOTION OF THE UNIVERSAL RECOGNITION OF, AND RESPECT FOR, THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLES, THEIR EQUALITY AND DIGNITY

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Promotion of the universal recognition of, and respect for, the rights of peoples, their equality and dignity", contained in document A/C.3/41/L.91.

DOCUMENT A/41/948

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*8 December 1986*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-first session, as item 12, the item entitled:

"Report of the Economic and Social Council:

"(*a*) Report of the Council;

"(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General;

"(*c*) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees",

and to allocate to the Fifth Committee, for consideration and report, chapters I, IV (sects. A to C), V (sects. A, C and E), VI (sects. B and C) and VII to IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/41/3).

2. The Committee noted various chapters of the report of the Council in the context of its consideration of other agenda items, notably, item 110 concerning the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 and item 111 concerning programme planning.

3. At its 44th meeting, on 8 December, the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council that had been allocated to the Fifth Committee (see para. 4 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The General Assembly takes note of chapters I, IV (sects. A to C), V (sects. A, C and E), VI (sects. B and C) and VII to IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/41/3).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to XIV submitted by the Third Committee in part II of its report (A/41/874/Add.1, para. 45). Draft resolutions I to V were adopted without a vote. Draft resolution VI was adopted by 150 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.* Draft resolution VII was adopted without a vote. Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 135 votes to 1, with 19 abstentions.* Draft resolutions IX and X were adopted without a vote. Draft resolution XI was adopted by 153 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.* Draft resolutions XII to XIV were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 41/136 to 41/149.[68]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly also took action on draft resolutions I to XII and draft decisions I to III submitted by the Third Committee in part III of its report (A/41/874/Add.2, paras. 79 and 80). Draft resolution I was adopted without a vote. Draft resolution II was adopted by 148 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.* Draft resolutions III to V were adopted without a vote. Draft resolution VI was adopted by 154 votes to none, with 1 abstention.* Draft resolution VII was adopted by 134 votes to none, with 21 abstentions.* Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 110 votes to none, with 40 abstentions.* Draft resolution IX was adopted by 89 votes to 24, with 36 abstentions.* Draft resolution X was adopted by 61 votes to 32, with 42 abstentions.* Draft resolution XI was adopted without a vote. Draft resolution XII was adopted by 94 votes to 5, with 52 abstentions.* Draft decisions I to III were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 41/150 to 41/161 and decisions 41/431 to 41/433.[68]

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, having considered part I of the report of the Second Committee (A/41/930), took note of chapters I, II, III (sects. D to F, H and I), IV, VI, VIII and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council (decision 41/449[68]).

At the same meeting, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to V and draft decisions I to IV submitted by the Second Committee in part II of its report (A/41/930/Add.1, paras. 45 and 46). Draft resolution I was adopted by 125 votes to 10, with 10 abstentions.* Draft resolution II was adopted by 142 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.* Draft resolutions III and IV were adopted without a vote. Draft resolution V was adopted by 117 votes to 16, with 11 abstentions.* Draft decision I was adopted by 146 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.* Draft decisions II to IV were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 41/180 to 41/184 and decisions 41/450 to 41/453.[68]

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to VI and draft decisions I to V submitted by the Second Committee in part III of its report (A/41/930/Add.2, paras. 39 and 40). Draft resolutions I and II were adopted without a vote. Draft resolution III was adopted by 146 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.* Draft resolutions IV to VI were adopted without a vote. Draft decisions I to V were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 41/185 to 41/190 and decisions 41/454 to 41/458.[68]

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/41/948, para. 4). For the final text, see decision 41/461.[68]

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* Recorded vote.

[68] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, II, V (sect. C), VI (sect. D), VIII and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council (decision 41/465[68]).

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1*
A/41/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986	*Ibid., Supplement No. 3*
A/41/8	Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its ninth session (5-16 May 1986)	*Ibid., Supplement No. 8*
A/41/12	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	*Ibid., Supplement No. 12*
A/41/37	Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development	*Ibid., Supplement No. 37*
A/41/118	Letter dated 27 January 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/41/123	Letter dated 29 January 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/41/179-E/1986/18	Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 39/228 on the International Conference on Population: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/180-E/1986/20	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian region. note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/183	Letter dated 25 February 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/41/189-E/1986/54	Letter dated 27 February 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/41/213-E/1986/56	Letter dated 11 March 1986 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/41/264	Situation of refugees in the Sudan: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/274 and Add.1	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/315-E/1986/71	Letter dated 29 April 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/41/317-E/1986/36 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/41/319-E/1986/72 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2	Assistance to the Palestinian people: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/320-E/1986/73 and Add 1	Confidence-building in international economic relations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/326-S/18049	Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	
A/41/329-E/1986/83	Products harmful to health and the environment: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/337-E/1986/87	Letter dated 12 May 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/41/342-E/1986/88	Economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/343-E/1986/91	Letter dated 16 May 1986 from the Secretary-General to the representative of Israel	
A/41/344-E/1986/80	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/346-E/1986/96	Countries stricken by desertification and drought: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/354	Letter dated 21 May 1986 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Tokyo Declaration and a Statement on International Terrorism adopted at the Economic Summit Meeting held at Tokyo from 4 to 6 May 1986	
A/41/382-E/1986/99	Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/398-S/18131	Letter dated 4 June 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, document S/18131
A/41/410-E/1986/97	Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories: note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/415-E/1986/104	Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories: report of the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/461-E/1986/119 and Corr. 1	Letter dated 11 July 1986 from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/41/462-E/1986/121	Letter dated 14 July 1986 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/41/474	Letter dated 7 July 1986 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General	
A/41/494	Letter dated 29 July 1986 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/41/507	Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/514	Assistance to refugees in Somalia: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	
A/41/515	Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	
A/41/516	Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/523	Letter dated 25 July 1986 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General	
A/41/531	Emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/538	Assistance to Nicaragua: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/553	Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	
A/41/572	Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/588 and Corr. 1	Review of information exchange schemes within the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/607	Letter dated 12 September 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration on human rights adopted on 21 July 1986 by the Foreign Ministers of the 12 member States of the European Community	
A/41/609	Letter dated 15 September 1986 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the final documents of the High-level Meeting on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries of the States members of the Group of 77, held at Cairo from 18 to 23 August 1986	
A/41/616	Assistance to Mauritania: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/637 and Corr. 1	Strategy and policies for drug control: note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/654	Letter dated 25 September 1986 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General transmitting the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session and the declarations, decisions and resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization at its twenty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa, from 21 to 26 July and from 28 to 30 July 1986, respectively	
A/41/667	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/710	Situation of human rights in El Salvador: note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/713	International co-operation in drug abuse control: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/719	Protection of human rights in Chile: note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/729	Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	
A/41/771	Letter dated 27 October 1986 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General	
A/41/778	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan: note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/787	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran: note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/813	Situation in southern Lebanon: note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/858-S/18466	Letter dated 19 November 1986 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18466
A/41/926	Letter dated 26 November 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	
A/41/939-S/18495	Letter dated 3 December 1986 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18495
A/41/946	Letter dated 3 December 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance at its forty-second meeting, held at Bucharest from 3 to 5 November 1986	
A/41/976	Letter dated 17 December 1986 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/C.2/41/3	Termination of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and the transfer of its resources and responsibilities: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/41/6	Letter dated 22 October 1986 from the representative of Brazil to the Chairman of the Second Committee	
A/C.2/41/7	Letter dated 22 October 1986 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/41/L.2	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution and amendments thereto	See A/41/930/Add.1, para 21
A/C.2/41/L.3	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 34
A/C.2/41/L.4	Note by the Secretariat transmitting two draft resolutions	See A/41/930/Add 2, paras. 21, 23 and 39, draft resolutions V and VI
A/C.2/41/L.14	Draft decision	See A/41/930/Add.1, paras. 2 and 46, draft decision I
A/C.2/41/L.20	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras 7, 8 and 45, draft resolution I
A/C.2/41/L.21	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 12 and 45, draft resolution II
A/C.2/41/L.24	*Idem*	See A/41/930/Add.2, para. 2
A/C.2/41/L.25	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras 7 and 39, draft resolution II
A/C.2/41/L 26	*Idem*	See A/41/930/Add 1, para. 17
A/C.2/41/L.28	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 22
A/C.2/41/L.28/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 23
A/C.2/41/L.28/Rev.2	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 26 and 45, draft resolution III
A/C 2/41/L.33	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 35
A/C.2/41/L.33/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 36 and 45, draft resolution V
A/C.2/41/L.34	Draft resolution	See A/41/930/Add 2, para. 24
A/C.2/41/L.35	*Idem*	
A/C.2/41/L.42	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 3 and 39, draft resolution I
A/C.2/41/L.48	Draft decision	See A/41/930/Add 1, paras. 18 and 46, draft decision II
A/C.2/41/L.49	Draft resolution	See A/41/930/Add.2, para. 9
A/C.2/41/L.49/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 10
A/C.2/41/L.49/Rev.2	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras 11 and 39, draft resolution III
A/C.2/41/L.50	Draft resolution	See A/41/930/Add 1, paras. 31 and 45, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/41/L.51	Draft decision.	See A/41/930/Add 2, paras. 27 and 40, draft decision II
A/C.2/41/L.56	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 29 and 40, draft decision III
A/C.2/41/L.63	Amendment to document A/C.2/41/L.28/Rev.1	See A/41/930/Add 1, para 24
A/C.2/41/L.64	Draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee	Replaced by A/C.2/41/L.64/Rev.1
A/C.2/41/L.64/Rev.1	*Idem*	See A/41/930/Add.2, paras. 37 and 40, draft decision V
A/C 2/41/L.65	Amendment to document A/C.2/41/L.28/Rev.1	See A/41/930/Add 1, para. 25
A/C.2/41/L.72	Draft resolution	See A/41/930/Add 2, paras. 15, 18 and 39, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/41/L.73	Draft decision	*Ibid.*, paras. 31 and 40, draft decision IV
A/C.3/41/1	Letter dated 20 September 1986 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Third Committee	
A/C.3/41/3	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.3/41/6	Letter dated 24 October 1986 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/41/8	Letter dated 10 November 1986 from the Chairman of the Fifth Committee to the Chairman of the Third Committee	
A/C.3/41/10	Situation of human rights in Chile: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/41/11	Letter dated 18 November 1986 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/41/L.1	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	See A/41/874/Add 1, para 21
A/C 3/41/L.6	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution and amendments thereto	See A/41/874/Add.2, para. 36
A/C.3/41/L.18	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 49

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.3/41/L.18/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*
A/C.3/41/L 33	Draft resolution	See A/41/874/Add.1, paras. 25, 26 and 45, draft resolution VIII
A/C.3/41/L.48	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 1 and 45, draft resolution I
A/C.3/41/L.49	*Idem*	See A/41/874/Add 2, para. 48
A/C.3/41/L.50	*Idem*	See A/41/874/Add.1, paras. 3 and 45, draft resolution II
A/C.3/41/L.52	*Idem*	*Ibid* , paras 6 and 45, draft resolution III
A/C 3/41/L.53	*Idem*	*Ibid* , paras. 9 and 45, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/41/L.54	*Idem*	*Ibid* , paras. 12, 13 and 45, draft resolution V
A/C.3/41/L.55	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 16
A/C.3/41/L.57	*Idem*	See A/41/874/Add.2, para. 41
A/C.3/41/L 57/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid* . paras 41 and 42
A/C 3/41/L.57/Rev.2	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras 41, 42 and 44
A/C.3/41/L.76	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 54 and 79, draft resolution IX
A/C.3/41/L.77	*Idem*	*Ibid* , paras 14, 15 and 79, draft resolution I
A/C 3/41/L.78	Amendments to document A/C 3/41/L.1	See A/41/874/Add.1, para. 22
A/C 3/41/L.79	Draft resolution	See A/41/874/Add.2, paras. 18 and 79, draft resolution II
A/C.3/41/L 80	Draft decision	See A/41/874/Add.1, para. 29
A/C.3/41/L 81	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 33 and 45, draft resolution IX
A/C.3/41/L.82	*Idem*	*Ibid* , paras. 35 and 45, draft resolution X
A/C.3/41/L 83	Draft decision	See A/41/874/Add 2, paras. 72, 73 and 80, draft decision II
A/C.3/41/L.84	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/41/L 79: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/41/L.85	Draft resolution	See A/41/874/Add.1, paras. 37 and 45, draft resolution XI
A/C.3/41/L.86	*Idem*	See A/41/874/Add 2, paras. 58 and 79, draft resolution X
A/C.3/41/L 87	*Idem*	*Ibid* , paras. 63 and 79, draft resolution XI
A/C.3/41/L.88	*Idem*	See A/41/874/Add.1, paras. 39 and 45, draft resolution XII
A/C.3/41/L.89	*Idem*	*Ibid* , paras. 41 and 45, draft resolution XIII
A/C.3/41/L.90	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 43 and 45, draft resolution XIV
A/C.3/41/L.91	*Idem*	See A/41/874/Add 2, para. 76
A/C.3/41/L.92	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 24 to 26 and 79, draft resolution III
A/C 3/41/L 93	*Idem*	*Ibid* , para. 1
A/C.3/41/L.94	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 29 and 79, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/41/L 95	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 31, 32 and 79, draft resolution V
A/C.3/41/L.96	Amendments to document A/C.3/41/L.57	*Ibid* . para. 43
A/C.3/41/L.97	Draft resolution	*Ibid* . para. 6
A/C.3/41/L.97/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*
A/C 3/41/L 98	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para 10
A/C.3/41/L.98/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid*
A/C.3/41/L.99	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 66
A/C.3/41/L 100	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 36
A/C.3/41/L 100/Rev 1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid*
E/1986/22-E/CN 4/1986/65	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-second session (3 February-14 March 1986)	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No 2*

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
E/1986/29 and Corr.1	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the organizational meeting for 1986, the special session on preparations for the fourth programming cycle and the thirty-third session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 9*
E/1986/68	Letter dated 22 April 1986 from the Chairman of the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its twelfth session to the President of the Economic and Social Council	
E/1986/L.30	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a draft plan of action for the world decade for cultural development	
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Third Committee in document A/41/874/Add.2	
A/C.5/41/57 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/940	Report of the Fifth Committee	See sessional fascicle, agenda item 110

United Nations

Agenda item 14

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

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, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 65th and 66th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 14

DOCUMENT A/41/L.32

Canada, Czechoslovakia and Pakistan: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*10 November 1986*]

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1985 (see A/41/517 and Corr.1),

Taking note of the statement of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 11 November 1986,[1] which provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities during 1986,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency to promote further the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[2] and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purposes, as stated in article II of its statute,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in planning for the introduction of nuclear power in accordance with their needs,

Emphasizing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life and health,

Commending the International Atomic Energy Agency for its recent speedy responses and initiatives in the field of nuclear safety, in co-operation with its member States and with other international organizations concerned, and for its timely and expeditious efforts in the conclusion of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency,[3]

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(SPL.I)/RES/1 and GC(SPL.I)/RES/2 adopted on 26 September 1986 by the General Conference of the Agency at its first special session,[3] and resolution GC(XXX)/RES/468 adopted on 3 October 1986 by the General Conference at its thirtieth regular session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Affirms* its confidence in the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to health; in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system;

4. *Welcomes* the signing by a significant number of States of the two Conventions regarding nuclear accidents referred to above and calls upon those States that have not yet done so to become parties to them as soon as possible;

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 65th meeting.

[2] Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

[3] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Final Document, Resolutions and Conventions adopted by the first special session of the General Conference, 24-26 September 1986*, sects. I-IV.

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the forty-first session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/41/L.32. For the final text, see resolution 41/36.[4]

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/111	Letter dated 22 January 1986 from the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/41/330-S/18051 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 9 May 1986 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	
A/41/355	Letter dated 21 May 1986 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement on the implications of the Chernobyl nuclear accident issued at the Economic Summit Meeting held at Tokyo from 4 to 6 May 1986	
A/41/517 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the thirtieth report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	For the report, see International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1985* (Austria, July 1986), GC(XXX)/775 and Corr.1
A/41/634	Letter dated 22 September 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a memorandum issued on behalf of the European Community and its 12 Member States	
A/41/652	Letter dated 26 September 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	

United Nations **Agenda item 15**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 15: Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:*

(*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;

(*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;

(*c*) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 40th and 103rd meetings.

DOCUMENT A/41/246

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item in the agenda of the forty-first session

[*Original: English*]
[*7 May 1987*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. The Registrar of the International Court of Justice, by a telegram dated 11 March 1987, informed the Secretary-General of the death of Judge Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière (France) on 10 March in Paris, and of the occurrence of a vacancy in the Court as a result.

2. Judge de Lacharrière was elected a member of the Court as at 6 February 1982 for a nine-year term that would have expired on 5 February 1991. In accordance with the terms of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the General Assembly and the Security Council will therefore have to elect a member of the Court to serve for the remainder of Judge de Lacharrière's term, namely, until 5 February 1991.

3. Pursuant to Article 14 of the Statute of the Court, the Security Council, at its 2739th meeting, on 27 March 1987, adopted resolution 595 (1987), the text of which is annexed hereto. By that resolution, the Security Council decided that the election to fill the vacancy on the International Court of Justice that has occurred as a result of the death of Judge Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière (France) should take place on 14 September 1987 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

4. It is therefore proposed that the General Assembly include in the agenda of its forty-first session, under item 15, an additional sub-item reading as follows:

"(*c*) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice".

ANNEX

Resolution 595 (1987) adopted by the Security Council at its 2739th meeting on 27 March 1987

The Security Council,

Noting with regret the death of Judge Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière on 10 March 1987,

Noting further that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of the deceased judge has thus occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,

Noting that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the election to fill this vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,

Decides that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 14 September 1987 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

DOCUMENT A/41/1002-S/19062

List of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*20 August 1987*]

1. By a communication dated 1 April 1987, addressed on behalf of the Secretary-General to the States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, attention was drawn to the vacancy in the International Court of Justice caused by the death, on 10 March 1987, of Judge Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière (France). Pursuant to Article 5,

paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court, national groups of States parties to the Statute of the Court were invited to undertake the nominations of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court and to submit such nomination to the Secretary-General no later than 10 July 1987.

2. In accordance with Article 7 of the Statute of the Court, the Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly and to the Security Council the name of the candidate thus nominated (see annex).

3. The composition of the Court and the voting procedure to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council are given in a memorandum by the Secretary-General issued as document A/41/1000-S/19018. The curriculum vitae of the candidate appears in document A/41/1003-S/19063.

ANNEX

List of candidates nominated by national groups

Name and nationality of candidate	*Nominated by the national group of*
GUILLAUME, Gilbert (France)	Algeria
	Argentina
	Belgium
	Colombia
	Comoros
	Denmark
	Dominican Republic
	El Salvador
	France
	Germany, Federal Republic of
	Greece
	Honduras
	India
	Iraq
	Italy
	Liechtenstein
	Luxembourg
	Nigeria
	Senegal
	Spain
	Sweden
	Switzerland
	Thailand
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	United States of America

DOCUMENT A/41/1005-S/19123

List of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*10 September 1987*]

1. By a communication dated 1 April 1987, addressed on behalf of the Secretary-General to the States Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, attention was drawn to the vacancy in the International Court of Justice caused by the death, on 10 March 1987, of Judge Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière (France). Pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court, national groups of States parties to the Statute of the Court were invited to undertake the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court and to submit such nomination to the Secretary-General no later than 10 July 1987. The nominations thus received appear in document A/41/1002-S/19062, dated 20 August 1987.

2. The Secretary-General received the following nominations by national groups after 10 July 1987:

Name and nationality of candidate	*Nominated by the national group of*
GUILLAUME, Gilbert (France)	Bolivia
	Brazil
	Jordan
	Madagascar
	Nicaragua
	Peru
	Uruguay

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 16 October 1986, the General Assembly elected Argentina, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, and Zambia non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987 (see decision 41/306[1]).

At the same meeting, the General Assembly elected Belize, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Norway, Oman, Poland, Rwanda, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Zaire members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987 (see decision 41/307[1]).

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 14 September 1987, the General Assembly, and at its 2752nd meeting, on the same date, the Security Council, voting independently, elected Mr. Gilbert Guillaume (France) a member of the International Court of Justice for a term beginning on 14 September 1987 and ending on 5 February 1991 (see decision 41/321[1]).

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53* and addendum

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/1000-S/19018	Memorandum by the Secretary-General	
A/41/1003-S/19063	Curriculum vitae of the candidate nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 16

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 16: Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations*

DOCUMENT A/41/696

Letter dated 10 October 1986 from the President of the Security Council to the President of the General Assembly

[*Original: English*]
[*10 October 1986*]

I have the honour to inform you that the Security Council, at its 2714th meeting, held in private on 10 October 1986, unanimously adopted resolution 589 (1986) concerning the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The resolution reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Having considered* the question of the recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly that Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar be appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations for a second term of office from 1 January 1987 to 31 December 1991."

(*Signed*) Mohammad Hussain AL-SHAALI
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/41/L.1

Australia, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Denmark, France, Ghana, Madagascar, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*10 October 1986*]

The General Assembly,

Acting in accordance with the recommendation contained in Security Council resolution 589 (1986) of 10 October 1986 (see A/41/696),

Expressing its appreciation for the effective and dedicated service rendered to the United Nations by Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar during his first term of office,

Appoints Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar Secretary-General of the United Nations for a second term of office beginning on 1 January 1987 and ending on 31 December 1991.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 10 October 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/41/L.1. For the final text, see resolution 41/1.[1]

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 33rd meeting

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53*.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 17

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 17: Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs:*

(*a*) Election of nineteen members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

(*b*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;

(*c*) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

(*d*) Election of the members of the International Law Commission.

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 71st and 98th meetings.

DOCUMENTS A/41/762 AND ADD. 1 AND 2

Election of the members of the International Law Commission: list of candidates: note by the Secretary-General

DOCUMENT A/41/762

[*Original: English*]
[*24 October 1986*]

1. Article 3 of the statute of the International Law Commission provides that the members of the Commission shall be elected by the General Assembly from a list of candidates nominated by the Governments of States Members of the United Nations.

2. Article 7 of the statute states that the Secretary-General shall prepare the list referred to in article 3, comprising in alphabetical order the names of all the candidates duly nominated, and shall submit this list to the General Assembly for the purposes of the election.

3. The Secretary-General accordingly has the honour to submit to the General Assembly the following list of candidates nominated by the Governments of States Members of the United Nations for election to the International Law Commission:

AJIBOLA, Bola Adesumbo (Nigeria)
AL BAHARNA, Hussain M. (Bahrain)
AL-KHASAWNEH, Awn S. (Jordan)
AL-QAYSI, Riyadh Mahmoud Sami (Iraq)
ARANGIO-RUIZ, Gaetano (Italy)
ARGUELLO GOMEZ, Carlos (Nicaragua)
BALANDA, Mikuin Leliel (Zaire)
BARBOZA, Julio (Argentina)
BARSEGOV, Yuri G (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
BEESLEY, J. Alan (Canada)
BEN ACHOUR, Yadh (Tunisia)
BENNOUNA LOURIDI, Mohamed (Morocco)
CALERO RODRIGUES, Carlos (Brazil)
DIAZ-GONZÁLEZ, Leonardo (Venezuela)
EFTEKHAR JAHROMI, Goudarz (Islamic Republic of Iran)
EIRÍKSSON, Gudmundur (Iceland)
EL RASHEED MOHAMED AHMED, Khalafalla (Sudan)
FELICIANO, Florentino P. (Philippines)
FRANCIS, Laurel B. (Jamaica)
GARCIA BAUER, Carlos (Guatemala)
GHALI, Boutros Boutros (Egypt)
GRAEFRATH, Bernhard (German Democratic Republic)
GÜNEY, Mehmet (Turkey)
HAYES, Francis Mahon (Ireland)
ILLUECA, Jorge E. (Panama)
JACOVIDES, Andreas J. (Cyprus)
JALLOW, Hassan B. (Gambia)
KANE, Boubacar (Mauritania)
KOROMA, Abdul G (Sierra Leone)
LACLETA MUÑOZ, José Manuel (Spain)
LARREA-HOLGUIN, Juan (Ecuador)
MAHIOU, Ahmed (Algeria)
MALEK, Chafic (Lebanon)
MARTINEZ-MORENO, Alfredo (El Salvador)
MCCAFFREY, Stephen C. (United States of America)
MUNIM, F. K. M. A. (Bangladesh)
NJENGA, Frank X. (Kenya)
OGISO, Motoo (Japan)
OSMAN, Abdillahi Said (Somalia)
PAWLAK, Stanislaw M. (Poland)
PEMMARAJU, S. Rao (India)
PIRZADA, Syed Sharifuddin (Pakistan)
RAZAFINDRALAMBO, Edilbert (Madagascar)
REUTER, Paul (France)
RIPHAGEN, Willem (Netherlands)
ROUCOUNAS, Emmanuel J. (Greece)
SEPÚLVEDA GUTIÉRREZ, César (Mexico)
SHI, Jiuyong (China)
SINCLAIR, Sir Ian (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
SOLARI TUDELA, Luis (Peru)
THIAM, Doudou (Senegal)
TOMUSCHAT, Christian (Federal Republic of Germany)
YANKOV, Alexander (Bulgaria)

4. The statements of qualifications of the candidates are to be found in documents A/41/440 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

DOCUMENT A/41/762/ADD.1

[Original: English]
[31 October 1986]

1. The Secretary-General has received a note verbale dated 27 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations stating, with reference to the elections to the International Law Commission, that the Government of Bangladesh has decided to withdraw the candidature of Mr. F. K. M. A. Munim (Bangladesh).

2. Accordingly, the name of Mr. F. K. M. A. Munim (Bangladesh) should now be deleted from the list of candidates nominated by the Governments of States Members of the United Nations for election to the International Law Commission, set out in paragraph 3 of document A/41/762.

DOCUMENT A/41/762/ADD.2

[Original: English]
[7 November 1986]

1. The Secretary-General has received a note verbale dated 4 November 1986 from the Permanent Mission of Mauritania to the United Nations informing him, with reference to the elections to the International Law Commission, of the withdrawal of the candidature of Mr. Boubacar Kane (Mauritania).

2. Accordingly, the name of Mr. Boubacar Kane (Mauritania) should now be deleted from the list of candidates nominated by the Governments of States Members of the United Nations for election to the International Law Commission, set out in paragraph 3 of document A/41/762.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 14 November 1986, the General Assembly, in accordance with its resolution 174 (II) of 21 November 1947 and the provisions of the statute of the International Law Commission annexed to that resolution, as amended by Assembly resolutions 1103 (XI) of 18 December 1956, 1647 (XVI) of 6 November 1961 and 36/39 of 18 November 1981, elected the following 34 persons members of the Commission for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987 (see decision 41/308[1]):

Mr. Bola Adesumbo AJIBOLA (Nigeria)
Mr Hussain M AL-BAHARNA (Bahrain)
Mr. Awn S. AL-KHASAWNEH (Jordan)
Mr. Riyadh Mahmoud Sami AL-QAYSI (Iraq)
Mr. Gaetano ARANGIO-RUIZ (Italy)
Mr. Julio BARBOZA (Argentina)
Mr. Yuri G. BARSEGOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr J. Alan BEESLEY (Canada)
Mr. Mohamed BENNOUNA LOURIDI (Morocco)
Mr. Carlos CALERO RODRÍGUES (Brazil)
Mr. Leonardo DÍAZ-GONZÁLEZ (Venezuela)
Mr. Gudmundur EIRÍKSSON (Iceland)
Mr. Laurel B. FRANCIS (Jamaica)
Mr. Boutros Boutros GHALI (Egypt)
Mr Bernhard GRAEFRATH (German Democratic Republic)
Mr. Francis Mahon HAYES (Ireland)
Mr. Jorge E. ILLUECA (Panama)
Mr Andreas J. JACOVIDES (Cyprus)
Mr. Abdul G. KOROMA (Sierra Leone)
Mr. Ahmed MAHIOU (Algeria)
Mr. Stephen MCCAFFREY (United States of America)
Mr Frank X. NJENGA (Kenya)
Mr. Motoo OGISO (Japan)
Mr. Stanislaw M. PAWLAK (Poland)
Mr. S. Rao PEMMARAJU (India)
Mr. Edilbert RAZAFINDRALAMBO (Madagascar)
Mr. Paul REUTER (France)
Mr. Emmanuel J ROUCOUNAS (Greece)
Mr. César SEPÚLVEDA GUTIÉRREZ (Mexico)
Mr. SHI Jiuyong (China)
Mr. Luis SOLARI TUDELA (Peru)
Mr. Doudou THIAM (Senegal)
Mr. Christian TOMUSCHAT (Federal Republic of Germany)
Mr. Alexander YANKOV (Bulgaria)

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, in accordance with section I, paragraph 1, of its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, elected Brazil, Burundi, the Dominican Republic, Gabon, Germany, Federal Re-

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

public of, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Mauritania, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Venezuela and Zaire members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987 (see decision 41/310[1]).

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1986/150 of 22 May 1986, elected, in accordance with paragraph 8 of its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, Argentina, Burundi, Colombia, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sweden and Tunisia members of the World Food Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987 (see decision 41/311[1]).

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1986/150 of 22 May 1986, elected, in accordance with paragraph 7 of the annex to Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Indonesia, Japan and Tunisia members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987 (see decision 41/312[1]).

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/439 and Add 1-3	Election of the members of the International Law Commission: list of candidates: note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/440 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1	_____ . statements of qualifications of candidates: note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/449	Election of twelve members of the World Food Council: note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/450	Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: note by the Secretary-General	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 18

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 18: Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:*

- **(*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;**
- **(*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;**
- **(*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;**
- **(*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;**
- **(*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;**
- **(*f*) International Civil Service Commission:**
  - **(i) Appointment of members of the Commission;**
  - **(ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission;**
- **(*g*) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;**
- **(*h*) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;**
- **(*i*) Appointment of one alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee**

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* At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-first session, as item 18, the question relating to appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments. At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate sub-items (*a*) to (*f*) to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report and also decided that sub-items (*g*) and (*h*) would be considered directly in plenary meeting. At its 76th plenary meeting, on 19 November 1986, the Assembly decided to include in item 18 an additional sub-item, (*i*), and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Fifth Committee*, 3rd, 31st and 41st meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 14th and 101st meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 17.

DOCUMENT A/41/245

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item in item 18 of the agenda of the forty-first session

[*Original: English*]
[*14 November 1986*]

1. Agenda item 18 of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, concerning appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments, does not include a sub-item relating to the appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee since no term of office is to expire at the end of 1986.

2. However, one alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee has resigned. The General Assembly will therefore have to appoint an alternate member of that Committee.

3. The Secretary-General accordingly suggests that the General Assembly should include in the agenda of its forty-first session an additional sub-item, (*i*), of item 18 to read as follows:

"(*i*) Appointment of one alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee".

4. The Secretary-General also suggests that the General Assembly should, in accordance with established practice, allocate the additional sub-item to the Fifth Committee. (See asterisk footnote above.)

DOCUMENTS A/41/650 AND ADD.1

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 18 (*a*)

DOCUMENT A/41/650
PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*26 September 1986*]

1. At its 3rd meeting, on 26 September 1986, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/101/Add.1) concerning a vacancy that had arisen in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as a result of the resignation of Mr. Traian Chebeleu.

2. The Secretary-General indicated in his note that Mr. Ion Goriţă (Romania) had been nominated by his Government to fill the vacancy in the membership of the Advisory Committee for the unexpired portion of the term of office of Mr. Chebeleu, i.e., until 31 December 1988.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint Mr. Ion Goriţă (Romania) as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on _____ 1986[1] and ending on 31 December 1988.

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 _____ 1986[1] and ending on 31 December 1988:

Mr. Ion Goriţă.

DOCUMENT A/41/650/ADD.1
PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Engish*]
[*26 November 1986*]

1. At its 31st meeting, on 21 November 1986, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/101) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as a result of the expiration of the term of office of six of its members on 31 December 1986. The Fifth Committee also considered an addendum (A/41/101/Add.2) to the note by the Secretary-General, advising the General Assembly of the resignation of a member of the Advisory Committee, which would require the appointment by the Assembly, at its current session, of a person to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member who had resigned, that is, until 31 December 1987.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/41/41) containing the names of seven persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Advisory Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987, as well as the name of one person nominated by his Government for appointment to the Advisory Committee to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member who had resigned.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987, Mr. Luiz Sergio Gama Figueira (Brazil), Mr. Ma Longde (China), Mr. Banbit Anthony Roy (India) and Mr. Yukio Takasu (Japan), and, for a one-yer term of office beginning on 1 January 1987, Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer (Federal Republic of Germany).

4. The Committee then proceeded to elect by secret ballot two of the three remaining candidates to fill the remaining vacancies. The result of the voting was as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	153
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	153
Abstentions:	0
Number of members voting:	153
Required majority:	77
Number of votes obtained:	
Ms. Irmeli Mustonen	129
Mr. Michel Brochard	75
Mr. Andrew Robin Murray	75

5. Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland) having obtained the required majority, the Fifth Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly her appointment as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987.

6. The Committee then proceeded to elect by secret ballot Mr. Brochard or Mr. Murray to fill the remaining vacancy. The result of the voting was as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	154
Invalid ballots:	1
Number of valid ballots:	153
Abstentions:	10
Number of members voting:	143
Required majority:	72
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Michel Brochard	73
Mr. Andrew Robin Murray	70

7. Mr. Michel Brochard (France) having obtained the required majority, the Fifth Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly his appointment as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

[1] Date of adoption of the decision by the General Assembly.

(*a*) For a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987:

Mr. Michel Brochard,
Mr. Luiz Sergio Gama Figueira,
Mr. Ma Longde,
Ms. Irmeli Mustonen,
Mr. Banbit Anthony Roy,
Mr. Yukio Takasu;

(*b*) For a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987:

Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer.

DOCUMENT A/41/907

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 18 (*b*)

[*Original: English*]
[*26 November 1986*]

1. At its 31st meeting, on 21 November 1986, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/102) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the Committee on Contributions as a result of the expiration of the term of office of six of its members on 31 December 1986. The Fifth Committee also considered two addenda (A/41/102/Add.1 and 2) to the note by the Secretary-General advising the General Assembly of the resignation of two members of the Committee on Contributions, which would require the appointment by the Assembly, at its current session, of two persons to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the members who had resigned, that is, until 31 December 1987.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/41/42) containing the names of eight persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987, as well as the names of two persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Committee on Contributions to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the two members who had resigned.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint as members of the Committee on Contributions, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987, Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzangeya (Zaire) and Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt) and, for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987, Mr. Feliks Nikolaevich Kovalev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Mr. Miguel Marín Bosch (Mexico).

4. The Fifth Committee then proceeded to elect by secret ballot two of the three persons nominated by Governments of States from the group of Western European and other States. The result of the voting was as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	155
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	155
Abstentions:	0
Number of members voting:	155
Required majority:	78
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Dimitri Rallis	108
Mr. Lance L. E. Joseph	101
Mr. Leoncio Fernández Maroto	80

5. Mr. Dimitri Rallis (Greece) and Mr. Lance L. E. Joseph (Australia) having obtained the required majority and the highest number of votes, the Fifth Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly their appointment as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987.

6. The Committee then proceeded to elect by secret ballot two of the three persons nominated by Governments of States from the group of Latin American and Caribbean States. The result of the voting was as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	148
Invalid ballots:	1
Number of valid ballots:	147
Abstentions:	1
Number of members voting:	146
Required majority:	74
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Carlos Antonio Bivero García	108
Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni	94
Mr. Gilberto Vergne Saboia	87

7. Mr. Carlos Antonio Bivero García (Venezuela) and Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina) having obtained the required majority and the highest number of votes, the Fifth Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly their appointment as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions:

(*a*) For a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987:

Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzangeya,
Mr. Carlos Antonio Bivero García,
Mr. Lance L. E. Joseph,
Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni,
Mr. Dimitri Rallis,
Mr. Omar Sirry;

(*b*) For a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987:

Mr. Feliks Nikolaevich Kovalev,
Mr. Miguel Marín Bosch.

DOCUMENT A/41/908

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 18 (*c*)

[*Original: English*]
[*26 November 1986*]

1. At its 31st meeting, on 21 November 1986, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretry-General (A/41/103) concerning the vacancy that would occur in the membership of the Board of Auditors as a result of the expiration of the term of office of one of its members on 30 June 1987.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/41/43) identifying three officials nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Board of Auditors.

3. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the Government of Pakistan had decided to withdraw the candidature of the Auditor-General of Pakistan.

4. The Committee then proceeded to vote by secret ballot to decide on its recommendation to the General Assembly. The result of the voting was as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	154
Invalid ballots:	1
Number of valid ballots:	153
Abstentions:	1
Number of members voting:	152
Required majority:	77
Number of votes obtained:	
The Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines	81
The Comptroller and Auditor-General of Bangladesh	71

5. The Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines having obtained the required majority, the Fifth Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly his appointment as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1987.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1987.

DOCUMENT A/41/909

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 18 (*d*)

[*Original: English*]
[*26 November 1986*]

1. At its 31st meeting, on 21 November 1986, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/104) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the Investments Committee as a result of the expiration of the term of office of three of its members on 31 December 1986.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/41/4), in which, in accordance with the provisions of article 20 of the regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Secretary-General submitted for confirmation by the General Assembly the reappointment of Mr. David Montagu, Mr. Yves Oltramare and Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should confirm the reappointment of Mr. David Montagu, Mr. Yves Oltramare and Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. 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 of office beginning on 1 January 1987:

Mr. David Montagu,
Mr. Yves Oltramare,
Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe.

DOCUMENT A/41/910

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 18 (*e*)

[*Original: English*]
[*26 November 1986*]

1. At its 31st meeting, on 21 November 1986, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/105) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the United Naitons Administrative Tribunal as a result of the expiration of the term of office of two of its members on 31 December 1986.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/41/44) containing the names of two persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Administrative Tribunal.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of Mr. Jerome Ackerman (United States of America) and Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987:

Mr. Jerome Ackerman,

Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean.

DOCUMENT A/41/911

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 18 (*i*)

[Original: English]
[26 November 1986]

1. At its 31st meeting, on 21 November 1986, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/41/46) advising the General Assembly of the resignation of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, which would require the appointment by the Assembly, at its current session, of a person to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member who had resigned, that is, until 31 December 1988. During the meeting, it was announced that the resignation of the alternate member in question would become effective on 1 February 1987.

2. In the same note, the Secretary-General also informed the Fifth Committee that Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer (Federal Republic of Germany) had been nominated by his Government to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the person who had resigned.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer (Federal Republic of Germany) as an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a term of office beginning on 1 February 1987 and ending on 31 December 1988.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following person as an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, for a term of office beginning on 1 February 1987 and ending on 31 December 1988:

Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer.

DOCUMENT A/41/947

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 18 (*f*)

[Original: English]
[5 December 1986]

1. At its 41st meeting, on 4 December 1986, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/106) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the International Civil Service Commission as a result of the expiration of the term of office of five of its members on 31 December 1986, and the need to designate a Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission. The Committee also considered two addenda (A/41/106/Add.1 and 2) to the note by the Secretary-General advising the General Assembly of the death of one member of the Commission and of the resignation of another, which would require the appointment by the Assembly, at its current session, of two persons to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of those members, i.e., until 31 December 1988.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/41/45) containing the list compiled by the Secretary-General of candidates for appointment as Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987, as well as the names of two persons proposed for appointment for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the following persons to the International Civil Service Commission:

(*a*) For a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987:

Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana), as Chairman,
Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania), as member,
Mr. Karel Houska (Czechoslovakia), as member,
Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium), as member,
Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina), as Vice-Chairman;

(*b*) For a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987:

Mr. Ivan Pavlovich Aboimov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), as member,
Mrs. Francesca Yetunde Emanuel (Nigeria), as member.

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 of office beginning on 1 January 1987:

Mr. Richard M. Akwei,
Mrs. Turkia Daddah,
Mr. Karel Houska,
Mr. André Xavier Pirson,
Mr. Carlos S. Vegega;

(ii) For a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987:

Mr. Ivan Pavlovich Aboimov,
Mrs. Francesca Yetunde Emanuel;

(*b*) Designate Mr. Richard M. Akwei as Chairman of the Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987;

(*c*) Designate Mr. Carlos S. Vegega as Vice-Chairman of the Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Agenda item 18 (a)

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 29 September 1986, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in part I of its report (A/41/650, para. 4) (see decision 41/305 A[2]).

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in part II of its report (A/41/650/Add.1, para. 8) (see decision 41/305 B[2]).

Agenda item 18 (b)

At its 101st plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/41/907, para. 8) (see decision 41/313[2]).

Agenda item 18 (c)

At its 101st plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/41/908, para. 6) (see decision 41/314[2]).

Agenda item 18 (d)

At its 101st plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/41/909, para. 4) (see decision 41/315[2]).

Agenda item 18 (e)

At its 101st plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/41/910, para. 4) (see decision 41/316[2]).

Agenda item 18 (f)

At its 101st plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/41/947, para. 4) (see decision 41/317[2]).

Agenda item 18 (g)

At its 101st plenary meeting, the General Assembly, in accordance with articles 2 to 4 of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, and on the recommendation of the President (A/41/942/Rev.1/Add.1, para. 2) appointed the following persons as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988: Mr. Mohamed Salah Eldin Ibrahim, Mr. Nasser Kaddour, Mr. Boris Pavlovich Prokofyev, Mr. Siegfried Schumm, Mr. Norman Williams (see decision 41/319[2]).

Agenda item 18 (h)

At its 101st plenary meeting, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/41/957), appointed Mr. Bernt Carlsson as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a six-month term of office beginning on 1 July 1987. Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishna would continue to serve as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia up to 30 June 1987 (see decision 41/320[2]).

Agenda item 18 (i)

At its 101st plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/41/911, para. 4) (see decision 41/318[2]).

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/41/101 and Add.1 and 2	Note by the Secretary-General	18 (*a*)	
A/41/102 and Add.1 and 2	*Idem*	18 (*b*)	
A/41/103	*Idem*	18 (*c*)	
A/41/104	*Idem*	18 (*d*)	
A/41/105	*Idem*	18 (*e*)	

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/41/106 and Add 1 and 2	*Idem*	18 (*f*)	
A/41/107	*Idem*	18 (*g*)	
A/41/942	Note by the President of the General Assembly	18 (*g*)	Replaced by A/41/942/Rev.1
A/41/942/Rev.1 and Add.1	*Idem*	18 (*g*)	
A/41/957	Note by the Secretary-General	18 (*h*)	
A/C 5/41/4	*Idem*	18 (*d*)	
A/C.5/41/41	*Idem*	18 (*a*)	
A/C.5/41/42	*Idem*	18 (*b*)	
A/C.5/41/43	*Idem*	18 (*c*)	
A/C.5/41/44	*Idem*	18 (*e*)	
A/C.5/41/45	*Idem*	18 (*f*)	
A/C 5/41/46	*Idem*	18 (*i*)	

United Nations *Agenda item 19*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 19: 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, Forty-first Session, Fourth Committee*, 9th to 18th meetings and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 38th meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 52nd and 90th to 93rd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 18.

** 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 28, 36, 104, 105 and 106 and 12.

DOCUMENT A/41/760

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*23 October 1986*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-first session, as item 19, 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, so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

2. The chapters contained in Parts VI and VIII of the Special Committee's report (A/41/23) concerning the Territories which were not covered by other agenda items related to the following specific Territories:

Territory	*Chapter*
Western Sahara Gibraltar Pitcairn Anguilla Bermuda British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands Montserrat Turks and Caicos Islands St. Helena American Samoa United States Virgin Islands Guam Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	IX
Tokelau	XI

3. At its 2nd meeting on 24 September 1986, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 19, 104, 106 and 12, 107 and 108, 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 11th to 17th meetings, between 13 and 21 October 1986.

4. The Committee considered item 19 at its 9th to 18th meetings, between 8 and 22 October. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.4/41/SR.9-18).

5. At the 9th meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples made a statement in which he gave an account of the activities of the Special Committee relating to the item during 1986 and drew the Fourth Committee's 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 working papers of the Special Committee prepared by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/848-857, 858 and Corr.1, 859-868, 873 and Corr.1, 874 and Corr.1 and 2 and 877 and Add.1).

6. The Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/41/673) submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/50 of 2 December 1985.

7. In addition, the Committee had before it the following communications addressed to the Secretary-General:

(*a*) Letter dated 8 May 1986 from the Permanent Representatives of Mozambique and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations (A/41/332-S/18055);

(*b*) Letters dated 15 May and 23 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations (A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, A/41/485-S/18236);

(*c*) Letters dated 20 and 25 May, 18 June and 7 July 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations (A/41/349-S/18070, A/41/373-S/18100, A/41/420-S/18170, A/41/444-S/18203);

(*d*) Letter dated 25 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations (A/41/367-S/18095);

(*e*) Letter dated 23 May 1986 from the Chargés d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Missions of Angola and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations (A/41/372-S/18099 and Corr.1 and 2);

(*f*) Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations (A/41/375-S/18103);

(*g*) Note verbale dated 13 June 1986 from the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations (A/41/435);

(*h*) Letter dated 22 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations (A/41/478-S/18233);

(*i*) Note verbale dated 17 October 1986 from the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations (A/41/723).

8. The Committee granted the following requests for hearing in connection with its consideration of the item:

Petitioner	*Document*	*Meeting at which request for hearing was granted*
Ms. Elizabeth Bounds, Micronesia Coalition	A/C.4/41/2	3rd
Ms. Anne E. Simon, Center for Constitutional Rights	A/C.4/41/2/Add.1	3rd
Mr Madjid Abdullah, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO)	A/C.4/41/3	3rd
Mrs. Hope A. Cristobal, Organization of People for Indigenous Rights	A/C.4/41/5	4th
Mr Jesus S. Camacho, Guam Landowners' Association	A/C.4/41/5/Add.1	4th
Mr. William Felice, International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples	A/C.4/41/3/Add.1	8th
Ms. Lynn Modjabi, Western Sahara Campaign for Human Rights and Humanitarian Relief, U.S.A.	A/C.4/41/3/Add.2	8th
Mr. R David Addams, National Conference of Black Lawyers	A/C.4/41/3/Add.3	8th
Ms. Sue Rabbitt Roff, Minority Rights Group	A/C.4/41/2/Add.2	10th
Mr. Nathaniel Francis	A/C.4/41/7	12th

9. The Committee heard statements of the petitioners as follows: Ms. Anne E. Simon at the 9th meeting, on 8 October; Ms. Ingrid Kircher (on behalf of the Minority Rights Group), Ms. Elizabeth Bounds, and Ms. Rosa S. Palomo (on behalf of the Organization of People for Indigenous Rights) at the 10th meeting, on 9 October; Mr. William Felice and Mr. R. David Addams at the 11th meeting, on 13 October; Mr. James Knight (on behalf of the Western Sahara Campaign for Human Rights and Humanitarian Relief, U.S.A.) at the 12th meeting, on 14 October; Mr. Daniel Malcolm (on behalf of Mr. Nathaniel Francis) at the 13th meeting, on 16 October; and Mr. Omar Mansour (on behalf of the Frente POLISARIO) at the 15th meeting, on 20 October. Mr. Camacho did not appear before the Committee.

Consideration of proposals

10. Following its consideration of the proposals relating to the 15 Territories referred to in paragraph 2, the Committee adopted 11 draft resolutions, 2 draft consensuses and a draft decision. An account of the Committee's consideration of the proposals is given in paragraphs 12 to 18 below.

11. At the 18th meeting, on 22 October, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, concerning the programme budget implications relating to the proposals on Western Sahara, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands, St. Helena, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam and Tokelau.

Pitcairn and Gibraltar

12. At its 18th meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted, without objection, the following proposals 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 the questions of Pitcairn and Gibraltar:

(*a*) The draft consensus concerning Pitcairn contained in paragraph 87 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/41/23 (Part VI)) (see para. 20 below, draft consensus I);

(*b*) The draft consensus concerning Gibraltar contained in document A/C.4/41/L.4 (see para. 20 below, draft consensus II).

St. Helena

13. At its 18th meeting, the Fourth took action on the draft decision on the question of St. Helena contained in paragraph 87 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee, as follows:

(*a*) At the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a separate vote was taken on the sixth sentence of the draft decision, which read: "The Assembly notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalls all the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories". The Committee decided to retain the sixth sentence of the draft decision by a recorded vote of 75 to 30, with 21 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji,[1] German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Zaire.

(*b*) The draft decision as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 108 to 2, with 26 abstentions (for the text, see para. 21 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Western Sahara

14. At the 12th meeting, on 14 October, the Chairman drew the Committee's attention to a draft resolution (A/C.4/41/L.2) submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

15. At the 18th meeting, on 22 October, the representative of Benin introduced draft resolution A/C.4/41/L.2 on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Belize, the Congo, Ghana, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 92 to 2, with 46 abstentions (for the text, see para. 19 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador,[2] Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gam-

[1] The delegation of Fiji subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote against the sixth sentence of the draft decision.

[2] The delegation of El Salvador subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

bia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Central African Republic, Chile.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, Guatemala, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Peru, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zaire.

Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands, American Samoa, United States Virgin Islands, Guam and Tokelau

17. At its 18th meeting, on 22 October, the Committee adopted, without objection, the proposals contained in the report of the Special Committee (A/41/23 (Parts VI and VIII)) on the 10 Territories referred to above, as follows:

(*a*) The draft resolution concerning Anguilla contained in paragraph 86 of chapter IX (see para. 19 below, draft resolution II);

(*b*) The draft resolution concerning Bermuda contained in paragraph 86 of chapter IX (*ibid.*, draft resolution III);

(*c*) The draft resolution concerning the British Virgin Islands contained in paragraph 86 of chapter IX (*ibid.*, draft resolution IV);

(*d*) The draft resolution concerning the Cayman Islands contained in paragraph 86 of chapter IX (*ibid.*, draft resolution V);

(*e*) The draft resolution concerning Montserrat contained in paragraph 86 of chapter IX (*ibid.*, draft resolution VI);

(*f*) The draft resolution concerning the Turks and Caicos Islands contained in paragraph 86 of chapter IX (*ibid.*, draft resolution VII);

(*g*) The draft resolution concerning American Samoa contained in paragraph 86 of chapter IX (*ibid.*, draft resolution VIII);

(*h*) The draft resolution concerning the United States Virgin Islands contained in paragraph 86 of chapter IX (*ibid.*, draft resolution IX);

(*i*) The draft resolution concerning Guam contained in paragraph 86 of chapter IX (*ibid.*, draft resolution X);

(*j*) The draft resolution concerning Tokelau contained in paragraph 15 of chapter XI (*ibid.*, draft resolution XI).

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

18. At the 18th meeting, on 22 October, the Chairman suggested, on the basis of his consultation with the Chairman of the Special Committee as well as with a number of delegations concerned, that the Fourth Committee should decide not to take any action at that stage on the draft resolution on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands submitted by the Special Committee in paragraph 86 of chapter IX of its report. The Fourth Committee decided, without objection, to adopt the Chairman's suggestion.

Recommendations of the Fourth Committee

19. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to XI below:

Draft resolution I

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 resolution 40/50 of 2 December 1985 on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) on Western Sahara,[3] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Taking note with appreciation of the part of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 concerning Western Sahara (see A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 127-131),

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/41/23 (Part VI), chap. IX),

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/41/673),

Noting with appreciation the joint good offices process initiated in New York on 9 April 1986 by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to implementing reso-

[3] For the text, see General Assembly resolution 38/40, para. 1.

lution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) and General Assembly resolution 40/50,

1. *Reaffirms* that the question of Western Sahara is a question of decolonization which remains to be completed on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. *Reaffirms also* that the solution of the question of Western Sahara lies in the implementation of resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, which establishes ways and means for a just and definitive political solution to the Western Sahara conflict;

3. *Again requests*, to that end, the two parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, to undertake direct negotiations, in the shortest possible time, with a view to bringing about a cease-fire to create the necessary conditions for a peaceful and fair referendum for self-detemination of the people of Western Sahara, a referendum without any administrative or military constraints, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote a just and definitive solution of the question of Western Sahara, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 40/50;

5. *Invites* the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to exert every effort to persuade the two parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberacíon de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, to negotiate, in the shortest possible time and in conformity with resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX), General Assembly resolution 40/50 and the present resolution, the terms of a cease-fire and the modalities for organizing the said referendum;

6. *Appeals* to the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to display the political will necessary to implement resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX), General Assembly resolution 40/50 and the present resolution;

7. *Reaffirms* the determination of the United Nations to co-operate fully with the Organization of African Unity with a view to implementing the relevant decisions of that organization, in particular resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX);

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 forty-second session;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity relating to Western Sahara;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to follow the situation in Western Sahara closely with a view to the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

Draft resolution II

QUESTION OF ANGUILLA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

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/41/23 (Part II), chap. III; (Part III), chap. IV; and (Part VI), chap. IX),

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 Anguilla, including in particular its resolution 40/48 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting the appointment of a Constitution Review Committee in October 1985, and the statement by the Governor of the Territory, in which he reiterated that the administering Power would only consider substantial changes to the Constitution as part of a process to move towards independence within eighteen months to two years,

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,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Noting that the economy of Anguilla continued to grow during the period under review, particularly the tourist industry, and that the Government accorded the highest priority to the development of the Territory's economic and social infrastructure and was reviewing options for the diversification of its economy in such sectors as fisheries, agriculture and small-scale manufacturing,

Noting with satisfaction the increase in funds administered by the United Nations Development Programme and in funds from other sources,

Noting the participation of Anguilla for the first time, in June 1985, in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development,

Recalling the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

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 Anguilla (*ibid.*, (Part VI), chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla 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 to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Anguilla;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Anguilla as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, 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 and independence;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Anguilla, to continue to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary for the increased employment of the local population in the civil service, as well as in managerial, technical and other sectors of the economy;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the administering Power, in the light of the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Anguilla, 1984,[4] to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and other regional and international bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla;

9. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development;

10. *Recalls* the recommendation of the Visiting Mission[5] that the administering Power should continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of representatives of the Territory in regional and international organizations, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in order to enable them to examine political, economic and social developments in other Territories and countries similar to their own;

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 Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second 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 Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (*ibid.* (Part II), chap. III, (Part III), chaps. IV and V, and (Part VI), chap. IX),

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, including in particular its resolution 40/43 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting the planned introduction of a Private Member's Bill in the Senate of Bermuda demanding a referendum on the issue of independence to take place on 7 April 1987,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and futher strengthening its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Welcoming the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, specifically in programmes of agriculture, forestry and fisheries,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories,

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 (*ibid.* (Part VI), chap. IX);

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 to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Bermuda as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fos-

[4] A/AC.109/799, sect. IV.
[5] *Ibid.*, para 187.

tering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;

5. *Reaffirms* that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their own future political status;

6. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does 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;

7. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. *Urges once again* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all effective measures to guarantee the right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development with a view to creating conditions for a diversified, balanced and viable economy;

9. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of Bermuda;

10. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary for increased employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

11. *Emphasizes* the desirability of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity;

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 Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second 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 (*ibid.* (Part II), chap. III, and (Part VI), chap. IX),

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, including in particular its resolution 40/44 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and further strengthening its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Noting that, while the service sectors of the economy of the British Virgin Islands are growing, agriculture and manufacturing have remained relatively static, and noting in that connection the continuing commitment of the territorial Government to attaining economic diversification, particularly in the areas of agriculture, fisheries and small industries, and the constraints which the Territory faces in that regard,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the British Virgin Islands by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that operate in the Territory, as well as that of regional organizations, including the Caribbean Development Bank, and noting the further allocation of funds by the United Nations Development Programme,

Welcoming also the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, sponsored by the World Bank, and in other regional and international organizations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies, and noting the admission of the Territory in April 1985 to membership in the Caribbean Centre for Development Administration,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

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 (*ibid.* (Part VI), chap. IX);

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 exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the

administering Power, to create such conditions in the British Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General 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 in that connection 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 co-operation with the territorial Government, to intensify its efforts to broaden the base of the economy of the Territory;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the British Virgin Islands, 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;

8. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the Territory;

9. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Power, noting that nearly two fifths of the employed labour force consists of expatriates, to facilitate, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the adoption of a manpower training programme by further upgrading the educational system, in order to expand the participation of the local population in the decision-making process in all sectors and to fill managerial and technical positions with local persons;

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 forty-second 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 (*ibid.* (Part II), chap. III, (Part III), chap. IV, and (Part VI), chap. IX),

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, including in particular its resolution 40/45 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

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 with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

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 (*ibid.* (Part VI), chap. IX);

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 exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Cayman Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant positions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and in that connection 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 and independence;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority must continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

7. *Calls upon* 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 take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

8. *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 Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

Draft resolution VI

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 (*ibid.* (Part II), chap. III, (Part III), chap. IV, and (Part VI), chap. IX),

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 Montserrat, including in particular its resolution 40/46 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

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 during the period under review the Government of Montserrat reiterated the view that independence was both inevitable and desirable, provided it was preceded by Montserrat's achievement of a level of economic and finanical viability sufficient to sustain it as an independent State, and reaffirmed its intention to enlist such assistance from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and from other sources as would enable it to achieve such viability and not to seek independence without the support of the majority of the people of the Territory,

Noting with concern that during the period under review the world recession has continued to affect the territorial economy adversely,

Noting that the territorial Government has taken a series of measures with a view to upgrading the efficiency of its civil service and to that end has continued to accord high priority to the training of cadres and that, in that connection, it has continued to seek finanical assistance from international funding agencies to facilitate both long-term and short-term training,

Welcoming the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, as well as in regional organizations such as the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions, including the Caribbean Development Bank,

Welcoming also the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat,

Noting with concern that Montserrat became ineligible for assistance from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as a result of the change in its membership which it had shared with former eastern Caribbean Territories and noting, in that connection, that the Territory would be eligible for readmission as an associate member under the sponsorship of the administering Power, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which withdrew from the organization in December 1985,

Recalling the dispatch in 1975 and 1982 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

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 (*ibid.* (Part VI), chap. IX);

2. *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, 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 to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Montserrat as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat;

7. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification in order to promote balanced growth and the economic and financial viability of the Territory;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Montserrat, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of the Territory to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources within its exclusive economic zone, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary for the employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

10. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory, and invites donor Governments and regional organizations to do the same;

11. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Montserrat, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of the Territory as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

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 Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

Draft resolution VII

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 (*ibid.* (Part II), chap. III, (Part III), chap. IV, and (Part VI), chap. IX),

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, including in particular its resolution 40/47 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Turks and Caicos Islands 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 develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting that there was a general economic decline in the Territory during the period under review and bearing in mind the need to develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Welcoming the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

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 (*ibid.* (Part VI), chap IX);

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, 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 to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Turks and Caicos Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the General 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 Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Territory 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, which will benefit the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands, and, in that connection, takes note of the progress reported by the territorial Government regarding the development of mariculture in the Territory (see A/AC.109/860, para. 16);

7. *Recalls* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power, in accordance with the wishes of the people, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources within its exclusive economic zone, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

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. *Urges* 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 economy and the society of the Territory;

10. *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 forty-second session.

Draft resolution VIII

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/41/23 (Part II), chap. III, and (Part VI), chap. IX),

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, including in particular its resolution 40/41 of 2 December 1985,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to American Samoa (see A/C.4/41/SR.13, paras. 59, 60 and 63),

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Noting with appreciation the continued participation of the United States of America, as 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,

Noting that a constitutional convention to consider amendments to the present Constitution was held from 30 June to 11 July 1986 and that proposals adopted would be put to the voters for approval in November 1986,

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,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

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/41/23 (Part VI), chap. IX);

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 exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, 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 rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in conditions leading to real self-determination, 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 and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Notes* that, pursuant to an act of Congress, the United States Secretary of the Interior is no longer authorized to make changes unilaterally in the Constitution of American Samoa and that the people of the Territory are the final ratifying authority over the Constitution;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power to respond favourably to the request of the Samoan people to appoint the Chief Justice and other members of the judiciary of the Territory themselves;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of American Samoa and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory and to make it more viable in order to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to create employment opportunities for the people of the Territory;

8. *Expresses the hope* that the development planning process initiated by the first five-year development plan will be continued and strengthened;

9. *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 with a view to creating conditions for a balanced, diversified and viable economy;

10. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to facilitate close relations and co-operation between the peoples of American Samoa and the neighbouring island communities and between the territorial Government and the regional institutions in order to enhance further the economic and social welfare of the people of the Territory;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

Draft resolution IX

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 In-

dependence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (*ibid.* (Part II), chap. III, (Part III), chaps. IV and V, and (Part VI), chap. IX),

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, including in particular its resolution 40/49 of 2 December 1985,

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the United States of America, as the administering Power, and of the representative of the territorial Government 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, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands enjoys a large measure of self-government through its elected representatives, namely, the Governor, members of the Legislature and the Territory's delegate to the United States House of Representatives, and that a delegate—elected for a two-year period—participates in the House of Representatives without the right to vote although he participates and votes in the Committees,

Noting that general elections are to be held in November 1986 in the Territory,

Noting that, during the period under review, despite some setbacks to its industrialization programme, the economy of the Territory improved, and that, in particular, tourism, construction and private investment increased and the level of unemployment decreased, and taking note of the infrastructural developments taking place in the Territory,

Welcoming the continued participation of the United States Virgin Islands, as an associate member, in the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies, including the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, and noting the continued participation of a representative of the Territory, as a member of the delegation of the administering Power, in annual meetings of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development since 1982,

Noting the continued policy of the administering Power that representatives of the Territory should participate in forums where the Territory was the subject of discussion,

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,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review, particularly in the light of the referendum referred to in paragraph 5 below and the preparations for that event,

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 (*ibid.*, (Part VI), chap. IX);

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 exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Takes note* of the statement of the administering Power that the Government of the United States Virgin Islands had decided that, before a referendum on the issue was called, more time was necessary for the purpose of allowing a further opportunity to study the implications of the various future status options and that, in that connection, it stood ready to respond to the wishes of the people of the Territory concerning their future status;

6. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes in the Territory to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory by, *inter alia*, taking additional measures of diversification and continuing to develop the Territory's infrastructure with a view to reducing the heavy economic dependence of the Territory on the administering Power;

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 to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

10. *Urges* the administering Power to seek a status in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development for the territorial Government, similar to that of other dependent Territories within the Group;

11. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power to facilitate further the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various regional and intergovernmental bodies and organizations, particularly in their central organs, and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

12. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

13. *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 forty-second session.

Draft resolution X

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 (*ibid.* (Part II), chap. III, (Part III), chap. V, and (Part VI), chap. IX),

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, including in particular its resolution 40/42 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, relating to Guam (see A/C.4/41/SR.13, paras. 59, 62 and 63),

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, which was appointed in February 1984, has completed its work on the draft text of a Commonwealth Act,

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Department of Defense had authorized the release of nearly 2,000 hectares of land previously under its control and that it was expected that legislation to release that land would be enacted later in 1986,

Noting the potential offered for diversifying and developing the economy of the Territory, for example, in the areas of commercial fishing and agriculture, and the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the draft Commonwealth Act seeks to promote economic development by establishing a free trade zone between Guam and the United States of America,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that provisions of the proposed Commonwealth Act would recognize the distinct cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam,

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,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review, particularly in the light of the plebiscite planned for 1987, referred to in paragraph 5 below,

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/41/23 (Part VI), chap. IX);

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. *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 to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the United States of America, as the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

5. *Takes note* of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that should the Guamanian voters approve it in a plebiscite planned for 1987, the draft text of a Commonwealth Act proposed by the Guam Commission on Self-Determination will be submitted to the United States Congress for consideration;

6. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does 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 of the United Nations;

7. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against any other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to

strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

9. *Reiterates* that one obstacle to economic growth, and particularly to agricultural development, stems from the fact that large tracts of land are held by the United States federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in the areas of agriculture and commercial fishing and to ensure the development of those areas to the fullest extent;

11. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the right of the people of Guam to the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources within its exclusive economic zone, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources and requests the administering Power to take the necessary steps to protect the property rights of the people of the Territory;

12. *Reaffirms* the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, towards promoting the Chamorro language and culture;

13. *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 Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

Draft resolution XI

Question of Tokelau

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

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 (*ibid.* (Part II), chap. III, and (Part VIII), chap. XI),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to Tokelau in July 1986 (A/AC.109/877 and Add.1) at the invitation of the Government of New Zealand and of the General *Fono* (Council) of Tokelau,[6]

Having heard the statement of the Chairman of the Visiting Mission (see A/C.4/41/SR.13, para. 50),

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power (*ibid.*, paras. 51-53),

Noting with satisfaction the continuing exemplary co-operation of the administering Power with regard to the work of the Special Committee relating to Tokelau and its readiness to permit access by United Nations visiting missions thereto,

Aware of the special problems facing Tokelau by virtue of its isolation, small size, limited resources and lack of infrastructure,

Reiterating the view 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, which fully applies to Tokelau,

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 Tokelau (A/41/23 (Part VIII), chap. XI);

2. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau in July 1986 (A/AC.109/877 and Add.1) and endorses the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein (A/AC.109/877, sect. III);

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

4. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the elders, people and public service of Tokelau and to the administering Power for the courtesies, co-operation and assistance extended to the Visiting Mission;

5. *Notes* that the people of Tokelau with whom the Visiting Mission consulted expressed their desire to maintain at this stage their present status and relationship with the administering Power;

6. *Notes* the continuing development of the General *Fono* (Council) of Tokelau as the Territory's highest political body, and considers that the process of devolution of authority to Tokelau's political and administrative institutions should continue;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Tokelau public service, to expand and intensify its programme of political education in the Territory so as to improve the awareness of the people of the Territory of the options available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

8. *Commends* the people of Tokelau for their determination to manage their economic and political development in such a way as to ensure that it does not compromise or undermine Tokelau's distinct and valued cultural heritage, and urges the administering Power and international agencies to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in this regard;

9. *Welcomes* the assurance of the administering Power that legislation affecting Tokelau will only be passed after consultation with the General *Fono* (Council) of Tokelau, and commends the *Fono* for the role it is playing in the development of a new legal code to give due recognition to Tokelauan customs and culture;

10. *Welcomes also* the efforts being made to develop an education system specifically geared to the needs of Tokelau and urges that these efforts be intensified;

11. *Requests* the administering Power, taking into account the Visiting Mission's observations, conclusions and recommendations, 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

[6] See A/AC.109/823

bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

12. *Welcomes* the participation of Tokelau in South Pacific regional organizations and institutions and requests the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the Territory as an associate member of various organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies;

13. *Expresses the view* that measures to promote the economic and social development of Tokelau are an essential element in the process of self-determination and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in close co-operation with the General *Fono* (Council), to continue to intensify and diversify its programmes of development assistance to Tokelau;

14. *Notes* the assistance extended to Tokelau by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization and other regional and international institutions and urges them to continue to increase such assistance to the Territory in close consultation with the Tokelau Administration;

15. *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 Tokelau at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

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20. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft consensuses I and II below:

Draft consensus I

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/41/23 (Part VI), chap. IX), reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session.

Draft consensus II

QUESTION OF GIBRALTAR

The General Assembly, noting that the Governments of Spain and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland agreed at Brussels on 27 November 1984 on a statement[7] whereby they decided to apply, before 15 February 1985, the Lisbon Declaration[8] of 10 April 1980 in all its parts; noting that this involved, simultaneously, the provision of equality and reciprocity of rights for Spaniards in Gibraltar and Gibraltarians in Spain, the establishment of the free movement of persons, vehicles and goods between Gibraltar and the neighbouring territory and the establishment of a negotiating process; and noting that, as regards this last point, the Brussels statement reads as follows:

> "(*c*) The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gilbraltar and at promoting co-operation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution.";

welcomes the fact that on 5 February 1985 equality and reciprocity of rights were established for Spaniards in Gibraltar and Gibraltarians in Spain, together with the free movement of persons, vehicles and goods between Gibraltar and the neighbouring territory;[9] also welcomes the fact that the two Governments initiated, at Geneva on 5 February 1985, the negotiating process provided for in the Brussels statement and foreseen in the consensus approved by the Assembly on 14 December 1973;[10] notes that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs met at Madrid on 5 and 6 December 1985 as part of this process; and urges both Governments to continue the above-mentioned negotiations 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.

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21. The Fourth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

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 (*ibid.* (Part II), chap. III, and (Part VI), chap. IX), 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 urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other 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 and in that connection reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise

[7] See A/39/732, annex

[8] See A/AC.109/603 and Corr.1, para 13

[9] See A/40/113.

[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30*, p. 111, agenda item 23

of their right to self-determination. The Assembly expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the critical unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. 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 and diversifying the economy 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 and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Assembly notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalls all the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.33*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Chile, Democratic Yemen, Fiji, Ghana, Guyana, Indonesia, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Uganda, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*10 November 1986*]

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66 (I) of 14 December 1946, in which the General Assembly noted that information had been transmitted by Member States regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories, including information transmitted by the Government of France on New Caledonia and Dependencies, under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations,

Aware that the Government of France has not transmitted any further information regarding New Caledonia and Dependencies since 1946,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the annex to which contains the principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 *e* of the Charter,

Noting the decision of the Heads of Government of the member States of the South Pacific Forum, taken at their meeting held at Suva from 8 to 11 August 1986, to seek the reinscription of New Caledonia on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/41/668),

Noting also the decision of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, whereby the heads of State or Government strongly urged the General Assembly, at its forty-first session, to reinscribe New Caledonia on the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories and agreed to act together in pursuing this objective (see A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 151 and 152),

1. *Considers* that, in the light of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV), New Caledonia is a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of the Charter;

2. *Declares* that an obligation exists on the part of the Government of France to transmit information on New Caledonia under Chapter XI of the Charter and requests the Government of France to transmit to the Secretary-General such information as is called for under Chapter XI and in the related decisions of the General Assembly;

3. *Affirms* the inalienable right of the people of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV);

4. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to consider the question of New Caledonia at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. *Requests* the Government of France, as the Administering Power concerned, to extend its co-operation to the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution.

* Incorporating documents A/41/L.33/Corr.1 and 2 dated 28 November and 1 December 1986, which were issued in order to amend the list of sponsors

DOCUMENT A/41/L.36 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1986*]

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

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/41/23 (Parts I to III, Part IV and Corr.1, Parts V to VIII, Part IX and Corr.1)),

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, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling its resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 on the question of Namibia and taking into account the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,[11] as well as the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the Conference,[12]

Condemning the continued colonialist and racist repression 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 last 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,

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 régime therefrom,

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 their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Expressing its regret at the decision of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to take part in the related work of the Special Committee and noting with concern the negative impact which the non-participation of the United Kingdom has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom,

Keenly aware of the pressing need of the newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1514 (XV) 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*, those activities of foreign economic and other interests contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the violations of the right to self-determination and basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories and continuous policies and practices

* Document A/41/L.36/Add.1 of 2 December 1986 was issued in order to add one State to the list of sponsors.

[11] *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

[12] *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three, chaps. I and II.

to suppress legitimate national liberation movements—is incompatible with the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[13] 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 1986 (*ibid.*), including the programme of work envisaged for 1987 (*ibid.* (Part I), chap. I, sect. J);

6. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system within their respective spheres of competence, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and 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, to refrain from establishing new ones and not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

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;

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 forty-second session;

(*b*) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to pose a threat to international peace and security;

(*c*) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia;

(*d*) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it 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 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, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and 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 to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants and, in particular, urges the Government of the United Kingdom to resume its participation in the work of the Special Committee at its 1987 session;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide or continue to provide to the newly independent and emerging States all possible assistance in the economic, social and other fields;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the various resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

[13] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

DOCUMENT A/41/L.37 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[20 November 1986]

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 dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (A/41/23 (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 40/58 of 2 December 1985,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and mindful of the continuing pressing need to take 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 in achieving self-determination, freedom and independence,

Noting with deep concern the recent measures and official censorship imposed by the racist régime of South Africa upon the local and international media with respect to all aspects of the policies and practices of *apartheid* and developments in Namibia,

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,

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 dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. *Considers* it incumbent upon the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of self-determination and independence and to intensify its efforts for the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to the further mobilization of international public opinion in support of complete decolonization;

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;

(*c*) To intensify the activities of all United Nations information centres;

(*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, with the close co-operation of United Nations information centres, the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(*f*) To continue to provide verbatim records to the Special Committee, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/14 C of 16 November 1982;

(*g*) To continue to provide full press release coverage for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(*h*) To ensure the availability of the necessary facilities and services to that end;

(*i*) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* all States, in particular the administering Powers, 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 forty-second session.

* Document A/41/L.37/Add.1 of 2 December 1986 was issued in order to add two States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 31 October 1986, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to XI, draft consensuses I and II and the draft decision submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/41/760, paras. 19 to 21). Draft resolution I was adopted by a recorded vote of 98 to none, with 44 abstentions; draft resolutions II to XI were adopted without a vote. Draft consensuses I and II were adopted without a vote. The draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 125 to 2, with 26 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 41/16 to 41/26 and decisions 41/406 to 41/408.[14]

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 2 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A/41/L.33, A/41/L.36 and Add.1 and A/41/L.37 and Add.1 by recorded votes of 89 to 24, with 34 abstentions, 144 to 3, with 9 abstentions, and 148 to 2, with 7 abstentions, respectively. For the final texts, see resolutions 41/41 A and B and 41/42.[14]

[14] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/23 (Parts I to III, Part IV and Corr.1, Parts V to VIII, Part IX and Corr.1)	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on its work during 1986	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23*
A/41/168-S/17838 and Corr.1	Letter dated 14 February 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*, document S/17838
A/41/332-S/18055	Letter dated 8 May 1986 from the representatives of Mozambique and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the joint Soviet-Mozambican communiqué of 3 April 1986	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, document S/18055
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986	
A/41/349-S/18070	Letter dated 20 May 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18070
A/41/367-S/18095	Letter dated 25 May 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18095
A/41/371-S/18098	Letter dated 23 May 1986 from the representatives of Angola and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18098
A/41/372-S/18099 and Corr.1 and 2	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/18099
A/41/373-S/18100	Letter dated 25 May 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18100
A/41/375-S/18103	Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the representative of Bangladesh to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18103
A/41/420-S/18170	Letter dated 18 June 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18170
A/41/435	Note verbale dated 13 June 1986 from the Mission of Mexico to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the 75th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Mexico City from 7 to 12 April 1986	
A/41/444-S/18203	Letter dated 7 July 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1986*, document S/18203
A/41/478-S/18233	Letter dated 22 July 1986 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18233
A/41/484-S/18235	Letter dated 23 July 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18235
A/41/485-S/18236	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/18236
A/41/668	Letter dated 2 October 1986 from the representative of Fiji to the President of the General Assembly transmitting, on behalf of the South Pacific Forum, a background paper on New Caledonia	
A/41/673	Question of Western Sahara: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/41/723	Note verbale dated 17 October 1986, from the Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General	
A/41/740-S/18418	Note verbale dated 21 October 1986 from the Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué adopted at the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/41/822-S/18455	Letter dated 12 November 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18455
A/C.4/41/2 and Add.1 and 2	Question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: requests for hearing	
A/C.4/41/3 and Add.1 to 3	Question of Western Sahara: requests for hearing	
A/C.4/41/5 and Add.1	Question of Guam: requests for hearing	
A/C.4/41/7	Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands: request for hearing	
A/C.4/41/L.2	Question of Western Sahara: draft resolution	See A/41/760, paras. 14 and 19, draft resolution I
A/C.4/41/L.4	Question of Gibraltar: draft consensus	*Ibid.*, para. 20, draft consensus II
A/AC.109/848	Pitcairn. working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/849	Anguilla: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/850	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/851	Cayman Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/852	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/853	Bermuda: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/854	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/855	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/856	British Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/857	Montserrat: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/858 and Corr.1	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/859	Turks and Caicos Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/860	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/861	United States Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/862	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/863	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/864	Guam. working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/865	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/866	St. Helena: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/867	American Samoa. working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/868	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/873 and Corr.1	Western Sahara: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/874 and Corr.1 and 2	Gibraltar: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/877 and Add 1	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1986	
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/41/L.36 and Add.1 and A/41/L.37 and Add.1	
A/C.5/41/56	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/921	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 110

United Nations

Agenda item 21

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 21: International Year of Peace:* reports of the Secretary-General

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Document A/41/L.9: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution 1

Document A/41/L.9/Rev.1 and Add.1: Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Malta, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution 2

Document A/41/L.10 and Add.1: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam: draft resolution 2

Document A/41/L.13: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, German Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam: amendments to document A/41/L.9 3

Action taken by the General Assembly 3

List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 48th and 49th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 27.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.9

Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*20 October 1986*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/16 of 16 November 1982, 38/56 of 7 December 1983, 39/10 of 8 November 1984, 40/3 of 24 October 1985 and 40/10 of 11 November 1985 on the International Year of Peace,

Recalling further that, by its resolution 40/3, the General Assembly solemnly proclaimed the year 1986 the International Year of Peace, which constituted a meaningful event in the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations,

Appreciating that the promotion of peace is the basic objective of the United Nations, and that its attainment is the common ideal of all the peoples of the world,

Appreciating also that the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace has generated an enthusiastic response on the part of the international community and provides an important impetus for increased international co-operation towards the attainment of peace,

Welcoming the governmental and non-governmental action taken for the implementation of the programme of the International Year of Peace,

Welcoming further the action taken by the Secretary-General, as well as the co-operation extended by the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council and the participation of subsidiary bodies and organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the programme of the Year, pursuant to its resolution 40/10,

Considering that the Proclamation and the programme of the International Year of Peace, as well as the numerous efforts and activities which have been stimulated within the United Nations system and in the international community as a whole, have made a concrete and substantive contribution towards understanding and dialogue between nations and peoples, and to the efforts required in 1986 and beyond to achieve the goal of genuine peace,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme of the International Year of Peace (A/41/586 and Add.1),

1. *Conveys its thanks* to the Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and to the international community for their efforts in the promotion of peace, and invites them to persevere in those efforts, inspired by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the objectives and the spirit of the International Year of Peace, and to join the United Nations in its noble purpose of ensuring that humanity reaches

the threshold of the twenty-first century in the full enjoyment of a stable and lasting peace;

2. *Also expresses its gratitude* to the Secretary-General and the secretariat of the International Year of Peace for their valuable efforts in promoting and fulfilling the request of the General Assembly contained in resolution 40/10 by maintaining links with national co-ordinating committees, educational institutions, the mass media and others in the activities carried out during the Year;

3. *Recognizes* that the ideals and objectives contained in the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace will remain a valuable source for future dialogue and action to promote and achieve peace;

4. *Underscores* the contribution made to the programme of the International Year of Peace and to the activities carried out during the Year by non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, the mass media and others and the importance of their future co-operation with the United Nations and the United Nations system in promoting lasting peace among peoples;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to co-operate with the United Nations University, the University of Peace and the relevant non-governmental organizations in preparing guidelines to serve as a continuing stimulus to action by Member States, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, the mass media and others towards realizing the ideals and objectives of the International Year of Peace;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convert the Trust Fund established for the International Year of Peace into a voluntary fund for use in equal proportions by the University of Peace and the United Nations Centre for Disarmament and Peace at Lomé and decides that the money in the Fund shall be transferred to the above-mentioned bodies to support their continued efforts towards achieving universal peace, which is the ultimate aim of the International Year of Peace;

7. *Invites* Governments, institutions, non-governmental organizations and public and private donors to continue contributing to the above-mentioned Fund;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a final report on the results of the Year;

9. *Decides*, to that end, to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "International Year of Peace".

DOCUMENT A/41/L.9/REV.1 AND ADD.1**

Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Malta, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*23 October 1986*]

The General Assembly,

[Same text as document A/41/L.9 above through paragraph 4]

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to use the Trust Fund for the International Year of Peace for the promotion of peace, and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a final report on the results of the International Year of Peace;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "International Year of Peace".

DOCUMENT A/41/L.10 AND ADD.1***

Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*21 October 1986*]

RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO PEACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/3 of 24 October 1985 and 40/11 of 11 November 1985,

Reaffirming the strong resolve of peoples to maintain and strengthen international peace and security,

Recalling its Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace, approved on 12 November 1984,[1]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peo-

** Document A/41/L.9/Rev.1/Add.1 was issued to add 6 States to the list of sponsors.

*** Document A/41/L.10/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

[1] Resolution 39/11, annex

ples to Peace (A/41/628 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2),

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Calls upon* all States and international organizations to do their utmost to contribute to the implementation of the right of peoples to peace through the adoption of appropriate measures at both the national and international levels;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite States and international organizations to inform him of the measures taken or being taken for the implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace with a view to securing this right;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled "Right of peoples to peace".

DOCUMENT A/41/L.13

Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, German Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam: amendments to document A/41/L.9

[*Original: English*]
[*22 October 1986*]

1. Replace paragraph 6 by the following paragraph:

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to maintain the Trust Fund established for the International Year of Peace as a voluntary fund for the promotion of peace;".

2. Replace paragraph 9 by the following paragraph:

"9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled 'International Year of Peace and Beyond: Action for Peace'."

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 24 October 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/41/L.9/Rev.1 and Add.1 without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 41/9.[2]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/41/L.10 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 104 votes to none, with 33 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 41/10.[2]

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/62-S/17695	Letter dated 23 December 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*, document S/17695
A/41/77	Letter dated 3 January 1986 from the representative of Bangladesh to the Secretary-General	
A/41/110	Letter dated 23 January 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/41/129	Letter dated 31 January 1986 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/41/151	Letter dated 5 February 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	
A/41/163	Letter dated 12 February 1986 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General	
A/41/230-S/17937 and Corr.1	Letter dated 21 March 1986 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*, document S/17937
A/41/232	Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/238	Letter dated 27 March 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/41/260	Letter dated 31 March 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/41/266	Letter dated 7 April 1986 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/41/270	Letter dated 8 April 1986 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/41/275	Letter dated 10 April 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/41/276	Letter dated 10 April 1986 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	
A/41/283	Letter dated 10 April 1986 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/305	Letter dated 18 April 1986 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General	
A/41/334	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986	
A/41/351	Letter dated 20 May 1986 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/379	Letter dated 28 May 1986 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General	
A/41/393-S/18127	Letter dated 4 June 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, document S/18127
A/41/411-S/18147 and Corrs.1 and 2	Letter dated 11 June 1986 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the communiqué of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its meeting held at Budapest on 10 and 11 June 1986 and of the appeal by States members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization to the States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to all European countries	
A/41/425	Letter dated 23 June 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/41/430	Letter dated 25 June 1986 from the representative of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/447	Note verbale dated 23 June 1986 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General	
A/41/504 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/570	Letter dated 28 August 1986 from the representative of Bangladesh to the Secretary-General	
A/41/580	Note verbale dated 4 September 1986 from the Mission of Australia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/583	Note verbale dated 18 August 1986 from the Mission of Venezuela to the Secretary-General	
A/41/584	Note verbale dated 31 July 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General	
A/41/586 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the Programme of the International Year of Peace	
A/41/601	Letter dated 11 September 1986 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/41/606	Note verbale dated 11 September 1986 from the Mission of Suriname to the Secretary-General	
A/41/628 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2	Report of the Secretary-General on the Right of Peoples to Peace	
A/41/661	Letter dated 29 September 1986 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/685	Note verbale dated 1 October 1986 from the representative of Ireland to the Secretary-General	
A/41/709-S/18401	Letter dated 14 October 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/41/714-S/18403	Letter dated 15 October 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/41/733	Letter dated 20 October 1986 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/41/744	Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Bucharest on 14 and 15 October 1986	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/745	Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	
A/42/759-S/18422	Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/41/775	Note verbale dated 14 October 1986 from the Mission of Hungary to the Secretary-General	
A/41/791	Letter dated 22 October 1986 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/794-S/18445	Letter dated 4 November 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/41/846	Letter dated 11 November 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/41/866	Letter dated 20 November 1986 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	
A/41/873	Letter dated 21 November 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/41/917	Letter dated 19 November 1986 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/927	Letter dated 29 November 1986 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	
A/41/928	Note verbale dated 20 November 1986 from the Mission of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	
A/41/934	Letter dated 28 November 1986 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/41/956	Letter dated 5 December 1986 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/41/963	Letter dated 3 December 1986 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	
A/41/971	Letter dated 15 December 1986 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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FORTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

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, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 40th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 24.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.3

Morocco: draft resolution

[*Original: French*]
[*13 October 1986*]

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/41/532),

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,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional co-operation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the strengthening of co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations systems and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Taking note of the second general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held at Geneva from 28 to 30 July 1986 in compliance with General Assembly resolution 40/4,

Taking note of the encouraging progress made in the five priority areas of co-operation as well as in the identification of other priority areas for developing trade and technical co-operation among the Islamic countries,

Convinced that the strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984 and 40/4 of 25 October 1985,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Approves* the conclusions and recommendations of the second general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (*ibid.*, sect. III.C),

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue 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;

5. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating co-operation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contracts and meetings of focal points for co-operation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

7. *Recommends* that a co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference should be organized at a time and place to be determined through consultations with the organizations concerned;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of co-operation between the two organizations;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second 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 40th plenary meeting, on 16 October 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/41/L.3. For the final text, see resolution 41/3.[1]

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/113-S/17760	Note verbale dated 23 January 1986 from the Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the tenth session of the Al-Quds Committee, held at Marrakesh on 21 and 22 January 1986	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986,* document S/17760
A/41/117-S/17765	Letter dated 27 January 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17765
A/41/138-S/17797	Letter dated 5 February 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17797
A/41/326-S/18049	Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 6 to 10 January 1986	
A/41/532	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/740-S/18418	Note verbale dated 21 October 1986 from the Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at their Co-ordination Meeting held in New York on 2 October 1986	

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Agenda item 23

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NEW YORK, 1986/1987

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 41st meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 26.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.5

Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*14 October 1986*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, in particular resolution 40/5 of 25 October 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (A/41/481),

Recalling the 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 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,

Aware of the vital importance for the countries members of the League of Arab States of achieving a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict,

Realizing that the strengthening of international peace and security is directly related, *inter alia*, to disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the work of the United Nations system and to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Strategy for Joint Arab Economic Development adopted by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 25 to 27 November 1980,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States of 17 October 1986 on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States[1] and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up actions and procedures on the recommendations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields adopted at the meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, held at Tunis from 28 June to 1 July 1983,[2] as well as on the recommendations relating to political matters contained in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him on the proposals adopted at the meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations sys-

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 41st meeting.
[2] A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.

tem held at Tunis and the sectoral meeting on social development in the Arab region, held at Amman from 19 to 21 August 1985,[3] as well as to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their efforts to facilitate the implementation of the Tunis and Amman proposals;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen co-operation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict;

4. *Requests* the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, further to intensify their co-operation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to co-ordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the multilateral proposals relating to social development adopted at the Amman meeting in 1985, including the following measures:

(*a*) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned;

(*b*) Setting up of joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

(*c*) Consultation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States regarding the convening in 1987 of the joint sectoral meeting on development of human resources in the Arab region;

(*d*) Provision, within existing resources, of necessary assistance for the proposed meeting on the development of human resources in the Arab region;

7. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies, and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(*a*) To continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the programmes, organizations and agencies concerned within the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding co-operation in all fields beween the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

(*b*) To maintain and increase contacts and consultations with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects of a bilateral nature in order to facilitate their implementation;

(*c*) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1987, of the progress of their co-operation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the Tunis and Amman meetings;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to hold periodic consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States on follow-up policies, projects, actions and procedures;

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

[3] See A/40/481/Add.1.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 17 October 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/41/L.5 by a recorded vote of 106 to 2, with 1 abstention. For the final text, see resolution 41/4.[4]

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/481	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/615	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/41/615/Add.1	_____: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the executive heads of the organizations concerned	

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Agenda item 24

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FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

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*

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 51st meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 29.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.14 AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*28 October 1986*]

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 relevant resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Viewing with deep concern Israel's refusal to comply with Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981,

Concerned that armed attacks on nuclear facilities raise fears about the safety of present and future nuclear installations,

Aware that all States developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes need assurances against armed attacks on nuclear facilities,

1. *Calls upon* Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in accordance with resolution 487 (1981) adopted unanimously by the Security Council;

2. *Considers* that Israel has not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Reaffirms* that Iraq is entitled to compensation for the damage it has suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second 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/41/L.14/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.16

Islamic Republic of Iran: amendment to document A/41/L.14

[*Original: English*]
[*29 October 1986*]

1. In the draft resolution contained in document A/41/L.14, insert the following new operative paragraph as paragraph 1:

"1. *Strongly condemns* all military attacks on all nuclear installations dedicated to peaceful purposes, including the military attacks by Israel on the nuclear facilities of Iraq;".

2. Renumber the subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.17

Jordan: amendment to document A/41/L.16

[*Original: English*]
[*29 October 1986*]

Replace the proposed new paragraph 1 by the following:

"1. *Reiterates* its strong condemnation of the military attack by Israel on the Iraqi nuclear facilities, as well as any future attack on nuclear installations dedicated to peaceful purposes;".

DOCUMENT A/41/L.18

Islamic Republic of Iran: amendment to document A/41/L.17

[*Original: English*]
[*29 October 1986*]

Replace the proposed amendment to paragraph 1 by the following:

"1. *Reiterates* its strong condemnation of the military attack by Israel on the Iraqi nuclear facilities and condemns all military attacks, both of the past and of the future, on all nuclear installations dedicated to peaceful purposes;".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 29 October 1986, the General Assembly adopted by a recorded vote of 37 to 2, with 90 abstentions, a motion by the representative of Iraq that no amendment be accepted to draft resolution A/41/L.14 and Add.1. Paragraph 2 of the draft resolution was adopted by a separate recorded vote of 63 to 41, with 33 abstentions, and the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 86 to 5, with 55 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 41/12.[1]

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/326-S/18049	Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 6 to 10 January 1986	
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986	
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	

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FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 42nd to 44th meetings; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 12th meeting and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 22.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.2 AND ADD.1**

Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*10 October 1986*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982, 38/3 of 27 October 1983, 39/5 of 30 October 1984 and 40/7 of 5 November 1985,

Recalling further the Declaration on Kampuchea[1] 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 on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/7 (A/41/707),

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,

Noting the continued and effective struggle waged against foreign occupation by the Coalition with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea,

Taking note of the Economic and Social Council decision 1986/146 of 23 May 1986 on the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation,

Greatly disturbed that the continued fighting and instability in Kampuchea have forced an additional large number of 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,

Seriously concerned about reported demographic changes being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces,

Convinced that, to bring about lasting peace in South-East Asia and reduce the threat to international peace and

** Document A/41/L.2/Add.1 was issued to add six States to the list of sponsors.

[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.

security, there is an urgent need for the international community to find a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem that 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,

Reiterating its conviction that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the States 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, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5 and 40/7 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 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 of the Kampuchean problem;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1985-1986[3] 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 humanitarian organizations, national and international, that have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue to provide emergency assistance to 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 intensify such efforts as are necessary;

12. *Urges* the States 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 forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

[3] A/CONF.109/11 and Corr.1

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 21 October 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/41/L.2 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 115 to 21, with 13 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 41/6.[4]

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/75-S/17713	Letter dated 3 January 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*, document S/17713
A/41/78-S/17721	Letter dated 7 January 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17721

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/41/98-S/17753	Letter dated 22 January 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17753
A/41/122-S/17771	Letter dated 29 January 1986 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17771
A/41/126-S/17780	Letter dated 31 January 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17780
A/41/158-S/17816	Letter dated 11 February 1986 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17816
A/41/171-S/17844 and Corr.1	Letter dated 18 February 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17844
A/41/172-S/17845	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/17845
A/41/182-S/17868	Letter dated 26 February 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17868
A/41/214-S/17915	Letter dated 12 March 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17915
A/41/225-S/17927	Letter dated 18 March 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17927
A/41/235-S/17945	Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17945
A/41/253-S/17956	Letter dated 28 March 1986 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17956
A/41/298-S/18014	Letter dated 16 April 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, document S/18014
A/41/313-S/18039	Letter dated 28 April 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18039
A/41/325 and Corr.1	Letter dated 6 May 1986 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations in Bali, Indonesia, on 28 April 1986	
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986	
A/41/378-S/18110	Letter dated 27 May 1986 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint statement issued by the States members of the European Community	*Ibid.*, document S/18110
A/41/384-S/18116	Letter dated 29 May 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18116
A/41/387-S/18119	Letter dated 30 May 1986 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18119
A/41/393-S/18127	Letter dated 4 June 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18127
A/41/397-S/18130	Letter dated 5 June 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18130
A/41/419-S/18169	Letter dated 18 June 1986 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18169
A/41/452-S/18215	Letter dated 8 July 1986 from the representative of Singapore to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint communiqué issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at Manila on 24 June 1986	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1986*, document S/18215
A/41/493-S/18249	Letter dated 30 July 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18249
A/41/499-S/18259	Letter dated 4 August 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18259
A/41/513-S/18269	Letter dated 12 August 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18269
A/41/520-S/18280	Letter dated 14 August 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18280
A/41/533-S/18291	Letter dated 21 August 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18291
A/41/539-S/18293	Letter dated 22 August 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18293
A/41/544-S/18296	Letter dated 25 August 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18296
A/41/545-S/18297	Letter dated 26 August 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18297
A/41/576-S/18312	Letter dated 3 September 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18312
A/41/577-S/18313	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/18313
A/41/597-S/18336	Letter dated 11 September 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18336

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/604-S/18339	Letter dated 12 September 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	
A/41/634	Letter dated 22 September 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a memorandum issued on behalf of the European Community and its 12 member States	
A/41/651-S/18365	Letter dated 25 September 1986 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18365
A/41/695-S/18390	Letter dated 9 October 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18390
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/701-S/18394	Letter dated 10 October 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/41/707	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/712	Letter dated 15 October 1986 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Vietnam to the Secretary-General	
A/41/732	Letter dated 20 October 1986 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/41/803-S/18448	Letter dated 6 November 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18448
A/41/967	Letter dated 5 December 1986 from the representative of Singapore to the Secretary-General	
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/41/L.2 and Add.1	
A/C.5/41/21	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/735	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 110

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 26

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 26: The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security:* report of the Secretary-General

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Document A/41/L.12 and Add.1: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 55th to 57th meetings; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 20th meeting and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.12 AND ADD.1**

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*22 October 1986*]

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, 36/34 of 18 November 1981, 37/37 of 29 November 1982, 38/29 of 23 November 1983, 39/13 of 15 November 1984 and 40/12 of 13 November 1985,

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 community 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/41/619-S/18347) and the status of the diplomatic process initiated by him,

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 urgent achievement of a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the creation of

** Document A/41/L.12/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

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, especially the diplomatic process initiated by him, 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 the non-use of force, or threat 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 progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 5 November 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/41/L.12 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 122 to 20, with 11 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 41/33.[1]

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/57-S/17690	Letter dated 17 December 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*, document S/17690
A/41/89-S/17737	Letter dated 10 January 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*, document S/17737
A/41/95-S/17751	Letter dated 21 January 1986 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17751
A/41/134-S/17789	Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17789
A/41/164	Letter dated 13 February 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	
A/41/165-S/17832	Letter dated 14 February 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17832
A/41/217-S/17920	Letter dated 13 March 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17920
A/41/221-S/17924	Letter dated 17 March 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17924
A/41/227-S/17933	Letter dated 21 March 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17933
A/41/258-S/17962	Letter dated 1 April 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, document S/17962
A/41/263-S/17970	Letter dated 3 April 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17970
A/41/284-S/17995	Letter dated 8 April 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17995
A/41/300-S/18017	Letter dated 16 April 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18017
A/41/309-S/18029	Letter dated 22 April 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18029
A/41/312-S/18038	Letter dated 24 April 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18038
A/41/326-S/18049	Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 6 to 10 January 1986	
A/41/331-S/18054	Letter dated 8 May 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18054

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986	
A/41/347-S/18068	Letter dated 19 May 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18068
A/41/400-S/18137	Letter dated 5 June 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18137
A/41/436-S/18186	Letter dated 26 June 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18186
A/41/451-S/18213	Letter dated 8 July 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1986*, document S/18213
A/41/487-S/18242	Letter dated 25 July 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18242
A/41/497-S/18255	Letter dated 30 July 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18255
A/41/524-S/18286	Letter dated 18 August 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18286
A/41/540-S/18294	Letter dated 25 August 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18294
A/41/575-S/18311	Letter dated 2 September 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18311
A/41/619-S/18347	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18347
A/41/625-S/18351	Letter dated 18 September 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18351
A/41/659-S/18369	Letter dated 26 September 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18369
A/41/693-S/18388	Letter dated 8 October 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18388
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/41/718-S/18408	Letter dated 14 October 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18408
A/41/740-S/18418	Note verbale dated 21 October 1986 from the Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at their Co-ordination Meeting held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/41/774-S/18433	Letter dated 28 October 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18433
A/41/789-S/18443	Letter dated 31 October 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18443
A/41/804-S/18449	Letter dated 5 November 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18449
A/41/831-S/18458	Letter dated 12 November 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18458
A/41/865-S/18470	Letter dated 20 November 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18470
A/41/885-S/18479	Letter dated 24 November 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18479
A/41/918-S/18489	Letter dated 26 November 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18489
A/41/955-S/18503	Letter dated 2 December 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18503
A/41/961-S/18512	Letter dated 8 December 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18512
A/41/964-S/18516	Letter dated 10 December 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the European Council on 6 December 1986	*Ibid.*, document S/18516
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/41/L.12 and Add.1	
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A/41/792	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 110

United Nations

Agenda item 27

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 27: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity:* report of the Secretary-General

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Document A/41/L.7: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	1
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List of other documents pertaining to the item	3

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 48th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 25.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.7

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*20 October 1986*]

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/41/542),

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, in particular resolution 40/20 of 21 November 1985, and the practical measures taken for their implementation, as well as its resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984 on the critical economic situation in Africa and the Declaration annexed thereto,

Recalling also, in particular, its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-second ordinary session, which were held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July and from 28 to 30 July 1986, respectively (see A/41/654),

Taking note also of the 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 further the Declaration on the Economic Situation in Africa and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, annexed thereto, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first session held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985,[1] which was devoted mainly to the critical economic situation in Africa,

Noting also with satisfaction the support given by the international community to the special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa, which was held from 27 May to 1 June 1986,

Considering the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 30 September 1986,[2]

Gravely concerned about the serious and deteriorating economic situation in Africa, in particular the effects of the prolonged drought, desertification and the adverse effects of the international economic environment on the African States,

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,[3]

[1] A/40/666, annex I, declaration AHG/Decl 1 (XXI).

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 17th meeting.

[3] A/S-11/14, annex I.

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and all specialized agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Lagos Plan of Action,

Gravely concerned 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 cope with the situation caused by the acts of aggression committed against their territories by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the situation of the refugees in Africa and the urgent need for increased international assistance to help African countries of asylum cope with the heavy social, economic and administrative burden imposed on their fragile economies,

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 grave situation prevailing in southern Africa as well as the social and economic problems and the needs of African States and their regional and subregional institutions,

Aware of the need for continuous liaison, consultations on matters of common concern, exchange of information at the secretariat level and technical co-operation on such matters as training and research between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation betwen the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and commends his efforts to strengthen such co-operation;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the increasing and continued 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 organizations of the United Nations system in support of those efforts;

4. *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 and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, and of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;[4]

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, to implement fully its resolution S-13/2 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

6. *Also calls upon* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, to give their maximum support to Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the 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, in particular to General Assembly resolution S-13/2;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the timely initiative he had taken to alert the international community to the critical economic and social situation in Africa and welcomes the measures he has taken to facilitate international co-operation and co-ordination to assist Africa;

9. *Expresses its appreciation also* to the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the assistance so far rendered to the African States in dealing with the emergency situation as well as with the critical economic problems that exist on the African continent;

10. *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 and other disasters, by implementing fully General Assembly resolution S-13/2 and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue his commendable efforts in alerting and sensitizing the international community to the plight of African countries, in mobilizing additional assistance to Africa, in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in Africa, and in monitoring the situation and presenting periodic reports thereon;

12. *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, as well as for the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa, to help them cope with the situation caused by the acts of aggression committed against their territories by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and other concerned international financial institutions for their response to the critical economic situation in Africa and their assistance in the organization of round table and donor conferences in favour of the least developed countries of Africa,

[4] Resolution 35/56, annex.

as well as in the implementation of those special programmes of economic assistance;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of the response of the international community to those special programmes of economic assistance and to continue to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by that organization;

15. *Calls upon* the international community to provide generous assistance on a long-term basis to all African States affected by the economic crisis, particularly those suffering from calamities such as drought and flood, in accordance with General Assembly resolution S-13/2 and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990;

16. *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;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General 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;

18. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue to expand their co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, their assistance to the liberation movements recognized by that organization;

19. *Reaffirms* its willingness to co-operate with the Organization of African Unity and its organs in the implementation of resolutions and decisions of mutual concern;

20. *Calls upon* the competent organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue 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;

21. *Urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to provide material and economic assistance to African countries of asylum to help them cope with the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructures by the presence of large numbers of refugees;

22. *Invites* Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously and effectively to the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;[5]

23. *Calls upon* United Nations organs—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;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available to facilitate continued liaison and consultations on matters of common interest as well as for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, as required;

25. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to arrange the date and venue 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;

26. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second 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.

[5] A/39/402, annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 23 October 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/41/L.7. For the final text, see resolution 41/8.[6]

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/71	Letter dated 31 December 1985 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General	
A/41/268	Letter dated 2 April 1986 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press release issued by the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the President of the People's Republic of the Congo at Brazzaville on 28 March 1986	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/332-S/18055	Letter dated 8 May 1986 from the representatives of Mozambique and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, document S/18055
A/41/372-S/18099 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 23 May 1986 from the representatives of Angola and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18099
A/41/373-S/18100	Letter dated 25 May 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18100
A/41/542	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/654	Letter dated 25 September 1986 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session and of the declarations, decisions and resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July and from 28 to 30 July 1986, respectively	

United Nations *Agenda item 28*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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FORTY-FIRST SESSION

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NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 28: Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas):* report of the Secretary-General

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 82nd and 84th meetings; *ibid., Fourth Committee*, 18th and 19th meetings and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23.

DOCUMENT A/41/870

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*24 November 1986*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-first session, as item 28, the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General". At the same meeting, the Assembly decided that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that organizations and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

2. At its 18th meeting, on 22 October 1986, the Fourth Committee granted requests for hearing concerning the item to the following petitioners: Mr. J. E. Cheek and Mr. D. L. Clifton (A/C.4/41/9), Mrs. Susan Coutts de Maciello (A/C.4/41/9/Add.1) and Mr. Alexander Jacob Betts (A/C.4/41/9/Add.2).

3. At its 19th meeting, on 24 November, following a statement on a point of order by the representative of Venezuela, on behalf also of the delegations of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, the Fourth Committee heard statements by Mr. Clifton and Mr. Cheek. At the same meeting, the Committee heard statements by Mrs. Coutts de Maciello and Mr. Betts. Mr. Betts replied to questions put to him by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Mr. Cheek replied to questions put to him by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Argentina. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom.

4. Summaries of the statements are contained in the summary record of the meeting (see A/C.4/41/SR.19).

DOCUMENT A/41/L.19 AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English/French/Spanish*]
[*29 October 1986*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and having received the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/824),

Aware of the interest of the international community in the peaceful and definitive settlement by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of all their differences, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the interest repeatedly expressed by both parties in normalizing their relations,

Convinced that such purpose would be facilitated by a global negotiation between both Governments that will allow them to rebuild mutual confidence on a solid basis and to resolve the pending problems, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

** Document A/41/L.19/Add.1 was issued to add five States to the list of sponsors.

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 above, and to take the necessary measures to that end;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 25 November 1986, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (A/41/870) (decision 41/414[1]).

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/41/L.19 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 116 to 4, with 34 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 41/40.[1]

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/23 (Part VII)	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 (chapter X)	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23*, chapter X
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986	
A/41/529-S/18290	Letter dated 20 August 1986 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1986*, document S/18290
A/41/585-S/18321	Letter dated 4 September 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18321
A/41/636	Letter dated 22 September 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	
A/41/669-S/18378	Letter dated 2 October 1986 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18378
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/41/708-S/18399	Letter dated 10 October 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18399
A/41/777	Letter dated 29 October 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	
A/41/784-S/18438	Letter dated 30 October 1986 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18438
A/41/788-S/18441	Letter dated 3 November 1986 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18441
A/41/797	Letter dated 5 November 1986 from the representative of Peru to the Secretary-General	
A/41/808	Note verbale dated 6 November 1986 from the Mission of Venezuela to the Secretary-General	
A/41/824	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/828-S/18457	Letter dated 13 November 1986 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a resolution adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States at Guatemala on 11 November 1986	*Ibid.*, document S/18457

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/845-S/18460	Letter dated 17 November 1986 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18460
A/41/863-S/18468	Letter dated 20 November 1986 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18468
A/41/867-S/18471	Note verbale dated 21 November 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Plenary Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries held in New York on 20 November 1986	*Ibid.*, document S/18471
A/41/868-S/18473	Letter dated 21 November 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18473
A/41/884-S/18478	Letter dated 24 November 1986 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18478
A/41/974-S/18529	Letter dated 15 December 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18529
A/C.4/41/9 and Add.1 and 2	Requests for hearing	

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Agenda item 29

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 29: Critical economic situation in Africa:* report of the Secretary-General

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings,* 46th, 47th and 52nd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 30.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.15

Congo: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*28 October 1986*]

EMERGENCY SITUATION IN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/29 of 3 December 1984, 40/40 of 2 December 1985, and its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 containing the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the critical economic situation in Africa (A/41/683 and Add.1),

Noting with deep appreciation the efforts of the international community, which have contributed to the containment of the drought-related emergency in most of the affected African countries,

Noting also the continuing nature of the emergency situation,

Noting further with deep concern that many African countries are now facing or are threatened by a new and potentially severe infestation by locusts and grasshoppers,

Recognizing that the continuing emergency situation not only undermines the efforts of the African countries in carrying out their programmes for economic recovery and longer-term development, but also severely hampers those efforts,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the international community for its valuable support with regard to the emergency situation in Africa and appeals to it to continue its efforts and to implement fully resolutions 39/29, 40/40 and S-13/2;

3. *Commends* the determined efforts of the Governments and peoples of Africa in responding to the challenge posed by the emergency situation;

4. *Notes with deep concern* that the emergency situation still exists in some of the affected African countries, that increased emergency assistance continues to be required and that non-food needs have yet to be met;

5. *Appeals* to the international community, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations urgently to pursue and intensify their efforts to satisfy the unmet emergency needs of the affected African countries as described in the report of the Secretary-General (see A/41/683, sect. IV);

6. *Urges* the international community to make every possible effort to assist African countries in establishing early-warning systems in order to limit and control the grasshopper and locust infestation and to provide adequate assistance for dealing with its effects, and, in this connection, requests all States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

7. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to continue, after the closure of the Office for Emergency Operation in Africa, his efforts in monitoring the emergency situation still affecting some African countries and in sensitizing the international community;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely the emergency situation in Africa and to include updated information thereon in the report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, in accordance with resolution S-13/2.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 31 October 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/41/L.15. For the final text, see resolution 41/29[1].

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/326-S/18049	Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 6 to 10 January 1986	
A/41/332-S/18055	Letter dated 8 May 1986 from the representatives of Mozambique and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, document S/18055
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986	
A/41/372-S/18099 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 23 May 1986 from the representatives of Angola and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18099
A/41/373-S/18100	Letter dated 25 May 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18100
A/41/414	Letter dated 13 June 1986 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/430	Letter dated 25 June 1986 from the representative of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/435	Note verbale dated 13 June 1986 from the Mission of Mexico to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the 75th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Mexico City from 7 to 12 April 1986	
A/41/461-E/1986/119 and Corr.1	Letter dated 11 July 1986 from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/41/480	Letter dated 23 July 1986 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/41/634	Letter dated 22 September 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a memorandum issued on behalf of the European Community and its 12 member States	
A/41/655	Letter dated 26 September 1986 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy to the Secretary-General	
A/41/667	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/41/674	Letter dated 2 October 1986 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77 at their tenth annual meeting, held in New York from 29 September to 1 October 1986	
A/41/683 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/41/731	Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	

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Agenda item 30

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 30: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee:* report of the Secretary-General

DOCUMENT A/41/L.6 AND ADD.1**

Australia, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*15 October 1986*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/38 of 18 November 1981, 37/8 of 29 October 1982, 38/37 of 5 December 1983, 39/47 of 10 December 1984 and 40/60 of 9 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (A/41/653),

Having heard the statement of the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee of 17 October 1986 on the steps taken by the Committee to ensure continuing, close and effective co-operation between the two organizations,[1]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Extends its congratulations* to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on its thirtieth anniversary for its highly commendable work in promoting interregional and international co-operation supportive of the efforts of the United Nations in this regard;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the continuing efforts of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various organs, including the International Court of Justice, through programmes and initiatives undertaken by the Committee;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the commendable progress achieved during the past five years towards enhancing co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in wider areas;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third 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 41st plenary meeting, on 17 October 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/41/L.6 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 41/5.[2]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/437	Letter dated 25 June 1986 from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of recommendations by the Working Group of the Whole of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee	
A/41/612	Letter dated 15 September 1986 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General	
A/41/624	Letter dated 18 September 1986 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General	
A/41/653	Report of the Secretary-General	

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 41st meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 31.

** Document A/41/L.6/Add.1 was issued to add 7 States to the list of sponsors.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 41st meeting.

[2] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

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ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 31: 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, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 53rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 32.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.23 AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: French*]
[*31 October 1986*]

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, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, and 40/62 of 9 December 1985, 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 between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, 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,

Convinced further that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/765),

Bearing in mind the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on 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 seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

** Document A/41/L 23/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

4. *Urges* the Government of France to accelerate the process of 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 maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 53rd plenary meeting, on 3 November 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/41/L.23 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 122 to 1, with 22 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 41/30.[1]

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/326-S/18049	Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 6 to 10 January 1986	
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986	
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/765	Report of the Secretary-General	

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Agenda item 32

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FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 32: Law of the sea:* report of the Secretary-General

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 58th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 36.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.20 AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yugoslavia and Zaire: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*30 October 1986*]

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/66 of 3 December 1982, 38/59 A of 14 December 1983, 39/73 of 13 December 1984 and 40/63 of 10 December 1985, regarding the law of the sea,

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[1] the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to refrain from any action to apply their provisions selectively, in a manner inconsistent with their object and purpose,

Emphasizing the need for States to ensure consistent application of the Convention, as well as the need for harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as well as the resources of the area, are the common heritage of mankind,

Recalling that the Convention provides the régime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Seriously concerned at any attempt to undermine the Convention and related resolutions of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Recognizing also the need for co-operation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,[2]

Noting the developments within the Preparatory Commission in 1985 and in 1986 and the significant progress made by the Preparatory Commission through its unanimous decision of 5 September 1986 to facilitate the registration of applicants as pioneer investors for deep sea-bed mining,[3]

Noting also that the Preparatory Commission has decided to hold its fifth regular session at Kingston from 30 March to 24 April 1987 and its summer meeting in 1987 at Geneva, Kingston or New York (see A/41/742, para. 115),

Noting the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance

** Document A/41/L.20/Add.1 was issued to add 25 States to the list of sponsors.

[1] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[2] *Ibid*, document A/CONF.62/121, annex I.

[3] See LOS/PCN/L.41/Rev.1, annex.

in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention,

Recognizing that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea encompasses all uses and resources of the sea and that all related activities within the United Nations system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

Taking note of activities carried out in 1986 under the major programme on marine affairs, set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989,[4] in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General[5] as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 A,

Recalling its approval of the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking special note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 40/63 (A/41/742),

1. *Recalls* the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, *inter alia*, by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures and thirty-two of the sixty ratifications or accessions required for entry into force of the Convention;

3. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to 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;

4. *Calls upon* all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith;

5. *Also calls upon* States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation;

6. *Further calls upon* States to desist from taking actions which undermine the Convention or defeat its object and purpose;

7. *Notes* the progress being made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in all areas of its work;

8. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the important decision of the Preparatory Commission on 5 September 1986 that has created conditions for the early implementation of the régime for pioneer investors, contained in resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, thus facilitating the process of registration of applicants for pioneer investor status at the next session of the Preparatory Commission;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* for the effective execution by the Secretary-General of the central programme in law of the sea affairs under chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989;

10. *Further expresses its appreciation* for the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/63 and requests him to continue to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the new legal régime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Committee, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

11. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the new legal régime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom and invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate and lend assistance in these endeavours;

12. *Approves* the programme of meetings of the Preparatory Commission for 1987 (see A/41/742, para. 115);

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on developments relating to the Convention and on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6A*, annex II.

[5] A/38/570 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 58th plenary meeting, on 5 November 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/41/L.20 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 145 to 2, with 5 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 41/34.[6,7]

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53*.

[7] In the light of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, concerning the current financial crisis of the United Nations, the schedule of meetings for the fifth regular session of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea was modified The Preparatory Commission was scheduled to meet at Kingston from 30 March to 16 April 1987

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986	
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/41/742	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/967	Letter dated 5 December 1986 from the representative of Singapore to the Secretary-General	

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Agenda item 33

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 33: Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa:*

(*a*) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid;*

(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General

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Document A/41/L.28 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution ... 6

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings,* 58th to 64th and 102nd meetings, *ibid., Special Political Committee,* 2nd and 9th to 11th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Fifth Committee,* 23rd meeting and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 35.

DOCUMENT A/41/779

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*29 October 1986*]

1. In a letter dated 20 September 1986 (A/SPC/41/1), the President of the General Assembly informed the Chairman of the Special Political Committee that at its 3rd plenary meeting, on the same date, 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 2nd meeting, on 1 October, that the Committee would devote two meetings to such hearings on 22 October, that organizations and individuals wishing to be heard by the Committee should submit their requests to the Chairman in writing, not later than 14 October, and 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.

3. At its 9th and 10th meetings, on 16 and 17 October, the Committee considered and approved seven requests for hearings, contained in documents A/SPC/41/L.2 and Add.1 to 5.

4. At its 11th meeting, on 22 October, the Committee, following an oral proposal by the representative of Madagascar, decided to grant three additional requests from Mr. Elombe Brath, Patrice Lumumba Coalition; Ms. Jeanne Woods, Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization; and Ms. Zita Allen, Local 1199, Drug, Hospital and Health Care Employees Union.

5. At its 11th meeting, the Committee heard statements by the following persons:

Mr. Aubrey McCUTCHEON III—National Conference of Black Lawyers;

Ms. Beatrice von ROEMER—International Confederation of Free Trade Unions;

Ms. Gay McDOUGALL—Southern Africa Project, Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law;

Mr. Ralston DEFFENBAUGH, Jr.—Lutheran World Federation;

Mr. B. JORDAN—American-South African People's Friendship Association;

Ms. Joyce Williams MITCHELL—American-South African People's Friendship Association, Boston Chapter;

Ms. Zita ALLEN—Local 1199, Drug, Hospital and Health Care Employees Union;

Mr. Elombe BRATH—Patrice Lumumba Coalition;

Ms. Jeanne M. WOODS—Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization.

6. Summaries of the statements are contained in the record of the meeting (A/SPC/41/SR.11).

7. At its 11th meeting, the Committee decided to submit a report to the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.24*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*4 November 1986*]

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA AND ASSISTANCE TO THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/41/22),

Recalling its resolution 40/64 B of 10 December 1985,

Reaffirming that the international community, and the United Nations in particular, have a special responsibility to assist the people of South Africa and their liberation movements in their heroic struggle against *apartheid* and for the full exercise of their right to self-determination within a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the institutionalized and continuing escalation of the reign of repressive and increasing state terror by the racist régime, the maintenance of the state of emergency, the virtually limitless powers of the police and security forces to arrest, detain, torture and kill opponents of *apartheid,* the use of régime-sponsored death squads and vigilantes to spread fear as well as the establishment and operation of "reorientation camps" by the racist régime to attempt brainwashing former detainees into acquiescence,

Gravely concerned at the increasing use of capital punishment by the racist régime against freedom fighters and patriots and their execution in defiance of international protests and appeals, and alarmed that the racist régime is now applying collective death penalties as in the case of the six Sharpeville patriots sentenced for opposing the imposition of the "new constitution" in September 1984,

Noting with indignation that the *apartheid* régime is persisting with its policy of "bantustanization" aimed at further uprooting the oppressed people of South Africa, dispossessing it of its inalienable rights, depriving it of citizenship and fragmenting the country,

Gravely concerned, in this regard, that the Pretoria racist régime has continued its odious practice of forced removals,

Deploring the imposition of censorship and other restrictions on the media by the racist régime, in particular on press reports and the transmission of audio-visual material, aimed at concealing the ruthless atrocities perpetrated by the *apartheid* régime from world public opinion,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their right to choose all available means, including armed struggle, for the total eradication of *apartheid,*

Noting with grave concern the escalation of the aggression, state terrorism, and destabilization through political subversion and economic blackmail by the *apartheid* régime against independent African States,

Stressing that the racist *apartheid* régime is the root cause of the conflict in southern Africa, and that as long as it exists there will be neither peace in the region, nor security

* Incorporating document A/41/L.24/Corr.1 dated 10 November 1986.

for any country, nor true independence for Namibia, and that it must, therefore, be eradicated,

Recognizing the continued collaboration with and active support of the racist régime by certain Western and other Governments, transnational corporations, banks and other financial institutions as a major obstacle to the efforts of the oppressed people of South Africa and the international community for the total eradication of *apartheid,*

1. *Strongly condemns once again* the policies and practices of *apartheid* of the racist régime of South Africa, in particular its brutal oppression, repression and genocidal violence against the people of South Africa;

2. *Reaffirms* its full support to the people of South Africa in their struggle, under the leadership of their national liberation movements, for the total eradication of *apartheid,* so that they can exercise their right of self-determination in a free, democratic, unfragmented and non-racial South Africa;

3. *Commends* the people of South Africa and the liberation movements for their heroic and sustained struggle against the *apartheid* régime and reaffirms the legitimacy of their struggle as well as their right to choose the necessary means, including armed struggle, to attain their noble objectives;

4. *Commends* the trade unions, student associations, women's organizations and other mass organizations in South Africa that have associated themselves with the struggle of the people for the elimination of *apartheid* in the face of the onslaught by the régime;

5. *Commends* the independent African States in southern Africa for their tremendous sacrifices and for their continuing support to the people of South Africa and their liberation movements;

6. *Strongly condemns* the continued and increasing use of capital punishment against freedom fighters and patriots, and their execution in defiance of international protests and appeals;

7. *Demands* that existing death sentences against and further executions of freedom fighters and patriots be annulled and halted, and that the six Sharpeville patriots be released immediately;

8. *Demands once more* that captured freedom fighters in South Africa be treated as prisoners of war in accordance with Additional Protocol I[1] to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;[2]

9. *Further demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees in South Africa, including Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng;

10. *Vehemently condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its escalation of aggression, state terrorism, and destabilization through political subversion and economic blackmail against independent African States;

11. *Condemns* the continued collaboration with the *apartheid* régime by Governments of certain Western and other countries, transnational corporations, banks and other financial institutions, which gives encouragement to the racist régime in its repression of the legitimate struggle of the people and in its defiance of the demand of the international community for the total eradication of *apartheid;*

12. *Affirms* the view that the occupation of southern Angola by the racist régime was in large part facilitated by the policies pursued by the United States Administration in the region, especially its support for the armed criminal bandits of the União National para a Independência Total de Angola and its policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage";

13. *Strongly condemns* the state of emergency in South Africa and requests that the international community exert maximum pressure on the *apartheid* régime, including comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, as the most appropriate, effective and peaceful means available for the elimination of *apartheid,* the liberation of Namibia and the maintenance of peace in southern Africa, in order to attain the total eradication of *apartheid,* and especially press on:

(*a*) Immediate lifting of the state of emergency;

(*b*) Immediate withdrawal of racist troops from and around the townships;

(*c*) Immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, including those detained under the state of emergency;

(*d*) Immediate end to repression, violence and terror in South Africa;

(*e*) Abrogation of bans on political organizations;

(*f*) Immediate and unconditional guarantee for the safe return of South African political exiles who have been arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter their own country;

(*g*) Cessation of all military, political and economic action aimed at destabilizing independent African States, and respect for their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

14. *Strongly condemns* the continued forced removals of black communities by the Pretoria racist régime;

15. *Appeals* to all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, mass media, city and other local authorities as well as individuals urgently to increase political, economic, educational, legal, humanitarian and all other forms of necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements;

16. *Also appeals* to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to step up material, financial and other forms of support to the front-line and other member States of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference and to assist them in resisting the aggression, state terrorism and destabilization through political subversion and economic blackmail by the racist régime;

17. *Decides* to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity—namely, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and other appropriate bodies.

[1] A/32/144, annex I.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.25* AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*4 November 1986*]

COMPREHENSIVE AND MANDATORY SANCTIONS AGAINST THE RACIST RÉGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 40/64 A of 10 December 1985,

Recalling its relevant resolutions and those of the Security Council calling for concerted international action to force the racist régime of South Africa to start eliminating *apartheid*,

Reaffirming that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security, and that the United Nations has a primary responsibility to assist in efforts to eliminate it without further delay,

Reaffirming its support to the struggle of the people of South Africa for the exercise of their right to self-determination and for the establishment of a democratic, united and non-racial South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the intransigence of the *apartheid* régime and its escalation of violence against the oppressed people of South Africa, its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its acts of aggression, internal and external state terrorism, and destabilization through political subversion and economic blackmail against independent African States,

Noting that continued political, economic, military, cultural and other forms of collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa bolster the régime in its attempt to break its international isolation, thus encouraging it to persist in its defiance of world public opinion and to escalate its repression, aggression and destabilization,

Reaffirming its conviction that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations is the most appropriate, effective and peaceful means by which the international community can aid the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa, and by which the United Nations will discharge its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Deploring the fact that certain Western permanent members of the Security Council have prevented the Council from adopting comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Expressing its grave concern at the continued violation of the mandatory arms embargo adopted by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 as well as the nuclear collaboration by certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa,

Welcoming action taken by legislative bodies, municipalities and other government institutions as well as universities, churches, labour unions, and student and women's groups to promote divestment from corporations and financial institutions that are collaborating with South Africa,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/41/22) and the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa;[3]

2. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its brutal repression and violence against the oppressed people of South Africa, its illegal occupation of Namibia and its repeated acts of aggression, state terrorism and destabilization through political subversion and economic blackmail against independent African States;

3. *Condemns* the policy of "constructive engagement" and similar policies of appeasement that have ignored the reign of terror by the racist régime and encouraged its illegal occupation of Namibia and aggression against independent African States;

4. *Condemns* the activities of those transnational corporations and financial institutions that have continued to collaborate with South Africa;

5. *Calls upon* the Security Council urgently to take action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to applying comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and urges the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and others that are opposed to the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions to reassess their position and facilitate the application of those sanctions by the Security Council;

6. *Urges* the Security Council to adopt measures to strengthen the mandatory arms embargo adopted by its resolution 418 (1977), in accordance with the relevant recommendations contained in the Final Declaration of the International Seminar on the United Nations Arms Embargo against South Africa, held in London from 28 to 30 May 1986 (A/41/388-S/18121, annex);

7. *Requests* all States that have not yet done so, pending action by the Security Council, urgently to adopt legislative and other comparable measures to ensure the total isolation of South Africa;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to exclude the South African régime from all organizations within the United Nations system where this has not already been done;

9. *Calls once again upon* the International Monetary Fund urgently to terminate credit and other assistance to the racist régime of South Africa;

10. *Further calls upon* all organizations within the United Nations system to ensure the total isolation of South Africa and of transnational corporations, banks, financial

* Incorporating document A/41/L.25/Corr.1 dated 6 November 1986.
** Document A/41/L.25/Add.1 was issued to add six States to the list of sponsors.

[3] *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

and other institutions that are collaborating with South Africa;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure compliance by the United Nations system with paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 40/64 A;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, bearing in mind paragraph 15 of resolution 40/64 A, to undertake a study on the relationship of various specialized agencies, bodies and organizations of the United Nations system with banks and financial institutions that conduct business in or with entities in South Africa.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.26* AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*4 November 1986*]

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/41/22/Add.1 and Corr.1),

Taking note of the relevant provision of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 (see A/41/697-S/18392, annex),

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Special Committee to expose the increasing collaboration between Israel and South Africa,

Reiterating that the increasing collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, in defiance of resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, 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 economic, military and nuclear fields;

2. *Demands* that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the economic, 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 in a position to do so to exert their influence to persuade Israel to desist from such collaboration;

4. *Commends* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for publicizing information on the growing relations between Israel and South Africa and promoting public awareness of the grave dangers of the alliance between Israel and South Africa;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to publicize, as widely as possible, information on the relations between Israel and South Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render, through the Department of Public Information and the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat, all possible assistance to the Special Committee in disseminating information relating to the collaboration between Israel and South Africa;

7. *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.

* Incorporating document A/41/L.26/Corr.1 dated 6 November 1986.

** Document A/41/L.26/Add.1 was issued to add six States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.27 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*4 November 1986*]

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/41/22),

1. *Commends* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for its vigorous efforts to promote and strengthen concerted international action in support of the legitimate aspirations

* Document A/41/L 27/Add.1 was issued to add 17 States to the list of sponsors.

of the oppressed people of South Africa as a significant part of implementing relevant United Nations resolutions;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in paragraphs 222 to 226 of the report of the Special Committee relating to its programme of work and activities to promote the international campaign against *apartheid;*

3. *Supports* the efforts of the Special Committee to give effect to the recommendations contained in the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa[3] so as to broaden the ever-growing international consensus in favour of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions;

4. *Authorizes* the Special Committee to organize, co-sponsor or participate in conferences, seminars, hearings and other activities and events that will deepen knowledge of the various aspects of *apartheid* in order to foster as active and action-oriented a political commitment as it may deem necessary for the discharge of its responsibilities, within the financial resources allocated under the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and services for such activities;

5. *Further authorizes* the Special Committee to hold consultations with and to send missions to Governments, parliaments, legislative institutions, intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations as appropriate, in order to strengthen co-ordinated and effective action against *apartheid* and to promote a peaceful and speedy transition to a non-racial and democratic system in a united South Africa;

6. *Decides* to make a special allocation of $375,000 to the Special Committee for 1987 from the regular budget of the United Nations to cover the cost of special projects to be decided upon by the Committee in order to promote the international campaign against *apartheid;*

7. *Again requests* Governments and organizations to make voluntary contributions or provide other assistance for the special projects of the Special Committee and to make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid.*

DOCUMENT A/41/L.28 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*4 November 1986*]

Status of the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/64 G of 10 December 1985, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, in which States are urged to consider acceding to the Convention,[3]

Considering that all forms of collaboration, including those in the field of sports, with racist South Africa bolster the régime in its attempts to break its international isolation,

Convinced that the Convention, together with the International Covenants on Human Rights[4] and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid,*[5] would be important instruments towards the isolation of the racist régime of South Africa,

Commending athletes who have demonstrated solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa by complying with the sports boycott of racist South Africa,

Welcoming the signing by a significant number of States of the Convention,

1. *Reaffirms* that the racist régime of South Africa must be isolated in all fields, including that of sports;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the significant number of States that have signed and ratified the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports since it was solemnly opened for signature, ratification and accession on 16 May 1986;

* Document A/41/L.28/Add.1 was issued to add 17 States to the list of sponsors.

[4] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[5] Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

3. *Appeals* to those States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify or accede to the Convention without further delay;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the status of the Convention.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.29 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Angola, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*4 November 1986*]

Oil embargo against South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/41/22),

Recalling its resolutions concerning an oil embargo against South Africa,

Welcoming the Declaration adopted by the United Nations Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa, held at Oslo from 4 to 6 June 1986 (A/41/404-S/18141, annex), and the relevant provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,[3]

Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would complement the arms embargo in preventing aggression by the *apartheid* régime, its repression of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia and its attacks against neighbouring States,

Noting that while oil-exporting States have committed themselves to an oil embargo against South Africa very few major shipping States have done so,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Seminar that an intergovernmental mechanism should be established under the auspices of the United Nations to monitor compliance with the oil embargo (A/41/404-S/18141, annex, para. 21),

Commending action taken by labour unions, student groups and anti-*apartheid* organizations against companies involved in the violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, and for the enforcement of the embargo,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Declaration adopted by the United Nations Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa and commends it to the attention of all States;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the relevant provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa pertaining to oil and petroleum products;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to take action urgently to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

4. *Requests* all States concerned, pending a decision by the Security Council, to adopt effective measures and/or legislation to broaden the scope of the oil embargo in order to ensure the complete cessation of the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia, whether directly or indirectly, in particular:

(*a*) To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;

(*b*) To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate for each nation, to desist from selling, reselling or otherwise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia, whether directly or indirectly;

(*c*) To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibility for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;

(*d*) To prevent access by South Africa to other sources of energy, including the supply of raw materials, technical know-how, financial assistance and transport;

(*e*) To prohibit all assistance to *apartheid* South Africa, including the provision of finance, technology, equipment or personnel for the prospecting, development or production of hydrocarbon resources, the construction or operation of oil-from-coal plants or the development and operation of plants producing fuel substitutes and additives such as ethanol and methanol;

(*f*) To prevent South African corporations from maintaining or expanding their holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa;

(*g*) To terminate the transport of oil to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;

(*h*) To develop a system for registration of ships, registered or owned by their nationals, that have unloaded oil in South Africa in contravention of embargoes imposed;

(*i*) To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo;

(*j*) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo;

5. *Decides* to establish an Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;

6. *Authorizes* the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the chairmen of regional groups and the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid,* to appoint eleven Member States as members of the Intergovernmental Group on the basis of equitable geographical dis-

* Document A/41/L.29/Add.1 was issued to add 19 States to the list of sponsors.

tribution and to ensure representation of oil-exporting States and shipping States;

7. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, the monitoring of the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend all necessary assistance to the Special Committee and to the Intergovernmental Group in the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, to facilitate the monitoring of the oil embargo as recommended in the Declaration adopted by the United Nations Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.30 AND ADD.1*

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*5 November 1986*]

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 40/64 H of 10 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (A/41/638), to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Gravely concerned at the reimposition of the state of emergency, now nation-wide, in South Africa and the unprecedented repression of several thousands of opponents of *apartheid,* including leaders of democratic political mass organizations, community and church leaders, students and trade unionists,

Alarmed by the increasing number of political trials and detentions and the harsh sentences, including the death penalty, imposed on opponents of *apartheid,*

Reaffirming that increased humanitarian and legal assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia is essential at this critical juncture to meet the rapidly increasing needs for such assistance,

Strongly convinced that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the growing needs for humanitarian and legal assistance,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for 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 rendering assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia;

5. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their persistent 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.

* Document A/41/L.30/Add.1 was issued to add seven States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.31 AND ADD.1*

Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*5 November 1986*]

Concerted international action for the elimination of *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa caused by the policy of *apartheid,* and lately in particular by the reimposition of the state of emergency and its extension nation-wide,

Convinced that the root-cause of the crisis in southern Africa is the policy of *apartheid,*

Noting with grave concern that in order to perpetuate *apartheid* in South Africa the authorities there have increasingly committed acts of aggression and breaches of the peace,

Convinced that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of the free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution in South Africa,

* Document A/41/L.31/Add.1 was issued to add nine States to the list of sponsors.

Noting that the so-called reforms in South Africa have the effect of further entrenching the *apartheid* system and further dividing the people of South Africa,

Recognizing that the policy of bantustanization deprives the majority of the people of their citizenship and makes them foreigners in their own country,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to take all necessary action for the eradication of *apartheid,* and, in particular, the need for increased and effective pressure on the South African authorities as a peaceful means of achieving the abolition of *apartheid,*

Encouraged, in this context, by the growing international consensus, as demonstrated by the adoption of Security Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985, and the increase in and expansion of national, regional and intergovernmental measures to this end,

Taking note of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,[3]

Convinced of the vital importance of the strict observance of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Council instituted a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, and Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 concerning the import of arms, ammunition and military vehicles produced in South Africa, and of the need to make these embargoes fully effective,

Commending the national policies not to sell and export oil to South Africa,

Considering that measures to ensure effective and scrupulous implementation of such embargoes through international co-operation are essential and urgent,

Noting with deep concern that, through a combination of military and economic pressures, in violation of international law, the authorities of South Africa have increasingly resorted to economic reprisals and aggression against, and destabilization of the neighbouring States,

Considering that contacts between *apartheid* South Africa and the front-line and other neighbouring States, necessitated by geography, colonial legacy and other reasons, should not be used by other States as a pretext for legitimizing the *apartheid* system or justifying attempts to break the international isolation of that system,

Convinced that the existence of *apartheid* will continue to lead to ever-increasing resistance by the oppressed people, by all possible means, and increased tension and conflict that will have far-reaching consequences for southern Africa and the world,

Convinced that policies of collaboration with the *apartheid* régime, instead of respect for the legitimate aspirations of the genuine representatives of the great majority of the people, will encourage its repression and aggression against neighbouring States and its defiance of the United Nations,

Expressing its full support for the legitimate aspiration of African States and peoples, and of the Organization of African Unity, for the total liberation of the continent of Africa from colonialism and racism,

1. *Strongly condemns* the policy of *apartheid* which deprives the majority of the South African population of their citizenship, fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. *Strongly condemns* the South African authorities for the killings, arbitrary mass arrests and the detention of members of mass organizations as well as individuals, the overwhelming majority of whom belong to the majority population, for opposing the *apartheid* system and the state of emergency;

3. *Further condemns* the overt and the covert aggressive actions, which South Africa has increasingly carried out for the destabilization of neighbouring States, as well as those aimed against refugees from South Africa and Namibia;

4. *Demands* that the authorities of South Africa:

(*a*) Release immediately and unconditionally Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, detainees and restrictees;

(*b*) Immediately lift the state of emergency;

(*c*) Abrogate discriminatory laws and lift bans on all organizations and individuals, as well as end restrictions on and censorship of news media;

(*d*) Grant freedom of association and full trade union rights to all workers of South Africa;

(*e*) Initiate without pre-conditions a political dialogue with genuine leaders of the majority population with a view to eradicating *apartheid* without delay and establishing a representative government;

(*f*) Eradicate the bantustan structures;

(*g*) Immediately withdraw all their troops from southern Angola and end the destabilization of front-line and other States;

5. *Urges* the Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of effective mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

6. *Further urges* the Security Council to take steps for the strict implementation of the mandatory arms embargo instituted by it in resolution 418 (1977) and of the arms embargo requested in its resolution 558 (1984) and, within the context of the relevant resolutions, to secure an end to military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from South Africa;

7. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so, pending mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, to consider national legislative or other appropriate measures to increase the pressure on the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, such as:

(*a*) Cessation of further investment in, and financial loans to, South Africa;

(*b*) An end to all promotion of and support for trade with South Africa;

(*c*) Prohibition of the sale of Krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa;

(*d*) Cessation of all forms of military, police or intelligence co-operation with the authorities of South Africa, in particular the sale of computer equipment;

(*e*) An end to nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

(*f*) Cessation of export and sale of oil to South Africa;

8. *Appeals* to all States, organizations and institutions recognizing the pressing need, existing and potential, of South Africa's neighboring States for economic assistance:

(*a*) To increase assistance to the front-line States and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in order to increase their economic strength and independence from South Africa;

(*b*) To increase humanitarian, legal, educational and other such assistance and support to the victims of *apartheid*, to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to all those struggling against *apartheid* and for a non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;

9. *Appeals* to all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action for the cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations that would support the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, as well as relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on *apartheid;*

10. *Commends* those States that have already adopted voluntary measures against the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/64 I of 10 December 1985 and invites those that have not yet done so to follow their example;

11. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the total eradication of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society in which all the people, irrespective of race, colour or creed, enjoy fundamental freedoms and human rights;

12. *Pays tribute to and expresses solidarity with* organizations and individuals struggling against *apartheid* and for a non-racial, democratic society in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;[6]

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

[6] Resolution 217 A (III).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 58th plenary meeting, on 5 November 1986, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee (A/41/779) (decision 41/412[7]).

At its 64th plenary meeting, on 10 November 1986, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 85 of its rules of procedure, rejected, by a vote of 113 to 20, with 21 abstentions,* a proposal by the United States that the question of *apartheid* be considered an important question under Article 18, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and that all draft resolutions on that question therefore would require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting for adoption by the Assembly.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly took action on the eight draft resolutions before it.

With regard to draft resolution A/41/L.24, the Assembly decided, by a vote of 60 to 52, with 35 abstentions,* to retain the words "by the United States Administration" in paragraph 12. The draft resolution as a whole was then adopted by a vote of 130 to 8, with 18 abstentions.*

With regard to draft resolution A/41/L.25 and Add.1, the General Assembly decided, by a vote of 83 to 44, with 21 abstentions,* to retain the words "and Israel" in the ninth preambular paragraph. The Assembly also retained, by a vote of 73 to 50, with 23 abstentions,* the words "of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and others" in paragraph 5. The draft resolution as a whole was then adopted by a vote of 126 to 16, with 13 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/41/L.26 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 102 to 29, with 26 abstentions;* draft resolution A/41/L.27 and Add.1 by a vote of 145 to 2, with 10 abstentions;* draft resolution A/41/L.28 and Add.1 by a vote of 131 to none, with 24 abstentions;* draft resolution A/41/L.29 and Add.1 by a vote of 136 to 5, with 15 abstentions;* draft resolution A/41/L.30 and Add.1 without a vote; and draft resolution A/41/L.31 and Add.1 by a vote of 149 to 2, with 5 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 41/35 A to H.[7]

* Recorded vote

[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/22	Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 22*
A/41/22/Add.1 and Corr.1	Special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*	*Ibid., Supplement No. 22A*

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/41/59-S/17691	Letter dated 23 December 1985 from the representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*, document S/17691
A/41/60-S/17693	Letter dated 23 December 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 23 December 1985	*Ibid.*, document S/17693
A/41/63-S/17696	Letter dated 24 December 1985 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17696
A/41/67-S/17699	Letter dated 27 December 1985 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17699
A/41/68-S/17704	Letter dated 27 December 1985 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17704
A/41/72-S/17709	Letter dated 31 December 1985 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17709
A/41/83	Note verbale dated 7 January 1986 from the Mission of Senegal to the Secretary-General	
A/41/125-S/17779	Letter dated 30 January 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 30 January 1986	*Ibid., Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*, document S/17779
A/41/127-S/17781	Letter dated 31 January 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17781
A/41/136	Note verbale dated 3 February 1986 from the Mission of Senegal to the Secretary-General	
A/41/154-S/17809	Letter dated 6 February 1986 from the representatives of the Netherlands and Zambia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint communiqué of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the front-line States and of the States members of the European Community held at Lusaka on 3 and 4 February 1986	*Ibid.*, document S/17809
A/41/173 and Corr.1	Letter dated 20 February 1986 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement adopted at the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Countries Having French as a Common Language, held in Paris from 17 to 19 February 1986	
A/41/181-E/1986/53	Letter dated 19 February 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	
A/41/218-S/17921	Letter dated 14 March 1986 from the representatives of Angola, Cuba and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17921
A/41/228	Letter dated 21 March 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	
A/41/326-S/18049	Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 6 to 10 January 1986	
A/41/332-S/18055	Letter dated 8 May 1986 from the representatives of Mozambique and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, document S/18055
A/41/335-S/18058	Letter dated 12 May 1986 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Luanda Declaration adopted by the presidents of the five African countries whose official language is Portuguese at their meeting at Luanda, held from 28 to 30 April 1986	*Ibid.*, document S/18058
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986	
A/41/345-S/18067	Letter dated 19 May 1986 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18067
A/41/348-S/18069	Letter dated 20 May 1986 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18069
A/41/349-S/18070	Letter dated 20 May 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18070
A/41/352	Letter dated 20 May 1986 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General	
A/41/358-S/18079	Letter dated 21 May 1986 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18079
A/41/359-S/18080	Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the representative of Uruguay to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18080
A/41/361-S/18089	Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 22 May 1986	*Ibid.*, document S/18089
A/41/362-S/18085	Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18085
A/41/363-S/18086	Note verbale dated 22 May 1986 from the Mission of Brazil to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18086
A/41/364-S/18092	Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18092
A/41/365-S/18093	Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18093

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/366-S/18094	Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18094
A/41/367-S/18095	Letter dated 25 May 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18095
A/41/368-S/18096	Letter dated 23 May 1986 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18096
A/41/370-S/18097	Letter dated 23 May 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18097
A/41/371-S/18098	Letter dated 23 May 1986 from the representatives of Angola and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18098
A/41/372-S/18099 and Corr.1 and 2	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/18099
A/41/373-S/18100	Letter dated 25 May 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18100
A/41/375-S/18103	Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the representative of Bangladesh to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18103
A/41/376-S/18108	Letter dated 28 May 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18108
A/41/377	Letter dated 23 May 1986 from the representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the Secretary-General	
A/41/381-S/18115	Letter dated 29 May 1986 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18115
A/41/388-S/18121	Letter dated 30 May 1986 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Declaration of the International Seminar on the United Nations Arms Embargo against South Africa, held in London from 28 to 30 May 1986	
A/41/404-S/18141	Letter dated 6 June 1986 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration adopted at the Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa, held at Oslo from 4 to 6 June 1986	
A/41/405-S/18142	Letter dated 9 June 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18142
A/41/412-S/18154	Letter dated 13 June 1986 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18154
A/41/416-S/18165	Letter dated 17 June 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18165
A/41/417-S/18166	Letter dated 17 June 1986 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18166
A/41/418-S/18167	Letter dated 17 June 1986 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18167
A/41/420-S/18170	Letter dated 18 June 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18170
A/41/428-S/18179	Letter dated 24 June 1986 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at Manila on 23 June 1986	*Ibid.*, document S/18179
A/41/430	Letter dated 25 June 1986 from the representative of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/434-S/18185 and Corr.1	Letter dated 25 June 1986 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986	
A/41/444-S/18203	Letter dated 7 July 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1986*, document S/18203
A/41/445-S/18204	Letter dated 7 July 1986 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18204
A/41/448-S/18211	Note verbale dated 8 July 1986 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration on Southern Africa adopted at the Seventh Meeting of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Georgetown on 3 July 1986	*Ibid.*, document S/18211
A/41/478-S/18233	Letter dated 22 July 1986 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18233
A/41/483	Letter dated 23 July 1986 from the representative of Zambia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/484-S/18235	Letter dated 23 July 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18235
A/41/485-S/18236	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/18236
A/41/506 and Add.1-3	Report of the Secretary-General on concerted international action for the elimination of *apartheid*	
A/41/526-S/18289 and Corr.1	Letter dated 20 August 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18289
A/41/569	Letter dated 27 August 1986 from the representative of the Congo to the Secretary-General	
A/41/581	Letter dated 2 September 1986 from the representative of Zambia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Heads of State and Government of the front line States at Luanda on 21 August 1986	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/629-S/18357	Letter dated 18 September 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Foreign Ministers of the States members of the European Community on 16 September 1986	*Ibid.*, document S/18357
A/41/633-S/18359	Letter dated 19 September 1986 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18359
A/41/638	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	
A/41/690	Report of the Secretary-General on the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa	
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/699-S/18393	Note verbale dated 10 October 1986 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18393
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/41/737	Letter dated 21 October 1986 from the representative of Zambia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Maputo Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the front line States at Maputo on 12 October 1986	
A/41/740-S/18418	Note verbale dated 21 October 1986 from the Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at their Co-ordination Meeting held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/41/758-S/18421	Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18421
A/41/772	Letter dated 21 October 1986 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Lima Communiqué issued by the Latin American Council at its twelfth regular meeting, held at Lima on 16 and 17 October 1986	
A/41/959	Letter dated 5 December 1986 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/982	Appointment of the members of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa. note by the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/41/1	Allocation of agenda items: letter dated 20 September 1986 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/41/L.2 and Add.1-5	Requests for hearing	
	Programme budget implictions of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/41/L.24 to L.29	
A/C.5/41/32	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/810	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 110

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 34

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 34: 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 record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 101st meeting For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 37.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.42

Australia, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[26 November 1986]

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and provisions of its resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977,

Recalling its subsequent resolutions 33/4 of 2 November 1978, 34/63 of 29 November 1979, 35/112 of 5 December 1980, 36/78 of 9 December 1981, 37/167 of 17 December 1982, 38/60 of 14 December 1983, 39/74 of 13 December 1984 and 40/95 of 12 December 1985,

Noting with satisfaction that the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy has successfully concluded its work related to the preparations for the Conference,

Recalling that many world leaders have recently reaffirmed the continuing importance of nuclear power as a source of energy for economic and social development and the need to strengthen international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy on a world-wide basis,

Considering that the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, to be held from 23 March to 10 April 1987 at Geneva, representing the first global effort under United Nations auspices specifically for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in this field for economic and social development, has assumed still greater significance and dimension in the light of recent events, with a view to ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy through close international co-operation;

1. *Takes note* of 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 on its seventh and final session (A/41/47);

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Chairman and the members of the Preparatory Committee for the time and effort devoted to the preparations for the Conference;

3. *Invites* all States to participate in the Conference at the ministerial level, keeping in mind the importance of the Conference and heightened world-wide interest in this field;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy".

DOCUMENT A/41/L.42/REV.1

Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[4 December 1986]

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and provisions of its resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977,

Recalling its subsequent resolutions 33/4 of 2 November 1978, 34/63 of 29 November 1979, 35/112 of 5 December 1980, 36/78 of 9 December 1981, 37/167 of 17 December

1982, 38/60 of 14 December 1983, 39/74 of 13 December 1984 and 40/95 of 12 December 1985,

Noting with satisfaction that the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy has successfully concluded its work related to the preparations for the Conference,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, to be held from 23 March to 10 April 1987 at Geneva, represents a global effort under the auspices of the United Nations specifically for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in this field for economic and social development,

1. *Takes note* of 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 on its seventh and final session (A/41/47);

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Chairman and the members of the Preparatory Committee for the time and effort devoted to the preparation for the Conference;

3. *Invites* all States to participate in the Conference at an appropriately high level;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy".

DOCUMENT A/41/L.46

Austria: amendment to document A/41/L.42

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1986*]

Insert the following new paragraph at the end of the preamble:

"*Emphasizing* the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life and health and the need to take into account the interests of States which could be affected by transboundary effects of the use of nuclear energy,".

DOCUMENT A/41/L.47

Austria: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1986*]

The General Assembly,

Aware of the intensification of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in order to ensure safer development of nuclear energy for the future,

Bearing in mind that the need to improve the safety of nuclear energy and the need for intensified international co-operation are in the forefront of public opinion,

Aware of the central role that the International Atomic Energy Agency is being given in this context,

Realizing that effects and consequences of possible nuclear accidents are of equal concern to all States, including those which may not be carrying out any nuclear activity on their territory,

Bearing in mind its resolution 41/36 of 11 November 1986 on the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Convinced that it is in the interest of the international community that safety aspects be considered whenever nuclear energy is being discussed,

1. *Appeals* to all Governments to ensure that the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants are applied in order to minimize risks to life and health;

2. *Further appeals* to all Governments to take into account, when discussing nuclear energy matters during the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, the legitimate interests of neighbouring countries that could be affected by transboundary effects of the use of nuclear energy.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/41/L.42/Rev.1 without a vote. At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted draft resolution A/41/L.47 by a recorded vote of 119 to none, with 28 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 41/212 A and B.[1]

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/47	Report of the Preparatory Commitee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 47*
A/41/111	Letter dated 22 January 1986 from the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	

United Nations

Agenda item 35

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 35: Question of Palestine:*

(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General

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Document A/41/L.38 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 1

Document A/41/L.39 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 2

Document A/41/L.40 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia. draft resolution 2

Document A/41/L.41 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 3

Action taken by the General Assembly 3

List of other documents pertaining to the item 4

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 80th, 81st, 83rd, 85th, 86th and 93rd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 33.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.38 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[21 November 1986]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 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 A and B of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C and D of 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, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/86 A of 10 December 1982, 38/58 A of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A of 11 December 1984 and 40/96 A of 12 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/41/35),

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 112 to 120 of its report and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the Committee's recommendations, as repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and subsequently, is still awaited;

3. *Requests* the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights[1] 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, including representation at conferences and meetings and the sending of delegations where such activities would be considered by it to be appropriate, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session and thereafter;

5. *Requests* the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and in creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the Committee's recommendations, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly res-

* Document A/41/L.38/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August–7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.2), chap. I, sect. B.

olution 194 (III), 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;

7. *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 implementaton;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.39 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1986*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/41/35),

Taking note, in particular, of relevant information contained in paragraphs 73 to 101 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, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982, 38/58 B of 13 December 1983, 39/49 B of 11 December 1984 and 40/96 B of 12 December 1985,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with General Assembly resolution 40/96 B;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraphs 2 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 40/96 B in consultation 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 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;

4. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;

5. *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/41/L.39/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.40 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1986*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/41/35),

Taking note, in particular, of the information contained in paragraphs 102 to 111 of that report,

Recalling its resolution 40/96 C of 12 December 1985,

Convinced that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 40/96 C;

2. *Requests* the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1986-1987 and, in particular:

(*a*) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine;

(*b*) To continue to update publications on the facts and developments pertaining to the question of Palestine;

(*c*) To publish brochures and booklets on the various aspects of the question of Palestine, including Israeli violations of the human rights of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories;

(*d*) To expand its audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of a new film in 1987 and special series of radio programmes and television broadcasts;

* Document A/41/L.40/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

(*e*) To organize fact-finding news missions to the area for journalists;

(*f*) To organize regional and national encounters for journalists.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.41 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*24 November 1986*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/58 C of 13 December 1983, 39/49 D of 11 December 1984 and 40/96 D of 12 December 1985, in which it, *inter alia,* endorsed the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 39/49 D and 40/96 D, in which it, *inter alia,* requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 March 1986, in which he, *inter alia,* stated that "the obstacles which have so far prevented the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East as called for by the General Assembly still exist" (see A/41/215-S/17916, para. 2), and his report of 29 October 1986 (A/41/768-S/18427),

Expressing its regret that, owing to the negative attitude of some Member States, the difficulties regarding the convening of the Conference "have remained essentially the same" (*ibid.*, para. 31), and expressing its hope that those Member States will reconsider their attitude,

Having heard the constructive statements made by numerous representatives, including that of the Palestine Liberation Organization,

Emphasizing the need to bring about a just and comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict which has persisted for nearly four decades,

Recognizing that the persistence of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East constitutes a threat to security and stability in the region and to world peace, and therefore directly involves the responsibility of the United Nations,

Stressing its conviction that the convening of the Conference will constitute a major contribution by the United Nations towards the realization of a just solution to the question of Palestine conducive to the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict,

Appreciating the concern about the exacerbating situtation in the Middle East as voiced in a great many statements during the general debate at the current session and at previous sessions,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Secretary-General;

2. *Determines* that the question of Palestine is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East;

3. *Reaffirms once again* its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of resolution 38/58 C;

4. *Stresses* the urgent need for additional concrete and constructive efforts by all Governments in order to convene the Conference without further delay;

5. *Endorses the call* for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the General Assembly not later than 15 May 1987;

7. *Decides* to consider at its forty-second session the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution.

* Document A/41/L.41/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 1986, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions before it: draft resolution A/41/L.38 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 121 to 2, with 21 abstentions;* draft resolution A/41/L.39 and Add.1 by a vote of 125 to 3, with 18 abstentions;* draft resolution A/41/L.40 and Add.1 by a vote of 124 to 3, with 19 abstentions;* and draft resolution A/41/L.41 and Add.1 by a vote of 123 to 3, with 19 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 41/43 A to D.[2]

* Recorded vote.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/35	Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 35*
A/41/85-S/17729	Letter dated 10 January 1986 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*, document S/17729
A/41/113-S/17760	Note verbale dated 23 January 1986 from the Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the tenth session of the Al-Quds Committee, held at Marrakesh on 21 and 22 January 1986	*Ibid.*, document S/17760
A/41/117-S/17765	Letter dated 27 January 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17765
A/41/127-S/17781	Letter dated 31 January 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17781
A/41/138-S/17797	Letter dated 5 February 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17797
A/41/140-S/17800	Letter dated 5 February 1986 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17800
A/41/215-S/17916	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17916
A/41/229-S/17935	Letter dated 24 March 1986 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17935
A/41/269-S/17977	Letter dated 8 April 1986 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, document S/17977
A/41/326-S/18049	Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 6 to 10 January 1986	
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986	
A/41/399-S/18133 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 June 1986 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18133
A/41/413-S/18159	Letter dated 13 June 1986 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18159
A/41/435	Note verbale dated 13 June 1986 from the Mission of Mexico to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted at the 75th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Mexico City from 7 to 12 April 1986	
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/41/740-S/18418	Note verbale dated 21 October 1986 from the Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at their Co-ordination Meeting held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/41/811-S/18452	Letter dated 10 November 1986 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18452
A/41/821-S/18454	Letter dated 12 November 1986 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18454
A/41/864	Letter dated 19 November 1986 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	
A/41/900-S/18483	Letter dated 25 November 1986 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18483
A/41/970-S/18525	Letter dated 16 December 1986 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18525

United Nations

Agenda item 36

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 36: 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*) Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia;

(*d*) Reports of the Secretary-General

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Fourth Committee*, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 8th to 12th, 14th and 18th meetings and corrigendum, *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 28th meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 67th to 71st and 79th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 34.

DOCUMENT A/41/761

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*24 October 1986*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-first session, as item 36, 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*) Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia;

"(*d*) 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, 5th, 6th, 8th to 10th, 12th and 18th meetings, held on 29 September and 3, 6 to 9, 14 and 22 October 1986, the Fourth Committee granted the following requests for hearing concerning the item: Mr. Ralston H. Deffenbaugh, Jr., Lutheran World Federation (A/C.4/41/4); Ms. Vicki Erenstein, National Lawyers Guild (A/C.4/41/4/Add.1); Ms. Jennifer Davis, American Committee on Africa and The Africa Fund (A/C.4/41/4/Add.2); Ms. Sylvia Hill and Mr. Joseph Jordan, Southern Africa Support Project (A/C.4/41/4/Add.3); Mr. Alun R. Roberts, Namibia Support Committee (A/C.4/41/4/Add.4); Ms. Gay J. McDougall, Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law (A/C.4/41/4/Add.5); Mr. A. W. Singham, Department of Political Science, Brooklyn College (A/C.4/41/4/Add.6); Ms. Leila McDowell-Head, Namibia Information Service (A/C.4/41/4/Add.7); Mr. Dennis Rivera, Drug, Hospital and Health Care Employees Union (A/C.4/41/4/Add.8); Mr. Lennox S. Hinds, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (A/C.4/41/4/Add.9); Ms. Jeanne M. Woods, Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (A/C.4/41/4/Add.10); Ms. Melba Smith, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. (A/C.4/41/4/Add.11).

3. The Fourth Committee heard statements by the following petitioners: Mr. Ralston H. Deffenbaugh at the 3rd meeting, on 29 September, during which he also replied to questions put to him by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Mr. James Campbell (on behalf of the National Lawyers Guild), Mr. Joseph Jordan and Mr. Alun R. Roberts at the 9th meeting, on 8 October; Ms. Lisa Crooms (on behalf of the American Committee on Africa and The Africa Fund) and Mr. A. W. Singham at the 10th meeting, on 9 October; Ms. Leila McDowell-Head and Ms. Zita Allen (on behalf of the Drug, Hospital and Health Care Employees Union) at the 11th meeting, on 13 October; Ms. Leora Mosston (on behalf of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers) at the 12th meeting, on 14 October; Ms. Gay J. McDougall at the 14th meeting, on 17 October; Ms. Jeanne M. Woods and Ms. Helena Kazombaue (on behalf of the National

Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. and the Council of Churches of Namibia), at the 18th meeting on 22 October.

4. Summaries of the statements are contained in the summary records of the meetings (see A/C.4/41/SR.3, 9-12, 14 and 18).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 67th plenary meeting, on 12 November 1986, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (A/41/761) (decision 41/413[1]).

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 November 1986, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions A to E contained in the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia (A/41/24, part two, chapter I). In accordance with special rule F of annex III and with rule 84 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, decisions of the Assembly on those draft resolutions or on parts thereof put to the vote separately required a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

Draft resolution A was adopted as follows: in the eleventh preambular paragraph, retention of the phrase "of the United States Government", which, in that part concerning the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, had followed "on the refusal", was rejected by a vote of 53 to 46, with 44 abstentions,* and retention of the phrase "of the United States Administration", which followed "on the involvement" in the part concerning the Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, was rejected by a vote of 57 to 46, with 40 abstentions;* in the twenty-second preambular paragraph, retention of the phrase "by the United States of America", which followed "by the support extended", was rejected by a vote of 53 to 47, with 44 abstentions;* in paragraph 25, retention of the phrase "the United States Administration and", which followed "*Calls upon*", was rejected by a vote of 69 to 49, with 30 abstentions;* in paragraph 26, retention of the phrase "pursued by the present United States Administration", which followed "and 'linkage' ", was rejected by a vote of 56 to 51, with 40 abstentions;* in paragraph 27, retention of the phrase "the United States and", which followed "advanced by", was rejected by a vote of 56 to 52, with 39 abstentions;* in paragraph 28, retention of the phrase "and appeals to the United States Administration to desist from this policy", at the end of the paragraph, was rejected by a vote of 64 to 51, with 32 abstentions;* in paragraph 42, retention of the phrase "of the United States and of the United Kingdom", which followed "the Governments", was rejected by a vote of 74 to 43, with 29 abstentions;* in paragraph 49, retention of the phrase "and Israel", which followed "certain Western countries", was rejected by a vote of 80 to 47, with 22 abstentions.* The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by a vote of 130 to none, with 26 abstentions.*

Draft resolution B was adopted as follows: in paragraph 9, retention of the phrase "the United States Administration and", which followed "persistent attempts by", was rejected by a vote of 51 to 50, with 40 abstentions;* and in paragraph 10, retention of the phrase "pursued by the present United States Administration", which followed "and 'linkage' ", was rejected by a vote of 54 to 52, with 38 abstentions.* The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by a vote of 133 to none, with 25 abstentions.*

Draft resolution C was adopted by a vote of 151 to none, with 7 abstentions;* draft resolution D by a vote of 135 to none, with 23 abstentions;* and draft resolution E by a vote of 152 to none, with 6 abstentions.*

For the final texts, see resolutions 41/39 A to E.[1]

* Recorded vote.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/23	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	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23*
A/41/24	Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia	*Ibid., Supplement No. 24*

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/41/127-S/17781	Letter dated 31 January 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*, document S/17781
A/41/218-S/17921	Letter dated 14 March 1986 from the representatives of Angola, Cuba and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17921
A/41/228	Letter dated 21 March 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	
A/41/326-S/18049	Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 6 to 10 January 1986	
A/41/332-S/18055	Letter dated 8 May 1986 from the representatives of Mozambique and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, document S/18055
A/41/335-S/18058	Letter dated 12 May 1986 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Luanda Declaration adopted by the presidents of the five African countries whose official language is Portuguese at their meeting at Luanda, held from 28 to 30 April 1986	*Ibid.*, document S/18058
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986	
A/41/348-S/18069	Letter dated 20 May 1986 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18069
A/41/349-S/18070	Letter dated 20 May 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18070
A/41/359-S/18080	Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the representative of Uruguay to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18080
A/41/362-S/18085	Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18085
A/41/364-S/18092	Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18092
A/41/366-S/18094	Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18094
A/41/367-S/18095	Letter dated 25 May 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18095
A/41/370-S/18097	Letter dated 23 May 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18097
A/41/371-S/18098	Letter dated 23 May 1986 from the representatives of Angola and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18098
A/41/372-S/18099 and Corr.1 and 2	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/18099
A/41/373-S/18100	Letter dated 25 May 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18100
A/41/375-S/18103	Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the representative of Bangladesh to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18103
A/41/376-S/18108	Letter dated 28 May 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18108
A/41/420-S/18170	Letter dated 18 June 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18170
A/41/428-S/18179	Letter dated 24 June 1986 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at Manila on 23 June 1986	*Ibid.*, document S/18179
A/41/430	Letter dated 25 June 1986 from the representative of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/444-S/18203	Letter dated 7 July 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1986*, document S/18203
A/41/459	Letter dated 7 July 1986 from the representative of Bangladesh to the Secretary-General	
A/41/478-S/18233	Letter dated 22 July 1986 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18233
A/41/479-S/18234	Letter dated 18 July 1986 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986	
A/41/484-S/18235	Letter dated 23 July 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18235
A/41/485-S/18236	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/18236
A/41/526-S/18289 and Corr.1	Letter dated 20 August 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18289
A/41/548-S/18299	Letter dated 26 August 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18299
A/41/614	Report of the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/41/740-S/18418	Note verbale dated 21 October 1986 from the Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at their Co-ordination Meeting held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/41/764-S/18425	Note verbale dated 27 October 1986 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18425
A/41/770-S/18430	Note verbale dated 28 October 1986 from the Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18430
A/C.4/41/4 and Add.1-11	Requests for hearing	
	Programme budget implications of draft resolutions A to E contained in document A/41/24	
A/C.5/41/38	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/854	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 110

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 37

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 37: The situation in the Middle East:* reports of the Secretary-General

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Document A/41/L.44: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	3
Document A/41/L.45 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	4
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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 87th to 89th and 97th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 38.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.43 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Cuba, Djibouti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[1 December 1986]

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, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 F of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 38/180 A to D of 19 December 1983, 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984 and 40/168 A to C to 16 December 1985,

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, 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982 and 555 (1984) of 12 October 1984,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 14 March 1986 (A/41/215-S/17916), 16 July 1986 (A/41/453 and Add.1) and 29 October 1986 (A/41/768-S/18427),

Reaffirming the need for continued collective support for the decisions adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982[1] reiterating its previous resolutions regarding the Palestinian question and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and considering that the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C and other relevant resolutions related to the question of Palestine, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region,

Welcoming all efforts contributing towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East,

Welcoming the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and 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 to the situation in the Middle East,

Gravely concerned that the Palestinian and other Arab 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 denied the restoration of its

* Document A/41/L.43/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

[1] See A/37/696-S/15510, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982*, document S/15510, annex.

land and the exercise of its alienable 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 War, of 12 August 1949,[2] to all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem,

Reaffirming also all relevant United Nations resolutions which stipulate 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 it has occupied 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 the continuing Israeli policies 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,

Stressing once again the great importance of the time factor in the endeavours to achieve an early comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. *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;

2. *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;

3. *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 and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, 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 relating 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, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A to D of 11 December 1984 and 40/96 A to D of 12 December 1985;

4. *Considers* the Arab Peace Plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,[1] and reiterated by the Extraordinary Summit Conference of the Arab States held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 7 to 9 August 1985,[3] as well as relevant efforts and action to implement the Fez plan, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. *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 the territories occupied since 1967;

6. *Rejects* all agreements and arrangements which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

7. *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 and decisions;

8. *Condemns* Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and outside these territories, including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation 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;

9. *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 relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

10. *Considers* that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel, signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and *matériel* to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, including the recently concluded Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the two Governments, have encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and have had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and pose a threat to the security of the region;

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

[3] See A/40/564 and Corr.1, annex.

11. *Calls once more upon* all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people;

12. *Strongly condemns* the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constitutes a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enables Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail;

13. *Reaffirms its call* for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, as specified in paragraph 5 of the Geneva Declaration on Palestine[4] and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983;

14. *Endorses the call* for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference;

15. *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 forty-second session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

[4] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. A.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.44

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahirya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1986*]

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 29 October 1986 (A/41/768-S/18427),

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 A of 16 December 1982, 38/180 A of 19 December 1983, 39/146 B of 14 December 1984 and 40/168 B of 16 December 1985,

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 principles of the inadmissibility of the aquisition 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,[2] to the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem,

Noting that Israel's record, policies 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, in particular 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, ES-9/1, 37/123 A, 38/180 A, 39/146 B and 40/168 B;

2. *Declares once more* that Israel's continued occupation of the Golan Heights and its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights constitute 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 illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

4. *Declares* all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, to be illegal and 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 relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[5] 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 for 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 annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision

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

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 demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights, which 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, policies 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;

(*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;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.45 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahirya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1986*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984 and 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 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,

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,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 29 October 1986 (A/41/768-S/18427),

1. *Determines* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once again upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

* Document A/41/L 45/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions A/41/L.43 and Add.1, L.44 and L.45 and Add.1. Paragraph 10 of draft resolution A/41/L.43 and Add.1 was adopted by a separate vote of 66 to 38, with

41 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a vote of 104 to 19, with 32 abstentions.* Draft resolution A/41/L.44 was adopted by a vote of 90 to 29, with 34 abstentions,* and draft resolution A/41/L.45 and Add.1 by a vote of 141 to 3, with 11 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 41/162 A to C.[6]

* Recorded vote.

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/61-S/17694	Letter dated 26 December 1985 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*, document S/17694
A/41/65-S/17698	Letter dated 26 December 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17698
A/41/74-S/17711	Letter dated 2 January 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*, document S/17711
A/41/82-S/17727	Letter dated 9 January 1986 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17727
A/41/84-S/17728 and Corr.1	Letter dated 9 January 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17728
A/41/86-S/17731	Letter dated 11 January 1986 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17731
A/41/91-S/17739	Letter dated 15 January 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17739
A/41/94-S/17749	Letter dated 20 January 1986 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17749
A/41/109-S/17757	Letter dated 22 January 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17757
A/41/113-S/17760	Note verbale dated 23 January 1986 from the Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the tenth session of the Al-Quds Committee, held at Marrakesh on 21 and 22 January 1986	*Ibid.*, document S/17760
A/41/115-S/17761	Letter dated 23 January 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17761
A/41/117-S/17765	Letter dated 27 January 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17765
A/41/132-S/17785	Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17785
A/41/138-S/17797	Letter dated 5 February 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17797
A/41/155-S/17810	Letter dated 6 February 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 6 February 1986	*Ibid.*, document S/17810
A/41/156-S/17811	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/17811
A/41/169-S/17839	Letter dated 18 February 1986 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17839
A/41/170-S/17840	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/17840
A/41/174-S/17860	Letter dated 21 February 1986 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17860
A/41/183	Letter dated 25 February 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/41/184	Letter dated 3 March 1986 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/41/188-S/17898	Letter dated 5 March 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17898
A/41/203-S/17901	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/17901
A/41/204-S/17902	Letter dated 6 March 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17902
A/41/212-S/17913	Letter dated 12 March 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17913
A/41/215-S/17916	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17916
A/41/220-S/17923	Letter dated 18 March 1986 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17923
A/41/223-S/17926	Letter dated 18 March 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17926
A/41/259-S/17963	Letter dated 1 April 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, document S/17963
A/41/269-S/17977	Letter dated 8 April 1986 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17977
A/41/286-S/17998	Letter dated 11 April 1986 from the Secretary-General to the representative of Israel	*Ibid.*, document S/17998

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/289-S/18001	Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18001
A/41/290-S/18002	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/18002
A/41/302-S/18020	Letter dated 18 April 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18020
A/41/326-S/18049	Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 6 to 10 January 1986	
A/41/333-S/18056	Letter dated 8 May 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18056
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986	
A/41/386-S/18118	Letter dated 30 May 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18118
A/41/398-S/18131	Letter dated 4 June 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid*, document S/18131
A/41/426-S/18177	Letter dated 23 June 1986 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18177
A/41/435	Note verbale dated 13 June 1986 from the Mission of Mexico to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted at the 75th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Mexico City from 7 to 12 April 1986	
A/41/441-S/18197	Letter dated 30 June 1986 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community on 27 June 1986	*Ibid.*, document S/18197
A/41/453 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/458-S/18220	Letter dated 11 July 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1986*, document S/18220
A/41/476-S/18229	Letter dated 18 July 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18229
A/41/500-S/18260	Letter dated 4 August 1986 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18260
A/41/626-S/18352	Letter dated 17 September 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18352
A/41/642-S/18362	Letter dated 23 September 1986 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18362
A/41/646-S/18363	Letter dated 26 September 1986 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid*, document S/18363
A/41/647-S/18364	*Idem*	*Ibid*, document S/18364
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/41/704-S/18398	Letter dated 13 October 1986 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Group of Arab States Members of the United Nations	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18398
A/41/721-S/18411	Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General	*Ibid*, document S/18411
A/41/724-S/18413	Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18413
A/41/725-S/18414	Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18414
A/41/736-S/18417	Letter dated 21 October 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18417
A/41/740-S/18418	Note verbale dated 21 October 1986 from the Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at their Co-ordination Meeting held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/41/768-S/18427	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18427
A/41/821-S/18454	Letter dated 12 November 1986 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18454
A/41/847-S/18461	Letter dated 17 November 1986 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18461
A/41/900-S/18483	Letter dated 25 November 1986 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18483
A/41/966-S/18520	Letter dated 11 December 1986 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18520

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 38

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 38: Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations:* report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Fifth Committee,* 11th, 13th to 19th and 21st meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings,* 33rd to 39th, 52nd, 59th, 102nd and 103rd meetings.

DOCUMENT A/41/795

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]
[5 November 1986]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-first session, as item 38, the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations". At the same meeting, the Assembly also decided that the item would be considered in plenary meeting, and that, in the course of this consideration, the Fifth Committee would, within the scope of its responsibilities, undertake a factual examination of the report and submit its findings to the plenary Assembly.

2. For its consideration of this item the Fifth Committee had before it the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts (A/41/49), as well as a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/663). The Committee also noted the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the report of the Group, as contained in the annex to a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/763), as well as a letter dated 24 October 1986 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee (A/C.5/41/25) and a letter dated 30 October 1986 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the President of the General Assembly (A/41/781).

3. The Fifth Committee considered this item at its 11th, 13th to 19th and 21st meetings, between 16 October and 5 November 1986. In addition, the Committee held 11 informal meetings during the period from 16 to 23 October, in order to conduct a first reading of the report. Further informal consultations were held during the period from 24 October to 5 November with a view to elaborating a draft of the Committee's findings for submission to the plenary Assembly.

4. During these informal meetings, a number of questions were posed by delegations, to which answers were subsequently provided, at formal meetings, by the Chairman of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission and the representatives of the Secretary-General.

5. The Committee also decided, in keeping with the practice it has followed pursuant to General Assembly resolution 35/213 of 17 December 1980, to invite a representative of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat (who spoke also on behalf of the Co-ordinating Committee for Independent Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations System) and a representative of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations to present their views to the Committee.

6. The comments and observations made in the course of the discussion of the item and the replies to questions raised are reflected in the summary records of the meetings of the Fifth Committee (A/C.5/41/SR.11, 13-19 and 21).

7. During its consideration of this item and in the elaboration of its findings, the Fifth Committee took fully into account the statements made by delegations during the general debate of the current session of the General Assembly

and during the debate on this item at the 33rd to 39th plenary meetings of the Assembly, from 10 to 15 October 1986 (see A/41/PV.33-38 and 39 and Corr.1).

Findings of the Fifth Committee

General findings

8. The Fifth Committee noted, as stated in paragraph 11 of the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts (A/41/49):

> "The time constraints under which the Group had to work did not allow it to make a comprehensive study of some of the extremely complex problems put before it."

9. The Committee also noted that not all relevant subsidiary organs of the General Assembly submitted to the Group information and comments on matters pertaining to their work, as envisaged in paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 40/237 of 18 December 1985.

10. The Committee noted that the Group had decided not to make reference in the report to the question of the scale of assessments or to that of withholdings or of arrears in the payment of assessed contributions. The payment of assessed contributions affects directly the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations not only in the short, but also in the medium and long term. In reply to questions posed by members of the Fifth Committee in this regard, the Chairman of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts stated:

> "As part of its deliberations pertaining to the financial functioning of the Organization, the question of the scale of assessments had been discussed as regards, *inter alia*, lowering the ceiling of contributions, and raising the floor, and as regards criteria for deciding upon the contributions of Member States. These discussions had proved inconclusive. As a result, the Group had unanimously decided not to reflect this discussion in its report."

11. In submitting its findings to the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee wishes to stress the importance of the need for full respect for the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, its principles and its aims, in the implementation of those recommendations of the Group that the Assembly may approve.

12. It was recognized that the objective of the recommendations was to achieve an improvement in the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations. Accordingly, their implementation should be consistent with that goal. It was stressed that approved measures should be put into effect in a coherent, orderly and coordinated manner.

13. The findings being submitted by the Fifth Committee are aimed at facilitating the work of the General Assembly and assisting it in reaching its conclusions. The findings would serve as a point of reference in the implementation of those recommendations that may be approved by the General Assembly.

Findings on specific recommendations

14. The findings of the Fifth Committee with regard to the recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as contained in its report (A/41/49), are set out in the following paragraphs.

The intergovernmental machinery and its functioning

(A/41/49, sect. II)

Recommendation 1

15. The aim of this recommendation is to strengthen the Committee on Conferences and to give it broader responsibilities. The objective is to increase the harmonization of working procedures of conference services and to improve implementation of decisions on all organizational aspects dealing with conferences by legislative bodies, on the understanding that there should be full respect for the mandates of other legislative organs and for the responsibilities of the Secretariat, as well as adherence to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985. The "highest level" of membership referred to in recommendation 1 (*a*) should be regarded in terms of level of expertise.

Recommendation 2

16. The objective of this recommendation is to reduce the number, frequency and duration of meetings, without affecting negatively the substantive work of the Organization. In view of Article 72 of the Charter, the General Assembly should invite the Economic and Social Council to consider recommendation 2 (*a*).

Recommendation 3

17. The sequential order of meetings of the Fourth Committee and the Special Political Committee referred to in recommendation 3 (*c*) should obtain during each session of the General Assembly and the number of meetings accorded to each of these Main Committees should be in conformity with their respective programmes of work.

18. With regard to recommendation 3 (*e*), its implementation should be in accordance with the provisions of Article 22 of the Charter. The decision to establish a new subsidiary organ should be taken only after it has been determined that the task to be carried out could not be performed by an existing organ with a similar mandate.

19. With regard to recommendation 3 (*f*), the Fifth Committee reaffirmed the right of Member States to present draft resolutions which they deem necessary.

Recommendation 4

20. The implementation of this recommendation should be in line with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 40/243.

Recommendation 5

21. In respect of this recommendation, the Fifth Committee wishes to draw to the attention of the General Assembly the fact that it has approved two projects relating to the construction of United Nations conference facilities, which are yet to be completed. The Committee also notes the principle that programmes, once approved by the General Assembly, should be implemented.

Recommendation 8

22. The Committee found that the study referred to in recommendation 8 (*l*) could be undertaken by an existing intergovernmental body such as the Economic and Social Council or the Committee for Programme and Coordination.

23. In connection with recommendation 8 (3) (*d*), the intergovernmental body conducting the study should seek the co-operation and views of the intergovernmental organs concerned with United Nations operational activities for development.

Section II.C of the report

24. The Committee noted that, in paragraph 9 of its report, the Group had indicated that "the relationship between the Organization, including its subsidiary bodies, and the specialized agencies, as well as system-wide co-ordination and co-operation, . . . falls outside the mandate of the Group." The recommendations contained in section II.C of the report (recommendations 9 to 13) should be viewed in this context.

Recommendation 9

25. This recommendation should be viewed in the light of the observation in paragraph 24 above and addressed to the organizations concerned of the United Nations system, established under the terms of the Charter.

Recommendation 10

26. The Committee was not able to find a clear indication as to whether the intention of this recommendation is the establishment of a new co-ordinating body in addition to or as a replacement for the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). The Committee did note, however, the statement of ACC in paragraph 3 of the annex to the note by the Secretary-General (A/41/763) to the effect that the discussion proposed "is already being undertaken by ACC in its regular biannual sessions. ACC believes that the objective of this recommendation could be further achieved by convening subject-oriented sessions of ACC and by recourse to functional groups, instead of creating a new mechanism as proposed by the Group of High-level Experts."

STRUCTURE OF THE SECRETARIAT

(A/41/49, sect. III)

Recommendation 15

27. The Fifth Committee noted that the percentages referred to in this recommendation were arrived at in a pragmatic manner. Taking into account the need to avoid any negative effect on the implementation of programmes, the percentages represent targets that the Secretary-General should utilize in formulating his plans to be submitted to the General Assembly. In formulating such plans, the Secretary-General should take into account the relationship between the intergovernmental machinery and existing legislative mandates, on the one hand, and, on the other, the need to secure an effective and efficient Secretariat structure, bearing in mind the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity of the staff, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution.

28. During its examination of this question, the Committee was apprised of the manner in which the Secretary-General would approach the implementation of this recommendation, if approved, notably, as follows:

> "The process of reviewing and reducing posts, including those at the higher level, could begin immediately and would not have to await the completion of all the reviews [recommended by the Group]. A reduction could take place but, until such time as the Assembly approves any structural changes in the Secretariat, the Secretary-General would need to have authority to implement reductions in 1987 with flexibility, within the total level of posts for the Secretariat as a whole.
>
> "Post reductions would have to be done initially on a pragmatic basis, designed to match available resources with the least possible disruption to programmes and to the lives and rights of the people involved. Final determination of the reductions in 1988 and 1989 that are feasible and compatible with minimal disruption to programmes and the lives and rights of staff members can only be judiciously made after the full impact of any retrenchments in 1987 has been assessed.
>
> "The Secretary-General, of course, would aim at achieving these reductions to the maximum extent possible through the full utilization of the attrition mechanism. Such a mechanism, however, might not be compatible with minimizing disruption to programmes. If this were to be the case, additional financial costs may be required to achieve the post reductions targeted. Mechanisms such as the redeployment of staff between programmes and between duty stations might also need to be applied, and these may entail additional expenditures.
>
> "In summary, if the Assembly accepts the intent of recommendation 15 to reduce posts by the order of magnitude indicated in it, the Secretary-General would aim at the targets given in the manner and under the considerations . . . indicated. He would need to proceed with flexibility under the provisions of the Charter and the Staff and Financial Rules and Regulations. Similarly, some flexibility will be needed to defer or modify approved programmes or terminate approved activities considered to be of low priority. The Secretary-General would, of course, consult with ACABQ [Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions] and CPC [Committee for Programmes and Co-ordination]."

The Fifth Committee understood that the consultations with ACABQ and CPC envisaged by the Secretary-General would be conducted in accordance with pertinent rules and regulations.

29. As to the effect of any reduction in posts on the geographical distribution of the staff, the Committee noted the following statement by the representative of the Secretary-General:

> "Any reduction in the overall number of posts will certainly imply a reduction in the number of staff in posts subject to geographical distribution. This will in turn entail a revision of the desirable ranges of representation and the base figure used to calculate them."

30. The Committee also noted the indication by the representative of the Secretary-General as to the savings that could be gained from the reductions in posts proposed in recommendation 15, namely:

> "A 15 per cent reduction in the number of posts would result, at current costs, in direct savings of approximately $141 million per biennium; the indirect savings had not been calculated. As regards a 25 per cent reduction in the higher echelon, savings would amount to approximately $3.3 million on salaries and common staff costs."

31. As to the impact on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund of the recommendation for reduction of posts by 15 per cent over three years, the Committee was informed

that the Consulting Actuary to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board had indicated:

"On the assumption that the reduction would be achieved by attrition, it would entail a decrease in the active participant population of the Fund by 1 per cent a year for three years. This would increase the actuarial imbalance by up to 0.17 per cent of pensionable remuneration. To offset this impact, the Fund would need additional contribution income of up to $3 million per year."

32. As regards recommendation 15 (3)(*d*), which deals with the recruitment of staff at the P-1 to P-3 levels, the Committee noted the following statement by the representative of the Secretary-General:

"Assuming approval by the Assembly, it would be the intention of the Secretary-General to recruit, in the course of 1987, staff at the P-1 to P-3 levels. However, he would not wish to be held to an exact figure at this time, or to those three levels alone. This will, of course, be influenced by the financial situation in 1987."

Furthermore, the representative of the Secretary-General indicated:

"Although a preliminary review of existing vacancies and projected attrition indicates that it might be possible, at least initially, to maintain the average number of recruitments at P-1 to P-3 levels at the rate of appointments comparable to those for the period 1982-1984, one cannot be definite as this would depend on the overall reduction of posts and its effect on the reduced career progression of junior and intermediate staff. It might therefore not be possible to maintain the same level of appointments as immediately appear feasible."

33. The Fifth Committee highlighted the interrelationship between recommendation 15 and other recommendations in the report.

34. The Committee noted that the General Assembly would consider in more detail the implications of this recommendation, if approved, when the Secretary-General presents the plans of implementation called for in paragraph (3) of the recommendation. In this regard the Committee noted the following statement by the Secretary-General in his note (A/41/663, para. 4):

"There is . . . a direct relationship between possible changes in the intergovernmental machinery and modifications in the size, composition and work of the Secretariat staff. Similarly, changes in the structure and staffing in those areas of the Secretariat where the Group of Experts has recommended a functional review can best be made after these reviews are completed."

Recommendation 19

35. The Committee noted that any decision that may be adopted in this respect should be clearly aimed at strengthening the efficiency of all Secretariat activities relating to Namibia, without in any way limiting the programmes and services in this area, in order to enhance the Organization's capacity to deal with this matter of high importance.

Recommendation 21

36. The Committee noted, on the one hand, that there had been a decrease in the work-load of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization as a result of progress achieved in matters of decolonization and trusteeship; on the other hand, the reorientation of tasks assigned to the Department had resulted in an increase in its volume of work relating to political affairs. This recommendation should be implemented in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee in respect of recommendations 15 and 19.

Recommendation 22

37. The Committee noted that special economic assistance programmes were currently approved by the General Assembly, funded by voluntary contributions and administered by the Office for Special Political Questions, which is funded by the regular budget. The Committee noted that this recommendation involves transferring the administration of special economic assistance programmes from the regular budget to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In implementing this recommendation, if approved, the impact of the transfer of the administration of these programmes on the functioning of UNDP should be ascertained. Implementation of this recommendation should neither hinder the approval nor negatively affect the delivery of special economic assistance programmes.

Recommendation 24

38. The Committee noted the differences in the nature and functions of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the United Nations Development Programme, and considered that the Secretary-General should participate in the consideration referred to in this recommendation.

Recommendation 25

39. In its examination of recommendation 25 (1), the Committee noted that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade would be the only organization external to the United Nations that would be invited to participate in an internal United Nations review.

40. With regard to recommendation 25 (2), the Committee pointed out that the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, at its eighth session in June 1986, had evaluated and approved the activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development. Accordingly, if this recommendation is approved, that evaluation should be taken into account when the feasibility of integrating the Centre into the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development is being considered.

41. In connection with recommendation 25 (3), the Committee noted that the functions of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation were specified in General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and subsequent resolutions, most recently Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/74 of 23 July 1986. It also noted that in the Secretary-General's view, no further legislative authority was required.

42. Should the consideration mentioned in recommendation 25 (4) be envisaged, it should be done in observance of relevant General Assembly resolutions.

Recommendation 27

43. The Committee noted that the suitability of the activities of the regional commissions is a matter to be determined primarily by the Member States concerned and

that the regional commissions should be consulted on any action to be taken in this regard.

Recommendation 29

44. The Committee recalled that the General Assembly, at its thirty-ninth session, took note of a report of the Joint Inspection Unit commenting favourably on the Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters.[1]

Recommendation 31

45. The Committee noted the view expressed by the representative of the Secretary-General that the services performed by the Management Advisory Service would continue to be necessary, precisely at a time when the administrative and financial efficiency of the Organization is being examined.

Recommendation 32

46. The Committee pointed out that co-ordination between different units of the Secretariat in the areas of planning, programming and budgeting is at present dealt with at the level of the Programme Planning and Budgeting Board, which was created in 1982. The manner in which this recommendation will be implemented, if approved, should be viewed in the light of the decisions that the General Assembly may take regarding section VI of the Group's report.

Recommendation 35

47. The Committee was informed that the intention of the Group was that the 30 per cent reduction proposed for outside consultants should apply to the original appropriations approved by the General Assembly for this purpose for the current biennium.

MEASURES REGARDING PERSONNEL

(A/41/49, sect. IV)

48. The Committee noted that, in any question regarding the administration of the staff, the responsibilities and prerogatives of the Secretary-General under the Charter as the chief administrative officer of the Organization must be acknowledged and respected. Furthermore, in connection with the consideration of section IV of the report, the Committee emphasized the importance of observing fully the provisions of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter.

49. The Committee also noted the importance of the preservation of the United Nations common system and the need to avail of the expertise of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), in accordance with the provisions of the statute of ICSC, in dealing with those recommendations relating to issues over which ICSC has a mandate (recommendations 53 and 61 would have a direct impact on the common system, while recommendations 42, 43, 45, 48 to 50, 52, 55, 57, 58 and 60 deal with issues over which ICSC, under articles 14 and 15 of its statute, has a mandate to advise and make recommendations to organizations).

50. The Committee also took note of paragraphs 9 and 10 of the note by the Secretary-General (A/41/663).

[1] See decision 39/437.

Recommendation 41

51. The Fifth Committee notes the emphasis in recommendation 41 on the need for leadership by the Secretary-General in personnel matters, for management improvement in this area and for protection of the authority of the official in charge of personnel. This emphasis is in line with previous resolutions of the General Assembly. The Committee notes the intention of the Secretary-General "to review all delegations of authority in the personnel field to determine the possible existence of either conflict or confusion and if found, to correct that situation". The Committee further notes that the Secretary-General was requested, in General Assembly resolution 40/258 A of 18 December 1985, to report on this subject to the Assembly at its forty-first session.

Recommendation 43

52. The Fifth Committee notes the need to ensure that, in the competitive examination process, procedures should be non-discriminatory (in terms, *inter alia*, of content, methods and languages) and should be based on objective methods and criteria. The Committee further notes that so far competitive examinations at the P-3 level have been proposed only on an experimental basis.

Recommendation 44

53. The Committee found that the objective of this recommendation is to increase the proportion of appointments at the junior professional levels (P-1 to P-3). In this process, the paramount consideration shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity, with due regard being paid to the importance of recruiting staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

Recommendation 45

54. The Committee noted the statement of the Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission that the Group had recommended a three-year eligibility period for permanent appointment, instead of the five-year period established by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/126, sect. IV, paragraph 5, of 17 December 1982. However, the Committee also noted the following statement by the representative of the Secretary-General:

> "The current eligibility for a permanent appointment is already three years and, in some cases, even less. A permanent appointment should not depend only on length of service. Therefore, no hard-and-fast rule should be established."

Recommendations 46 and 47

55. The Committee noted that the expression "relevant resolutions" includes all resolutions on personnel questions. The Committee also noted that the General Assembly will consider these matters in more detail when the Secretary-General presents his progress report on the measures taken to implement these recommendations as called for in recommendation 69.

Recommendation 51

56. The Committee noted, in respect of the last sentence of this recommendation, that the structuring of the appointment and promotion bodies on the basis of occupational groups is linked with recommendation 48.

Recommendation 53

57. The Committee noted the statement of the Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission that the role of monitoring the implementation of standards dealing with personnel management is already assigned to the Commission under its statute, as well as his interpretation of "monitoring" as "regulation and co-ordination" in the context of article 1 and "reporting" in the context of article 17 of the statute of the Commission.

Recommendations 55 and 57

58. The Committee noted that, as stated in the report itself, some members of the Group had indicated that the second sentence of each of these recommendations should not be included in the report of the Group. It further noted the statement by the Chairman of the Group indicating that these recommendations had not enjoyed the necessary support.

Recommendation 58

59. The Committee noted the necessity for effective training programmes geared to the needs of the Organization and to ensuring the optimum utilization of the human and financial resources to be allocated.

Recommendation 59

60. The Committee noted the Secretary-General's view that the facilitating of staff representational activities and of the activities of joint staff-management bodies, as provided for in the Staff Regulations and Rules, does not derogate from his managerial prerogatives, nor should it, and that self-financing by the staff unions of all their activities could be a step backward in staff-management relations in the international civil service. The Committee also noted the Group's recommendation:

> "The efficiency of the Organization would be increased if clear guidelines were established for the role and functions of the Staff Union . . . Staff unions or associations should finance all their activities from their own funds."

Recommendation 61

61. The Committee noted that the matters dealt with under recommendation 61 are covered under the provisions of the statute of ICSC and that implementing this recommendation without consulting ICSC could be damaging to the common system. The Committee noted also that the Chairman of the Group envisaged that "this recommendation, if approved by the General Assembly, will be subject to thorough consideration by the competent organs of the Organization, particularly ICSC, before the final recommendations are presented to the General Assembly for approval."

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND INSPECTION

(A/41/49, sect. V)

Recommendations 63-67

62. The Committee noted that the proposed revision of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, if accepted by the General Assembly, would be only for the purpose of changing the name of the Unit.

63. These recommendations should, if approved, be implemented in a manner consistent with the provisions of the statute of the Unit and with due regard for the need to avoid duplication of work done by units and offices of the Secretariat and by technical and expert bodies.

PLANNING AND BUDGET PROCEDURE

(A/41/49, sect. VI)

64. With due regard to the responsibilities of the Secretary-General, the Committee noted that Member States should be involved, in a more structured manner, in the planning, programming and budgeting procedure from the very beginning and throughout the whole process.

65. The intergovernmental machinery must be improved (and adjusted if necessary).

66. The Committee recognized that there is a need for early establishment of guidance by the General Assembly on the overall level of resources to accommodate the activities of the Organization during the following biennium and on priorities. The Committee noted in this regard the following statement by the representative of the Secretary-General:

> "The Secretary-General would welcome the earlier involvement of Member States in the budgetary process, say in the year of issuance of the budget instructions, at which time they could give their views on the appropriate level of real growth in the forthcoming budget and also on such policy matters as the priorities to govern the distribution of resources in that forthcoming budget.
>
> ". . .
>
> "Once priorities are set by Member States as part of their review of the following medium-term plan, these priorities would govern the formulation of the three programme budgets to be made up in conformity with this plan."

67. The Committee notes that, in order to facilitate agreement among Member States on the content and level of the budget, the existing rules and regulations pertaining to the setting of priorities should be strictly applied by the intergovernmental bodies concerned and by the Secretariat.

68. With regard to the medium-term plan:

(*a*) The Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation pertaining to the medium-term plan should be fully implemented;

(*b*) The introduction to the plan will constitute a key, integral element in the planning process and should be subject to wide consultations among Member States;

(*c*) In formulating the plan, sectoral, technical, regional and central bodies in the United Nations should be consulted in a systematic way regarding the major programmes in the plan;

(*d*) The Secretary-General should draw up calendars for the consultations described above.

69. With regard to the programme budget:

(*a*) The formulation and presentation of the proposed programme budget is the responsibility of the Secretary-General. Accordingly, at an appropriate time in the off-budget year, the Secretary-General should present, for consideration and approval by Member States, an outline of the programme budget for the following biennium, based on the medium-term plan and on decisions taken by the

legislative organs of the United Nations, with an indication of the overall level of resources to accommodate the activities of the Organization during the following biennium and of priorities;

(*b*) This outline should include expenditures related to political activities of a "perennial character" and their related conference costs;

(*c*) The outline should also include a contingency fund covering the same budget period, expressed as a percentage of the overall level of resources, to accommodate "add-ons".

(*d*) If "add-ons" are proposed that exceed resources available within the contingency fund, such "add-ons" can only be included in the budget through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas, or modifications of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium (unless the General Assembly decides otherwise).

70. An indicative list of points still to be resolved follows:

(*a*) The decision-making process;

(*b*) The intergovernmental machinery;

(*c*) The definition of "add-ons";

(*d*) The basis for determining the level of resources (i.e. "available", "necessary" or "amount of resources that Member States can and are prepared to make available").

DOCUMENT A/41/L.48/REV.1

Bolivia: revised draft resolution*

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*18 December 1986*]

Broad representation in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3392 (XXX) of 20 November 1975, as well as its resolution 40/237 of 18 December 1985, by which it decided to establish a Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the views expressed during the discussion at the current session on the representativeness of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,

Considering that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, according to its schedule of work and the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, must in 1988 review the draft medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995,

Recognizing the need for the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to have as broad a geographical representation as possible,

1. *Decides* that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination shall, from 1988 onward, be composed of thirty-six States Members of the United Nations elected for three-year terms, in rotation and on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

Ten seats for African States,

Eight seats for Asian States,

Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States,

Seven seats for Western European and other States,

Four seats for Eastern European States;

2. *Decides* to elect, at its forty-second session, the new members of the Committee, on the nomination of the Economic and Social Council.

* At the 102nd plenary meeting of the General Assembly, the representative of Bolivia requested that consideration of draft resolution A/41/L.48/Rev.1 be deferred until the forty-second session.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.49/REV.1*

Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Iraq, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*19 December 1986*]

REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/237 of 18 December 1985, by which it decided to establish the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Group (A/41/49) and the related report of the Fifth Committee (A/41/795), as well as the comments on the report of the Group made by the Secretary-General (A/41/663) and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/41/763, annex),

Expressing its appreciation to the Group for its report.

Taking fully into account the views expressed during the consideration of this item at the current session,

Recognizing the need for measures to improve the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations with a view to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues,

Recognizing the need to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process in the Organization,

Reaffirming the requirement of all Member States to fulfil their financial obligations as set out in the Charter of the United Nations promptly and in full,

* Document A/41/L.49/Rev 1/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors, but was subsequently withdrawn by document A/41/L.49/Rev.1/Add.1/Corr.1.

Recognizing the detrimental effect of the withholding of assessed contributions on the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,

Recognizing further that late payments of assessed contributions adversely affect the short-term financial situation of the Organization,

I

Recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations

1. *Decides* that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (A/41/49) should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee (see A/41/795) and subject to the following:

(*a*) The implementation of recommendation 5 should not prejudice the implementation of projects and programmes already approved by the General Assembly;

(*b*) The percentages referred to in recommendation 15, which were arrived at in a pragmatic manner, should be regarded as targets in the formulation of the Secretary-General's plans to be submitted to the General Assembly for implementation of the recommendation; further, the Secretary-General is requested to implement this recommendation with flexibility in order to avoid, *inter alia,* negative impact on programmes and on the structure and composition of the Secretariat, bearing in mind the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity of the staff, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution;

(*c*) The Secretary-General should transmit to the International Civil Service Commission those recommendations having direct impact on the United Nations common system (recommendations 53 and 61), with the request that it report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, so as to enable the Assembly to make a final decision; the expertise of the Commission should be availed of in dealing with the other recommendations over which the Commission has a mandate to advise and make recommendations;

(*d*) The Secretary-General should take into consideration the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/210 of 17 December 1980, in implementing recommendations 55 and 57, to the extent they are agreed upon;

(*e*) The Economic and Social Council, assisted as and when required by relevant organs and bodies, in particular the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, should carry out the study called for in recommendation 8;

(*f*) The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, assisted as required by the Joint Inspection Unit and other bodies, shall evaluate the implementation of the recommendations relating to the intergovernmental machinery and its functioning, as indicated in recommendation 70;

(*g*) In the implementation of recommendation 24, the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/201 of 8 December 1986 should be duly taken into account;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to report to the General Assembly as indicated in recommendations 69, 70 and 71 of the Group;

II

Planning, programming and budgeting process

1. *Decides* that the planning, programming and budgeting process shall be governed, *inter alia,* by the following principles:

(*a*) Strict adherence to the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Articles 17 and 18 thereof;

(*b*) Full respect for the prerogatives of the principal organs of the United Nations with respect to the planning, programming and budgeting process;

(*c*) Full respect for the authority and the prerogatives of the Secretary-General as the chief administrative officer of the Organization;

(*d*) Recognition of the need for Member States to participate in the budgetary preparation from its early stages and throughout the process;

2. *Reaffirms* the need to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process through, *inter alia,* the following:

(*a*) Full implementation of regulation 4.8 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, which governs co-ordination between the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*b*) Implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 25 to 54 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-sixth session (A/41/38 and Corr.2);

(*c*) Ensuring follow-up of implementation of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

(*d*) Improvement of the representation of Member States in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 46 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977;

3. *Resolves* to achieve improvement in the consultative process for the formulation of the medium-term plan through:

(*a*) Full implementation of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation pertaining to the medium-term plan, as contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 37/234 of 21 December 1982 and of the related Rules;

(*b*) Submission of the introduction to the medium-term plan, which constitutes an integral element in the planning process, to Member States for wide consultations;

(*c*) Consultations in a systematic way regarding the major programmes in the plan with sectoral, technical, regional and central bodies in the United Nations;

(*d*) Drawing up by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, of a calendar for such consultations;

4. *Approves* the budget process set forth in annex I to the present resolution;

5. *Reaffirms* that the decision-making process is governed by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;[2]

6. *Agrees* that, without prejudice to paragraph 5 above, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should continue its existing practice of reaching decisions by consensus; explanatory views, if any, shall be presented to the General Assembly;[2]

7. *Considers it desirable* that the Fifth Committee, before submitting its recommendations on the outline of the programme budget to the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the rules of procedure of the Assembly, should continue to make all possible efforts with a view to establishing the broadest possible agreement;[2]

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such supplementary rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the improvement in the planning, programming and budgeting process;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a proposal on the date for submission of the outline of the programme budget and also on the date for final approval of the outline by the Assembly;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ANNEX I

Budget process

A. Off-budget years

1. The Secretary-General shall submit an outline of the programme budget for the following biennium, which shall contain an indication of the following:

(*a*) Preliminary estimate of resources to accommodate the proposed programme of activities during the biennium;

(*b*) Priorities, reflecting general trends of a broad sectoral nature;

(*c*) Real growth, positive or negative, compared with the previous budget;

(*d*) Size of the contingency fund expressed as a percentage of the overall level of resources.

2. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, acting as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, shall consider the outline of the programme budget and submit, through the Fifth Committee, to the Assembly its conclusions and recommendations.

3. On the basis of a decision by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall prepare his proposed programme budget for the following biennium

4. Throughout this process, the mandate and functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions shall be fully respected. The Advisory Committee shall consider the outline of the programme budget in accordance with its terms of reference.

B Budget years

5. The Secretary-General shall submit his proposed programme budget to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in accordance with the existing procedures.

6. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions shall examine the proposed programme budget in accordance with their respective mandates and shall submit their conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Fifth Committee, for the final approval of the programme budget.

C. Contingency fund and additional expenditures

7. The programme budget shall include expenditures related to political activities of a "perennial" character whose mandates are renewed annually, together with their related conference costs

8. The programme budget shall include a contingency fund expressed as a percentage of the overall budget level, to accommodate additional expenditures relating to the biennium derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget or, subject to the provisions of paragraph 11 below, from revised estimates.

9. If additional expenditures, as defined in paragraph 8 above, are proposed that exceed resources available within the contingency fund, such additional expenditures can only be included in the budget through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium.

10. A comprehensive solution to the problem of all additional expenditures, including those deriving from inflation and currency fluctuation, is also necessary. It is desirable to accommodate these expenditures, within the overall level of the budget, either as a reserve or as a separate part of the contingency fund set up in paragraph 8 above. The Secretary-General should examine all aspects related to the question and report, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

11. Pending a decision by the General Assembly on the question dealt with in paragraph 10 above, the revised estimates arising from the impact of extraordinary expenses, including those relating to the maintenance of peace and security, as well as fluctuations in rates of exchange and inflation, shall not be covered by the contingency fund and shall continue to be treated in accordance with established procedures and under the relevant provisions of the Financial Regulations and Rules. The Secretary-General should nevertheless make efforts to absorb these expenditures, to the extent possible, through savings from the programme budget, without causing in any way a negative effect on programme delivery and without prejudice to the utlization of the contingency fund.

ANNEX II

Statement made by the President of the General Assembly at the 102nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1986[3]

. . . I have obtained a legal opinion from the Legal Counsel of the United Nations on three paragraphs of the draft resolution. The legal opinion reads as follows:

"You have requested our opinion on the legal consequences of three draft paragraphs which are under consideration for inclusion in a resolution to be adopted by the General Assembly on the United Nations budgetary process. These three paragraphs read as follows:

" '5. *Reaffirms* that the decision-making process is governed by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

" '6. *Agrees* that, without prejudice to paragraph 5 above, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should continue its existing practice of reaching decisions by consensus; explanatory views, if any, shall be presented to the General Assembly;

" '7. *Considers it desirable* that the Fifth Committee, before submitting its recommendations on the outline of the programme budget to the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the rules of procedure, should continue to make all possible efforts with a view to establishing the broadest possible agreement;'.

"It is our opinion that these draft paragraphs read separately or together do not in any way prejudice the provisions of Article 18 of the Charter of the United Nations or of the relevant rules of procedure of the General Assembly giving effect to that Article."

That coincides with the views expressed by all delegations.

I concur with the foregoing, and I take it that the General Assembly also agrees with it.

[2] See annex II to the present resolution.

[3] Annexed to the resolution following a decision by the General Assembly.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1986, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fifth Committee (A/41/795) (see decision 41/468[4]).

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/41/L.49/Rev.1. For the final text, see resolution 41/231.[4]

At the same meeting also, the General Assembly decided to retain on the agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations" (see decision 41/470[4]).

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 14 September 1987, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations" (see decision 41/471[4]).

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53* and addendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/38 and Corr.2	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-sixth session	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 38* and corrigendum
A/41/49	Report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations	*Ibid., Supplement No. 49*
A/41/663	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/41/763	Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the report of the Group of High-Level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (A/41/49): note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments	
A/41/780	Letter dated 30 October 1986 from the Chairman of the Fifth Committee to the President of the General Assembly	
A/41/781	Letter dated 30 October 1986 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the President of the General Assembly	
A/41/960	Letter dated 4 December 1986 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/41/977	Note verbale dated 18 December 1986 from the Mission of Cape Verde to the Secretary-General	
A/41/L.48	Draft resolution	Replaced by A/41/L.48/Rev.1
A/41/L.49	*Idem*	Replaced by A/41/L.49/Rev.1
A/C.5/41/25	Letter dated 24 October 1986 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee	
A/C.5/41/L.3	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	Replaced by A/41/795

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Agenda item 42

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 42: The situation in Central America:* threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 72nd to 75th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 21.

DOCUMENT A/41/L.34

Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*17 November 1986*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983, in which the Council reaffirmed the right of all the countries of the Central American region to live in peace and security, free from outside interference,

Recalling that the Security Council, in that resolution, encouraged the efforts of the Contadora Group and appealed urgently to all interested States in and outside the region to co-operate fully with the Group, through a frank and constructive dialogue, so as to achieve solutions to existing differences,

Recalling its resolution 38/10 of 11 November 1983, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its firmest support for the Contadora Group and urged it to persevere in its efforts, which enjoy the effective support of the international community and the forthright co-operation of the interested countries in and outside the region,

Recalling also its resolution 39/4 of 26 October 1984, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, urged each of the five Central American Governments to speed up its consultations with the Contadora Group with the aim of bringing to a conclusion the negotiation process, and to respect fully the purposes and principles of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America,[1]

Recalling Security Council resolution 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, in which the Council called upon all States to refrain from carrying out, supporting or promoting political, economic or military actions of any kind against any State in the region which might impede the peace objectives of the Contadora Group,

Taking note of the various reports submitted by the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 39/4,

Sharing the concern of the Latin American countries at the worsening of the situation in Central America and its possible implications for the entire region, which the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Contadora Group and the Support Group expressed in their Declaration of 1 October 1986 (A/41/662-S/18373, annex),

Agreeing with that Declaration that the worsening of the crisis in Central America can create serious tensions and conflicts throughout the continent, and that the peace of Central America is therefore the peace of Latin America,

Bearing in mind the resolution adopted on 14 November 1986 by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, meeting in Guatemala, which, *inter alia*, requested the Contadora Group and the Support Group to persevere in their valuable efforts to achieve peace in Central America, and urged all States to continue to give them their resolute support,

Convinced that the peoples of Latin America wish to achieve peace, development and justice without outside interference, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Convinced that it is imperative to avoid a war in Central America, and that this is primarily the responsibility of the Governments directly or indirectly involved in the conflict, as well as a task for all politically responsible Governments and individuals who are prepared to defend the cause of peace,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the global, comprehensive and negotiated solution of the conflict in Central America requires that all States fully respect the principles of international law enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

[1] A/39/562-S/16775, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1984*, document S/16775, annex.

2. *Acknowledges* the commendable efforts being made by the Contadora Group and the Support Group with a view to achieving peace in Central America;

3. *Reiterates its support* for the peace activities of the Contadora Group and the Support Group and requests them to persevere in their valuable efforts, and urges all States to continue to give them their resolute support;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 18 November 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/41/L.34. For the final text, see resolution 41/37.[2]

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986	
A/41/408	Letter dated 9 June 1986 from the representatives of Bolivia and Peru to the Secretary-General	
A/41/435	Note verbale dated 13 June 1986 from the Mission of Mexico to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted at the 75th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Mexico City from 7 to 12 April 1986	
A/41/438-S/18194	Letter dated 30 June 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, document S/18194
A/41/662-S/18373	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group on 1 October 1986	*Ibid , Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18373
A/41/692-S/18387	Letter dated 9 October 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18387
A/41/729	Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	
A/41/741-S/18419	Letter dated 21 October 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18419
A/41/769-S/18429	Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18429
A/41/771	Letter dated 27 October 1986 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General	
A/41/772	Letter dated 21 October 1986 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Lima Communiqué issued by the Latin American Council at its twelfth regular meeting, held at Lima on 16 and 17 October 1986	
A/41/829	Letter dated 13 November 1986 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/41/849-S/18462	Letter dated 17 November 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18462
A/41/871-S/18475	Letter dated 21 November 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18475
A/41/943-S/18497	Letter dated 3 December 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18497
A/41/944-S/18498	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/18498
A/41/972-S/18526	Letter dated 16 December 1986 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18526
A/41/973-S/18528	Letter dated 12 December 1986 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18528
A/41/975-S/18530	Letter dated 17 December 1986 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	*Ibid* , document S/18530

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*Agenda items 46 to 65 and 144**

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Agenda item 46: Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/79 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 47: Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Agenda item 48: Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Agenda item 49: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 50: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 51: 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: report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 52: Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disaramament

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 Conference on Disarmament

Agenda item 54: Prevention of an arms race in outer space:

- **(*a*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;**
- **(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General**

Agenda item 55: Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/88 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Agenda item 56: Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa:

- **(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;**
- **(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General**

Agenda item 57: Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Agenda item 58: Reduction of military budgets:

- **(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;**
- **(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General**

Agenda item 59: Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Agenda item 60: General and complete disarmament:

- **(*a*) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations sytem to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*b*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale: report of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*c*) Conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*d*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;**
- **(*e*) Study on concepts of security: report of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*f*) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;**
- **(*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament;**
- **(*h*) Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans: report of the Disarmament Commission;**
- **(*i*) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General;**

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, First Committee*, 3rd to 48th meetings and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 36th meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 94th and 96th meetings. For the prior consideration of these questions, see the annex fascicle for items 48 to 69 and 145 of the agenda of the fortieth session (*ibid., Fortieth Session, Annexes*).

(*j*) **Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission**

Agenda item 61: Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

(*a*) **Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures: report of the Disarmament Commission;**

(*b*) **Disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General;**

(*c*) **World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General;**

(*d*) **Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/151 C on a nuclear-arms freeze;**

(*e*) **Freeze on nuclear weapons;**

(*f*) **Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;**

(*g*) **United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa: report of the Secretary-General;**

(*h*) **United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;**

(*i*) **Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament**

Agenda item 62: 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 Conference on Disarmament;**

(*c*) **Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;**

(*d*) **Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;**

(*e*) **Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General;**

(*f*) **United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute;**

(*g*) **Study on deterrence: report of the Secretary-General;**

(*h*) **Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;**

(*i*) **Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;**

(*j*) **Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;**

(*k*) **Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Conference on Disarmament;**

(*l*) **United Nations disarmament studies: report of the Secretary-General;**

(*m*) **Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Secretary-General;**

(*n*) **Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:**

(i) **Report of the Disarmament Commission;**

(ii) **Report of the Conference on Disarmament;**

(iii) **Verification in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General;**

(*o*) **Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament**

Agenda item 63: 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 64: World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference

Agenda item 65: Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development

Agenda item 144: Israeli nuclear armament

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Document A/41/838: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 55 30
Document A/41/839: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 59 32
Document A/41/840: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 60 36
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DOCUMENT A/41/242

Oman: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-first session

[Original: Arabic]
[13 October 1986]

LETTER DATED 10 OCTOBER 1986 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the current month, I have the honour to request the inclusion of the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure, since this item is of an important and urgent character, in the light of the grave infomation disclosed on the subject.

Attached please find the explanatory memorandum required under rule 20 of the rules of procedure.

(Signed) Saoud Bin Salim AL-ANSI
Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

The grave report published by *The Sunday Times* of London in its issue of 5 October 1986 disclosed unambiguously the secrets of the Israeli nuclear arsenal, on the basis of the revelations of Mordechai Fanono, the Israeli specialist who worked in an atomic bomb factory for 10 years. A technical team consisting of British and American specialists with instructions to investigate the matter had already reached the same conclusions, having established that Israel currently has between 100 and 200 atomic bombs and that the nuclear-weapons factory is underground in the Negev desert near the Dimona reactor.

Israel, however, follows a policy of concealment with regard to its nuclear facilities and since the outset has resorted to theft, trickery and usurpation by illegitimate means to obtain nuclear materials and techniques, thereby violating the rules of the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Israel flouted the safeguards system and the above-mentioned Treaty when, in June 1981, it attacked Iraqi nuclear facilities, which were subject to the Agency's safeguards system.

The sole nuclear danger in the Middle East region arises from the nuclear capability which Israel now possesses, as confirmed day after day by various sources of information. Moreover, Israel persistently refuses to comply with Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981, in which the Council called upon Israel urgently to place its nuclear facilities under the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

DOCUMENT A/41/814

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 51

[Original: French]
[12 November 1986]

1. The item entitled "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: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 40/84 of 12 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 51, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle].

5. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.57), which was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 33rd meeting, on 5 November.

6. At its 37th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.57 (see para. 7 below) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984 and 40/84 of 12 December 1985,

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),[1]

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its fortieth session,[2]

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded 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, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;

2. *Further notes with satisfaction* that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;

3. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

4. *Notes* 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 Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General as 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 Convention and its Protocols;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "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".

[1] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81 IX.4), appendix VII.

[2] A/40/550.

DOCUMENT A/41/815

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 64

[*Original: French*]
[*12 November 1986*]

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 forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 40/154 of 16 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 64, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 30 October, Peru, Poland, Spain and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.63), which was introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka at the 35th meeting, on 6 November.

6. At its 37th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.63 (see para. 7 below) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. 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, 36/91 of 9 December 1981, 37/97 of 13 December 1982, 38/186 of 20 December 1983, 39/150 of 17 December 1984 and 40/154 of 16 December 1985,

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/41/28),

Recalling that, in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] 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 it had stated that at the earliest appropriate time a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

[3] Resolution S-10/2

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that, in paragraph 14 of its report to the General Assembly, the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference stated 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 should take up the question at its forty-first regular session for further consideration, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolution 36/91, adopted by consensus, in particular paragraph 1 of that resolution, and resolution 40/154, also adopted by consensus";

2. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

3. *Recommends* that the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee undertake consultations with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States, as well as with all other States, in order to remain currently informed of the development of their positions on the question of convening a world disarmament conference;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the results of those consultations;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

DOCUMENT A/41/816

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 46

[*Original: French*]
[*12 November 1986*]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/79 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 forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 40/79 of 12 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. On 30 October, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.59), which was later also sponsored by the Bahamas. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 35th meeting, on 6 November.

5. At its 39th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.59 (see para. 6 below) by a recorded vote of 126 to none, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, France, Guyana, Mali.

Recommendation of the First Committee

6. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 40/79 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, 36/83 of 9 December 1981, 37/71 of 9 December 1982, 38/61 of 15 December 1983, 39/51 of 12 December 1984 and 40/79 of 12 December 1985 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),[4]

Taking into account that within the zone of application of that Treaty, to which twenty-three 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 four States that *de jure* or *de facto* are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Considering that it would not be fair that the peoples of some of those territories were deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

Recalling that three of the States to which the Additional Protocol I is open—the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America—became parties to the Protocol in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively,

1. *Deplores* 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. *Once more urges* France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/.. concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

DOCUMENT A/41/817

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 49

[*Original: French*]
[*12 November 1986*]

1. The item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 40/82 of 12 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 49, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 29 October, Egypt submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.19), which was introduced by its representative at the 35th meeting, on 6 November.

6. At its 39th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.19 (see para. 7 below) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

The General Assembly,

Recalling its 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, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984 and 40/82 of 12 December 1985 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, and in particular paragraph 63 (*d*), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3]

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps reqired 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,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/465 and Add.1),

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;[5]

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. *Further invites* 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. *Extends its thanks* to the Secretary-General for his report containing the views of parties concerned regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (*ibid.*);

7. *Takes note* of the above-mentioned report;

8. *Requests* those parties that have not yet communicated their views to the Secretary-General to do so;

9. *Welcomes* any further comments from those parties that have already communicated their views to the Secretary-General;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

[5] Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

DOCUMENT A/41/818

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 57

[Original: French]
[12 November 1986]

1. The item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 40/90 of 12 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those agenda items, namely items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 57, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 30 October, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.65), which

was later also sponsored by Benin, Burkina Faso, Mozambique and the Syrian Arab Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic at the 38th meeting, on 10 November.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.65 (see para. 7 below) by a recorded vote of 102 to 1, with 30 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[6]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANUFACTURE OF 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, 36/89 of 9 December 1981, 37/77 A of 9 December 1982, 38/182 of 20 December 1983, 39/62 of 12 December 1984 and 40/90 of 12 December 1985 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,[3] according to which both qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are 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 1986 session the Conference on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons",

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,

Determined to prevent the creation, as a result of developments of modern science and technology, of weapons based on new physical principles and having a destructive capacity close to that of nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction,

Taking into consideration the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question (A/41/27, paras. 100 and 103-105),

1. *Reaffirms* the necessity of prohibiting the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep constantly under review, with the assistance of a periodically convened group of experts, the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons;

3. *Calls upon* all States, immediately following the identification of any new type of weapon of mass destruction, to commence negotiations on its prohibition with the simultaneous introduction of a moratorium on its practical development;

4. *Once again urges* all States to refrain from any action that could adversely affect the efforts aimed at preventing the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

5. *Calls again upon* all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used soley for peaceful purposes;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the

[6] The delegation of Malawi subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

7. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-second session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

DOCUMENT A/41/823

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 53

[Original: French]
[14 November 1986]

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 Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 40/86 of 12 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 53, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle].

5. On 29 October, Pakistan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.21), which was introduced by its representative at the 36th meeting, on 6 November.

6. At its 39th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.21 (see para. 7 below) by a recorded vote of 126 to none, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[7]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, India, United States of America.

[7] The delegation of Paraguay subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

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, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Taking into account the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned about 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 resolutions 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 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,[3] 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 B of 14 December 1978, 34/85 of 11 December 1979, 35/155 of 12 December 1980, 36/95 of 9 December 1981, 37/81 of 9 December 1982, 38/68 of 15 December 1983, 39/58 of 12 December 1984 and 40/86 of 12 December 1985,

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 by the Committee on Disarmament[8] urgently to negotiate 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,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons,[9] with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Noting the proposals submitted under this item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note of the decision of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 (see A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I), as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 6 to 10 January 1986 (see A/41/326-S/18049, annex I), calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Further noting the support expressed in the Conference 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,

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 Conference 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 common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including in particular those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. *Recommends* that the Conference 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 forty-second 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".

[8] The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984

[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27,* sect. III.F

DOCUMENT A/41/825

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 52

[*Original: French*]
[*14 November 1986*]

1. The item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 40/85 of 12 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 52, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 29 October, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Mongolia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.15), which was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 30th meeting, on 3 November.

6. At its 39th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.15 (see para. 7 below) by a recorded vote of 91 to 18, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, 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 Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Burma, Chile, China, Colombia, Greece, India, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Malawi, Samoa, Sudan, Sweden, Uruguay.

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 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,

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,

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 such weapons,

Noting with satisfaction the determination of non-nuclear-weapon States in various parts of the world to prevent nuclear weapons from being introduced into their territories and to ensure the complete absence of such weapons in their respective regions, 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 encourage and contribute to the attainment of this objective,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] the first special session devoted to disarmament, 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 numerous resolutions on this subject, as well as the relevant part of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,[10] the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting that the Conference on Disarmament considered in 1986 the item entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons", as reflected in its report (A/41/27, sect. III.F), and that disappointment was expressed at the lack of progress on that item,

Noting further that this consideration revealed the existence of a general readiness to continue a substantive dialogue on the issue,

Recalling the proposals submitted on this subject to the General Assembly and in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention, and the widespread international support for the conclusion of such a convention,

Welcoming once again the solemn declarations made by some nuclear-weapon States concerning non-first use of nuclear weapons, and convinced 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,

Considering that the non-nuclear-weapon States having no nuclear weapons on their territories have every right to receive reliable international legal guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

1. *Reaffirms once again* 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 and to find a common approach acceptable to all, which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2*, sect. III C. The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

2. *Considers* that the Conference on Disarmament should continue to explore ways and means of overcoming the difficulties encountered in carrying out negotiations on this question;

3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue active consideration on this subject, including through the re-establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons as soon as practicable, at its 1987 session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

DOCUMENT A/41/826

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 56

[*Original: French*]
[*18 November 1986*]

1. The item entitled:

"Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa:

"(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 40/89 A and B of 12 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 56, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 29 October, Benin, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.25) consisting of Part A, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration", and part B, entitled "Nuclear capability of South Africa". The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Benin at the 37th meeting, on 10 November.

6. At its 39th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted part A of draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.25 (see para. 8 below, draft resolution A) by a recorded vote of 126 to none, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, 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, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Chile, France, Israel, Lesotho, Malawi, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee took the following action on part B of draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.25:

(*a*) A proposal to delete the words "and Israel" in the eleventh preambular paragraph was rejected by a recorded vote of 76 to 23, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Sweden. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela.

(*b*) Part B of draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.25, as a whole (see para. 8 below, draft resolution B), was adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to 4, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botwana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, 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, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

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 Africa[11] 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 resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 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, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984 and 40/89 A of 12 December 1985, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling that in its resolution 33/63 it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",[12] undertaken in co-operation with the Department of Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as of the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/41/42),

Noting the actions taken recently by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields,

Expressing regret that despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission has, once again, in 1986, failed to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

1. *Strongly renews its call* upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

3. *Expresses once again its grave alarm* at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability;

4. *Condemns* South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime that enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

5. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that may enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

6. *Demands once again* that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons;

7. *Appeals* to all States that have the means to do so to monitor South Africa's research on and development and production of nuclear weapons, and to publicize any information in that regard;

8. *Demands once again* that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

[11] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

[12] A/39/470.

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek towards the implementation of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second 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, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984 and 40/89 B of 12 December 1985,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[11] 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 paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] 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, presented an increasingly dangerous and challenging obstacle to the world community, faced with the urgent need to disarm,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 33/63 by 14 December 1978, it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Noting with regret the non-implementation by *apartheid* South Africa of resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/442 (see A/41/490, annex I, attachment 1), adopted on 27 September 1985 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its twenty-ninth regular session,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",[12] undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity,

Expressing regret that despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear-weapon capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission has, once again, in 1986, failed to reached a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

Alarmed that South Africa's unsafeguarded nuclear facilities enable it to develop and acquire the capability of producing fissionable material for nuclear weapons,

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 acts of aggression and subversion against the peoples of the independent States of southern Africa,

Strongly condemning the continued military occupation by South African troops of parts of the territory of Angola in violation of its national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and urging the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan soil,

Expressing its grave disappointment that, despite repeated appeals by the international community, certain Western States and Israel have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and that some of these States have, by a ready recourse to the use of the veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session[13] that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the implementation of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa,

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

1. *Condemns* the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

2. *Further condemns* all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;

3. *Reaffirms* that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime 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;

4. *Expresses its full support* for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;

5. *Commends* the actions taken recently by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields;

6. *Demands* that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration for and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia;

7. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;

8. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider as a matter of priority during its session in 1987 South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, *inter alia*, the findings of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability;

9. *Requests* the Security Council to conclude expeditiously its consideration of the recommendations of its Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa,[14] with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render 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;

[13] See resolution S-10/2, para 63 (*c*).

[14] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14179.

10. *Demands once again* that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

DOCUMENT A/41/827

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 58

[*Original: French*]
[*17 November 1986*]

1. The item entitled:

"Reduction of military budgets:

"(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 40/91 A and B of 12 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 58, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 30 October, Romania submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.37), which was introduced by its representative at the 29th meeting, on 3 November, and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Deeply concerned* 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,

"*Convinced* that the freezing and reduction of military budgets would have favourable consequences on the world economic and financial situation and might facilitate efforts made to increase international assistance for the developing countries,

"*Recalling* its resolution 34/83 F of 11 December 1979, subsequently reaffirmed by its relevant resolutions, in which it considered that a new impetus should be given to the 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,

"*Recalling also* that since 1981 the Disarmament Commission has considered at every session the identification and elaboration of a set of principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets intended to harmonize the view of States and create confidence among them,

"*Considering* that the identification and elaboration of the principles which should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets and the other 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 promoting international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

"*Noting* that the Commission on Disarmament, at its substantive session in 1985, has finalized the above-mentioned set of principles except one, on which various alternatives were proposed by Member States,

"1. *Recommends* the annexed principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets, to all Member States for their further examination in the context of new developments and initiatives on the freezing and reduction of military budgets;

"2. *Urges* all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to cooperate in a constructive manner with a view to promoting practical measures on freezing and reducing military expenditures;

"3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled 'Reduction of military budgets'.

"ANNEX

"Principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets

"1 Concerted efforts should be made by all States, in particular by those States with the largest military arsenals, and by the appropriate negotiating forums, with the objective of concluding international agreements to freeze and reduce military budgets, including adequate verification measures acceptable to all parties. Such agreements should contribute to genuine reductions of armed forces and armaments of States parties, with the aim of strengthening international peace and security at lower levels of armed forces and armaments Definite agreements on the freezing and reduction of military expenditures are assuming special importance and should be reached within the shortest period of time in order to contribute to the curbing of the arms race, alleviate international tensions, and increase the possibilities of reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

"2. All efforts in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures should take into account the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2).

"3. Pending the conclusion of agreements to freeze and reduce military expenditures, all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, should exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures

"4. The reduction of military expenditures on a mutually agreed basis should be implemented gradually and in a balanced manner, either on a percentage or on an absolute basis, so as to ensure that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage,

and without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security and sovereignty and to undertake the necessary measures of self-defence

"5 While the freezing and reduction of military budgets is the responsibility of all States to be implemented in stages in accordance with the principle of the greatest responsibility, the process should begin with those nuclear-weapon States with the largest military arsenals and the biggest military expenditures, to be followed immediately by other nuclear-weapon States and militarily significant States. This should not prevent other States from initiating negotiations and reaching agreements on the balanced reduction of their respective military budgets at any time during this process

"6 Human and material resources released through the reduction of military expenditures should be devoted to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

"7 [The text of this paragraph is still under consideration. Alternative formulation for this paragraph are appended to this document]

"8. Armaments and military activities which would be the subject of physical reductions within the limits provided for in any agreement to reduce military expenditures will be identified by every State party to such agreements.

"9. The agreements to freeze and reduce military expenditures should contain adequate and efficient measures of verification, satisfactory to all parties, in order to ensure that their provisions are strictly applied and fulfilled by all States parties. The specific methods of verification or other compliance procedure should be agreed upon in the process of negotiation, depending upon the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement.

"10. Unilateral measures undertaken by States concerning the freezing and reduction of military expenditures, especially when they are followed by similar measures adopted by other States on the basis of mutual example, could contribute to favourable conditions for the negotiation and conclusion of international agreements to freeze and reduce military expenditures.

"11 Confidence-building measures could help to create a political climate, conducive to the freezing and reduction of military expenditures Conversely, the freezing and reduction of military expenditures could contribute to the increase of confidence among States.

"12 The United Nations should play a central role in orienting, stimulating and initiating negotiations on freezing and reducing military expenditures, and all Member States should co-operate with the Organization as among themselves, with a view to solving the problems implied by this process

"13 The freezing and reduction of military expenditures may be achieved, as appropriate, on a global, regional or subregional level, with the agreement of all States concerned.

"14. The agreements on the freezing and reduction of military budgets should be viewed in a broader perspective, including respect for and implementation of the security system of the United Nations, and be interrelated with other measures of disarmament, within the context of progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The reduction of military budgets should therefore be complementary to agreements on the limitation of armaments and disarmament and should not be considered as a substitute for such agreements.

"15. The adoption of the above principles should be regarded as a means of facilitating meaningful negotiations on concrete agreements on the freezing and reduction of military budgets.

* * *

"*Proposal for paragraph 7 by Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America*

"Before there can be meaningful negotiations on the freezing and reduction of military budgets the principles of transparency and comparability must be accepted by all parties to any negotiation To this end, the elaboration of agreed methods of measuring and comparing military expenditures between different periods of time and between countries representing different regions and different budgeting systems is a necessary pre-condition. Thus the use of the standardized international reporting instrument by the participating States, although not sufficient in itself, is an essential first step

"*Proposal for paragraph 7 by the German Democratic Republic*

"Meaningful negotiations on the freezing and reduction of military budgets require the participating States to exchange, during the negotiating process, a reasonable amount of information on their military budgets. In this respect States may use any means and methods acceptable to them.

"*Proposal for paragraph 7 by Pakistan*

"Before there can be meaningful negotiations on the freezing and reduction of military budgets among any group of States there should be an understanding among them concerning the need for an exchange of data and comparability of their military budgets In this regard, the elaboration of agreed methods for measuring and comparing military budgets is essential. To this end, the use of the standardized international reporting instrument could constitute the first step.

"*Proposal for paragraph 7 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

"Meaningful negotiations on the freezing and reduction of military budgets require the participating States to exchange on an agreed basis during the negotiating process a reasonable amount of information on their military budgets which will be needed for the purpose of the agreement. In this respect States may use any means and methods acceptable to them Unreasonable requests for information unrelated to the objectives of the negotiations or setting forth such requests as a pre-condition for the beginning of negotiations might cause damage to these objectives and should be avoided.

"*Proposal for paragraph 7 by Sweden*

"Meaningful negotiations on the freezing and reduction of military budgets would require the exchange of a reasonable amount of relevant data and agreement on concepts concerning the measurement and comparability of the military expenditures The specific methods for measuring and comparing the military expenditures should be elaborated in the context of negotiations of specific agreements taking into account the scope, nature and purposes of the agreements Relevant parts of the standardized international reporting system adopted in 1980 by the General Assembly could be useful in this connection "

6. On 11 November, Austria, Colombia, Finland, Indonesia, Ireland, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal and Sweden submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.37/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Uruguay.

7. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.37/Rev.1 (see para. 8 below) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

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

REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned 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,

Reaffirming once again the provisions of paragraph 89 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] the first special session devoted to disarmament, according to which the gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, 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,

Convinced that the freezing and reduction of military budgets would have favourable consequences on the world economic and financial situation and might facilitate efforts made to increase international assistance for the developing countries,

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, as well as their solemn commitment to it,[15]

Recalling also that, in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second United Nations Disarmament Decade, it is provided 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,[16]

Recalling further the provisions of its resolution 34/83 F of 11 December 1979, subsequently affirmed in its resolutions 35/142 A of 12 December 1980, 36/82 A of 9 December 1981, 37/95 A of 13 December 1982, 38/184 A of 20 December 1983, 39/64 A of 12 December 1984 and 40/91 A of 12 December 1985, in which it considered that a new impetus should be given to the endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditure, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned,

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,

Considering that the identification and elaboration of the principles which 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,

Noting that the Disarmament Commission, at its substantive session in 1986, agreed upon the above-mentioned principles except one, on which various alternatives were proposed by Member States (A/41/42, para. 28.8),

1. *Declares again its conviction* that it is possible to achieve international agreements on the reduction of military budgets without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security, self-defence and sovereignty;

2. *Appeals* to all States, in particular to 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;

3. *Reaffirms* that the 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;

4. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" and, in this context, to conclude, at its substantive session in 1987, its work on the last outstanding paragraph of the principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets, and to submit its report and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. *Draws anew the attention* of Member States to the fact that the identification and elaboration of the principles which should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets could contribute to harmonizing the views of States and creating confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements on the reduction of military budgets;

6. *Urges* all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to co-operate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

[15] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, para 62.

[16] See resolution 35/46, annex, para. 15.

DOCUMENT A/41/834

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 47

[*Original: French*]
[*18 November 1986*]

1. The item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 40/80 A of 12 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 47, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.35

5. On 30 October, Finland, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.35), which was later also sponsored by Ireland. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 36th meeting, on 6 November.

6. At its 43rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.35 (see para. 9 below,

draft resolution A) by a recorded vote of 110 to 3, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[17]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.61

7. On 30 October, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.61), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 36th meeting, on 6 November.

8. At its 43rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.61 (see para. 9 below, draft resolution B) by a recorded vote of 100 to 3, with 25 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[17]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Zambia.

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

A

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, which has been examined for more than thirty years and on which the General Assembly has adopted more than fifty 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 eight 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,

Recalling that the Secretary-General, addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1984,[18] after appealing for a renewed effort towards a comprehensive test-ban treaty, emphasized that no single multilateral agreement could have a greater effect on limiting the further refinement of nuclear weapons and that a comprehensive test-ban treaty is the litmus test of the real willingness to pursue nuclear disarmament,

Taking into account that the three nuclear-weapon States which act as depositaries of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water[19] undertook in article 1 of that Treaty to conclude a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear-test explosions, including all those explosions underground, and that such an undertaking was reiterated in 1968 in the preamble to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[5] article VI of which further embodies their solemn and legally binding commitment to take effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

Bearing in mind that the same three nuclear-weapon States, in the report they submitted on 30 July 1980 to the Committee on Disarmament after four years of trilateral negotiations,[20] stated, *inter alia*, that they were "mindful

[17] The delegations of the Central African Republic, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[18] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 97th meeting, para 302

[19] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

[20] CD/139/Appendix II/Vol. II, document CD/130 The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

of the great value for all mankind that the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon test explosions in all environments will have'' as well as ''conscious of the important responsibility placed upon them to find solutions to the remaining problems'', adding furthermore that they were ''determined to exert their best efforts and necessary will and persistence to bring the negotiations to an early and successful conclusion'',

Noting that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration[21] adopted on 21 September 1985, called on the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty to resume trilateral negotiations in 1985 and on all the nuclear-weapon States to participate in the urgent negotiation and conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, as a matter of the highest priority, in the Conference on Disarmament,

Recalling that the leaders of the six countries associated under the five-continents peace and disarmament initiative affirmed in the Mexico Declaration (A/41/518-S/18277, annex I), adopted on 7 August 1986, that they ''remain convinced that no issue is more urgent and crucial today than bringing to an end all nuclear tests'', adding that ''Both the qualitative and the quantitative development of nuclear weapons exacerbate the arms race, and both would be inhibited by the complete abolition of nuclear weapons testing'',

Bearing in mind that the multilateral negotiation of such a treaty in the Conference on Disarmament must cover all the various interrelated problems that it will be necessary to solve in order that the Conference may transmit a complete draft treaty to the General Assembly,

1. *Reiterates once again its grave concern* that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

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;

3. *Reaffirms also its conviction* that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race;

4. *Urges once more* the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to abide strictly by their undertakings to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to this end;

5. *Appeals* to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular to the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to promote the establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1987 session of an *ad hoc* committee with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;

6. *Recommends* to the Conference on Disarmament that such an *ad hoc* committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following interrelated questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification;

7. *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, which should include appropriate means of verification;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled ''Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions''.

B

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the determination, proclaimed since 1963 in the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,[19] to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end,

Bearing also in mind that in 1968 the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[5] recalled such determination and included in its article VI an undertaking by each of its parties to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date,

Recalling that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965, adopted unanimously, it had stressed that one of the basic principles on which the treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons should be based was that such treaty, which was then to be negotiated, should embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers,

Recalling also that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration[21] adopted by consensus on 21 September 1985, expressed its deep regret that a comprehensive multilateral nuclear-test-ban treaty had not been concluded so far and called for the urgent negotiation and conclusion of such a treaty as a matter of the highest priority,

Noting that article II of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water provides a procedure for the consideration and eventual adoption of amendments to the Treaty by a conference of its parties,

1. *Recommends* that the States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water undertake practical steps leading to the convening of a conference to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

2. *Requests* that States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress of their efforts.

[21] *Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.III/64/I) (Geneva, 1985), annex I.

DOCUMENT A/41/835

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 48

[*Original: French*]
[*18 November 1986*]

1. The item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 40/81 of 12 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 48, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sweden and Thailand submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.72), which was later also sponsored by Greece, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, the Netherlands and Vanuatu. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

6. At its 43rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee voted on the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 2 was adopted by a recorded vote of 96 to 1, with 35 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[22]

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Yemen, Zaire.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

(*b*) Paragraph 3 was adopted by a recorded vote of 101 to none, with 30 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[23]

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

(*c*) Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.72, as a whole (see para. 7 below), was adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to 1, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[24]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi,

[22] The delegations of the Central African Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to abstain in the vote on paragraph 2.

[23] The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 3, and the delegation of the Central African Republic, that it had intended to abstain

[24] The delegation of the Central African Republic subsequently informed the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of Zimbabwe, that it had intended to abstain.

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Argentina, Benin, Brazil, China, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. 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 that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Convinced of the consequent urgent need for an end to the nuclear-arms race and the immediate and verifiable reduction and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Convinced, therefore, that an end to all nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and further nuclear proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to limit and reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are engaged in nuclear and space talks and in consultations on the entire scope of issues relating to nuclear testing, and expressing the hope that those talks and consultations will lead to both early and concrete results,

Noting also recent initiatives, including the proposals by the leaders of the six countries associated with the five-continent initiative, to promote an end to nuclear testing,

Convinced that the most effective way to achieve the discontinuance of all nuclear tests in all environments for all time is through the conclusion of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty open to and capable of attracting the adherence of all States,

Reaffirming the responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of fundamental importance;

2. *Urges,* therefore, that the following actions be taken in order that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be concluded at an early date:

(*a*) The Conference on Disarmament should commence practical work on a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1987 session;

(*b*) States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and all other States, should co-operate with the Conference on Disarmament in order to facilitate and promote such work;

(*c*) The nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree to appropriate verifiable, interim measures with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*d*) Those nuclear-weapon States that have not yet done so should adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;[19]

3. *Also urges* the Conference on Disarmament:

(*a*) To take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network with a view to the further development of its potential to monitor and verify compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*b*) In this context, to take into account the progress achieved by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the exchange of waveform data, and other relevant initiatives by individual States and groups of States;

(*c*) To initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

4. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to report on progress to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

DOCUMENT A/41/836

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 50

[*Original: French*]
[*26 November 1986*]

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 forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 40/83 of 12 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 50, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 29 October, Pakistan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.20), which was introduced by its representative at the 36th meeting, on 6 November, and which read as follows:

"*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, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984 and 40/83 of 12 December 1985 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 mean time, from any action contrary to this objective,

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

"*Bearing in mind* the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, including in the region of South Asia,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/519),

"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 mean time, 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 forty-second session;

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

6. On 5 November, Maldives submitted amendments (A/C.1/41/L.75) to the draft resolution, by which:

(*a*) In the second preambular paragraph, the word "most", following "can contribute", would be deleted;

(*b*) In the third preambular paragraph, the words "will strengthen the security of the States" would be replaced by "will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States";

(*c*) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "*with appreciation*" would be inserted after "*Noting*", and the phrase "that are developing their nuclear capability" would be inserted between "South Asian States" and "reaffirming";

(*d*) The fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs would be deleted;

(*e*) In paragraph 2, the phrase "and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as may be interested" would be deleted;

(*f*) In paragraph 4, the phrase "to render such assistance as may be required" would be replaced by "to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to find their views on the issue and explore the best possibilities".

7. At the 46th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of Maldives orally revised the amendment to the fourth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution by replacing the words "nuclear capability" by "peaceful nuclear programmes".

8. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the amendments contained in document A/C.1/41/L.75, as orally revised, as follows:

(*a*) The amendments to the preambular part of draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.20 were adopted by a recorded vote of 77 to 2, with 44 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[25]

In favour: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: India, Mauritius.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungry, Iceland, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

(*b*) The amendments to paragraphs 2 and 4 of the draft resolution were adopted by a recorded vote of 78 to 2, with 44 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[25]

In favour: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: India, Mauritius.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.20, as amended (see para. 10 below), by a recorded vote of 90 to 3, with 37 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[26]

In favour: Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bhutan, India, Mauritius.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Suriname, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Recommendation of the First Committee

10. 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, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984 and 40/83 of 12 December 1985

[25] The delegation of Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the amendments.

[26] The delegation of Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

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 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 assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting with satisfaction the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes 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,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/519),

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 to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, 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 estabish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to find their views on the issue and explore the best possibilities 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 forty-second session;

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

DOCUMENT A/41/837

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 54

[*Original: French*]
[*21 November 1986*]

1. The item entitled:

"Prevention of an arms race in outer space:

"(*a*) report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(*b*) report of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 40/87 of 12 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 54, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.4

5. On 27 October, China submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.4), which was introduced by its representative at the 34th meeting, on 5 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Reaffirming* that the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, as a common aspiration of all countries in the world, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, and shall be the province of all mankind,

"*Recalling* the principles and objectives of the 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[27] and in particular articles III and IV thereof,

"*Recalling also* paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[3] and its relevant resolutions since 1981,

"*Especially bearing in mind* its resolution 40/87, of 12 December 1985,

"*Convinced* that the development of outer space weapon systems entails a qualitative escalation of the already serious arms race and further aggravates the world situation,

"*Fully taking note* of the urgent demand of the international community that immediate and effective measures be taken to prevent an arms race in outer space,

"*Recognizing* that, with a view to achieving the goal of prevention of an arms race in outer space, measures may be considered in the following aspects, simultaneously or separately:

"(*a*) Complete prohibition of all types of outer space weapon systems, including anti-missile weapons and anti-satellite weapons, so as to realize the 'non-weaponization' of outer space;

[27] Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex

"(*b*) Prohibition of the use or threat of force and any other hostile actions or threat of such actions in outer space or against the Earth from outer space,

"*Believing* that the two countries with the largest space capabilities bear a special responsibility for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"*Taking note* of the consideration of this question by the Conference on Disarmament,

"*Welcoming* the re-establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on this question by the Conference on Disarmament during its 1986 session,

"*Noting with regret* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee so far has not been able to start negotiations on an international agreement for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"1. *Calls upon* all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the realization of the objective of peaceful uses of outer space and to adopt prompt and effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space;

"2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, the single multilateral disarmament negotiating body, to speed up the consideration of the question of preventing an arms race in outer space in all its aspects as a matter of priority and urgency, taking into account all the relevant draft resolutions and proposals;

"3. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish immediately an *ad hoc* committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space at the outset of its 1987 session and, while taking into account the above-mentioned possible measures concerning the prevention of an arms race in outer space, to initiate negotiations without delay for concluding an international agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prohibition and destruction of all outer space weapon systems and on the prohibition of the use of force or hostile actions in outer space;

"4. *Calls upon* all States possessing space capabilities to refrain from developing, testing and deploying outer space weapons, so as to create propitious conditions for negotiations;

"5. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to conduct serious bilateral negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to keep the Conference on Disarmament properly informed of the progress of these negotiations;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all the documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

"7. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

"8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled 'Prevention of an arms race in outer space'.".

6. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.4.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.24 and Rev.1

7. On 29 October, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.24), which was introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka at the 29th meeting, on 3 November.

8. On 14 November, the sponosrs, which had been joined by Cameroon, Ireland, Sweden and Venezuela, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.24/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Peru, and which contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the first preambular paragraph, the word "humankind" was replaced by the word "mankind";

(*b*) At the end of the second preambular paragraph, the word "exclusively" was deleted;

(*c*) At the end of the third preambular paragraph, the phrase "as its common heritage" was deleted;

(*d*) At the end of the eighth preambular paragraph, the phrase "and the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries", held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 was added;

(*e*) In the ninth preambular paragraph, after "insecurity by developments", the phrase ", including ongoing testing," was deleted, and after "peace and security", the phrase ", jeopardize existing restraints" was also deleted;

(*f*) In the twelfth preambular paragraph, after "further measures are", the word "urgently" was deleted;

(*g*) At the end of the thirteenth preambular paragraph, the phrase "of the General Assembly" was added;

(*h*) The fifteenth preambular paragraph, which had read:

"*Concerned* that concrete results had not emerged from these negotiations as yet,"

was revised to read:

"*Anxious* that concrete results should emerge from these negotiations as soon as possible,";

(*i*) In paragraph 3, after the word "adopted", the word "urgently" was deleted;

(*j*) Paragraph 10 which had read:

"10. *Calls upon* all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to observe relevant existing treaties and to refrain from developing, testing or deploying space weapons pending the negotiation and conclusion of an agreement or agreements on the prevention of an arms race in outer space as well as to conclude initially a ban with appropriate verification measures on dedicated anti-satellite weapons, dismantling existing systems and those under development;"

was revised to read:

"10. *Calls upon* all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to refrain in their activities relating to outer space from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space;".

9. At its 46th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.24/Rev.1 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 8 was adopted by a recorded vote of 116 to 1, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[28]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(*b*) Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.24/Rev.1, as a whole (see para. 14 below), was adopted by a recorded vote of 130 to none, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:[29]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.41

10. On 30 October, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.41), which was introduced by the representative of Italy at the 34th meeting, on 5 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its relevant resolutions and the applicable provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3]

"*Recognizing* the common interest of all mankind in the progress of 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 of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development,

"*Reaffirming also* the view of all States that the exploration and use of outer space shall be the province of all mankind,

"*Recalling* that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, incuding the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[27] 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 interest of both maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,

"*Emphasizing* the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing disarmament agreements relevant to outer space and, in general, with the existing legal régime concerning the use of outer space,

"*Aware* of the fundamental contribution that space activities can make both to the economic and social progress of mankind and to international trust, implementation of arms control agreements, peace and stability,

"*Noting* the great contribution that can be made to increasing international trust by a greater openness and transparency in activities carried out in outer space,

"*Convinced* that further efforts should be made in the search for effective and verifiable agreements on the interrelated questions of preventing an arms race in outer space and terminating it on Earth,

"*Aware* of the crucial role that pertains to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to the United States of America in the pursuance of these goals,

"*Noting* the recent exchanges of proposals and the continuing negotiations between the Union of Soviet So-

[28] The delegation of Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 8.

[29] The delegation of Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

cialist Republics and the United States of America on matters concerning the prevention of an arms race in outer space and its termination on Earth,

"*Also noting* the work so far undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its *Ad Hoc* Committee to consider all issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and convinced that such a multilateral process and bilateral negotiations are both complementary and essential,

"1. *Recalls* the obligation of all States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from the threat or use of force in general, including in the arena of outer space;

"2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the agreement reached in 1986 in the Conference on Disarmament, the single multilateral negotiating forum, on the re-establishment of an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the specific item of the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

"3. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating forum, has a primary role in the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

"4. *Notes* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Conference on Disarmament accomplished very useful and important work by identifying and clarifying a number of issues, examining the legal régime relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space and considering substantive issues and proposals related to the specific item;

"5. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space at the beginning of its 1987 session and to intensify substantive work on the subject;

"6. *Emphasizes* the need for the aforementioned efforts—in the multilateral field—to be aimed at decisively advancing the cause of disarmament, peace, stability and international trust and to be of a mutually complementary character in respect to those being developed bilaterally by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space and eliminating it on Earth;

"7. *Welcomes* the continuation of bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, with all these questions to be resolved in their interrelationship;

"8. *Calls upon* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and on the United States of America to further intensify their Geneva negotiations in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space and terminating it on Earth, at drastically reducing nuclear arms and at strengthening international stability;

"9. *Calls upon* all States to spare no efforts with a view to encouraging an early and successful outcome of these negotiations;

"10. *Emphasizes* the necessity of preventing the erosion of relevant existing treaties;

"11. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

"12. *Decides* to resume consideration of this issue at its forty-second session under the item entitled 'Prevention of an arms race in outer space'."

11. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.41.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.42

12. On 30 October, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.42), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Inspired* by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

"*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 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,[27] 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 interest 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,[3] the first special session devoted to disarmament, 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, as well as resolutions 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99 D of 13 December 1982, 38/70 of 15 December 1983, 39/59 of 12 December 1984 and 40/87 of 12 December 1985,

"*Gravely concerned* at the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space and, in particular, by the impending threat of the exacerbation of the current state of insecurity by developments that could further under-

mine international peace and security, retard the pursuit of general and complete disarmament, and threaten to create obstacles in international co-operation in the peaceful uses of 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 and at its regular sessions and to the Conference on Disarmament,

"*Noting* the grave concern expressed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at the 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,

"*Convinced* that further measures are needed for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"*Considering* that prohibition of space-strike weapons, including anti-satellite weapons, space-based anti-ballistic missile systems and weapons of the space-to-Earth class would be an effective and secure way to prevent all possibilities for introduction of weapons into outer space,

"*Recognizing* that, in the context of multilateral negotiations for preventing an arms race in outer space, bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America could make a significant contribution to such an objective, in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

"*Noting with satisfaction* that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have continued since 1985 on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, and in their interrelationship, with the declared objective of working out effective agreements aimed, *inter alia*, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

"*Expressing the wish* that these negotiations lead to concrete results at the earliest possible date,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/41/27),

"*Welcoming* the re-establishment of an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space during the 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, to continue to examine and to identify, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"*Convinced* that the spreading of the arms race in outer space would entail among other negative consequences a waste of huge amounts of resources much needed for development, including allocation of tangible material assistance to developing countries,

"1. *Recalls* the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their space activities;

"2. *Reaffirms* that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warrants that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race;

"3. *Emphasizes* that further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification 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 in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding;

"5. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to adhere strictly to the existing legal restrictions and limitations on space weapons, including those contained in the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies and the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missiles Systems,[30] and to refrain from taking any measures aimed at developing, testing or deploying weapons and new weapons systems in outer space;

"6. *Stresses* the urgency of halting the development of anti-satellite weapons, the dismantling of the existing systems, the prohibition of the introduction of new weapons systems into outer space and of ensuring that the existing treaties safeguarding the peaceful uses of outer space, as well as the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems are fully honoured;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States that have not yet done so to submit their views on the possibility of enhancing international co-operation in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space and the peaceful uses of outer space, including the desirability of establishing relevant machinery for that purpose, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

"8. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

"9. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals including those presented in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space at its 1986 session and at the forty-first session of the General Assembly;

"10. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an *ad hoc* committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its session in 1987 with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

"11. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

[30] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 944, No. 13446, p. 13.

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

"13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled 'Prevention of an arms race in outer space'."

13. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.42.

Recommendation of the First Committee

14. 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,

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 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,[27] 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 interest 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,[3] the first special session devoted to disarmament, 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, as well as resolutions 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99 D of 13 December 1982, 38/70 of 15 December 1983, 39/59 of 12 December 1984 and 40/87 of 12 December 1985 and the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (see A/41/697-S/18392, annex), held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,

Gravely concerned at the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space and, in particular, by the impending threat of the exacerbation of the current state of insecurity by developments that could further undermine international peace and security and retard the pursuit of general and complete disarmament,

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 and at its regular sessions and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Noting the grave concern expressed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at the 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,[31]

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, bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America could make a significant contribution to such an objective, in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Noting with satisfaction that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have continued since 1985 on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, and in their relationship, with the declared objective, endorsed in the joint statement of their leaders on 21 November 1985,[32] of working out effective agreements aimed, *inter alia,* at preventing an arms race in outer space,

Anxious that concrete results should emerge from these negotiations as soon as possible,

Taking note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question (A/41/27, sect.III.E),

Welcoming the re-establishment of an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space during the 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, to continue to examine and to identify through substantive and general consideration issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

1. *Recalls* the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their space activities;

2. *Reaffirms* that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warrants that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race;

3. *Emphasizes* that further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community;

[31] 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), para 426. The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

[32] A/40/1070, annex.

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 in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding;

5. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals including those presented in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space at the 1986 session of the Conference and at the forty-first session of the General Assembly;

8. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an *ad hoc* committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1987 session, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

9. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

10. *Calls upon* all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to refrain, in their activities relating to outer space, from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convey to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, in its capacity as the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, the wish of the Member States for the early completion of the Institute's study on disarmament problems relating to outer space and the consequences of extending the arms race into outer space;

12. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

DOCUMENT A/41/838

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 55

[*Original: French*]
[*18 November 1986*]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/88 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 40/88 of 12 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 55, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 27 October, Afghanistan, Angola, 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.1/41/L.8), which was introduced by the representative of Hungary at the 29th meeting, on 3 November.

6. On 12 November, Ireland submitted amendments (A/C.1/41/L.82) to the draft resolution, by which:

(*a*) In the third preambular paragraph, the words "nuclear-weapon tests" after "the prohibition of" would be replaced by "nuclear-test explosions";

(*b*) In paragraph 1, the words "test explosions of nuclear weapons" after "effectively ban all" would be replaced by "nuclear-test explosions", and the end of the paragraph, reading "and would contain provisions, acceptable to all, preventing the circumvention of this ban by means of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes", would be deleted.

7. At the 43rd meeting, on 13 November, Cuba orally proposed an amendment to the draft resolution which would add a new paragraph, as third preambular paragraph, reading:

"*Emphasizing* the pressing need to negotiate and conclude a comprehensive multilateral nuclear-test-ban treaty

prohibiting all nuclear-weapon tests by all States in all environments for all time,".

Also at the 43rd meeting, Ireland orally proposed a sub-amendment to the Cuban amendment which would delete the word "weapon" before the word "tests".

8. At the same meeting, all the proposed amendments and the sub-amendment were withdrawn by their sponsors. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.8 (see para. 9 below) by a recorded vote of 90 to 3, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[33]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, 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, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 40/88 ON THE IMMEDIATE CESSATION AND PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR-WEAPON TESTS

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the growing threat of nuclear war,

Recalling that over the past three decades the need for cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon testing has been in the focus of attention of the General Assembly,

Reaffirming its conviction that the conclusion of a multilateral treaty on the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests by all States would constitute an indispensable 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, thus contributing to the achievement of the final goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons under appropriate verification,

Stressing once again that the elaboration of such a treaty is the task of the highest priority and should not be made dependent on the attainment of any other measure in the field of disarmament,

Recalling the proposals contained in the Delhi Declaration adopted by the heads of State or Government of six States on 28 January 1985,[34] and their joint message of 28 February 1986 addressed to the leaders of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/41/210-S/17190 and Corr.1, annex),

Recalling its previous resolutions on this subject, in particular resolution 40/88 of 12 December 1985,

Emphasizing the importance of verification measures, including those proposed by the leaders of six countries in the Mexico Declaration which they adopted at Ixtapa on 7 August 1986 (A/41/518-S/18277, annex I, attachment),

Deeply deploring that the Conference on Disarmament has been unable to carry out negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on such a treaty,

Deeply deploring that appeals to refrain from nuclear testing have remained unfulfilled,

1. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to proceed promptly to negotiations on all aspects of this matter, including adequate measures of verification, with the aim of preparing without delay a draft treaty that would effectively ban all test explosions of nuclear weapons by all States everywhere and would contain provisions, acceptable to all, preventing the circumvention of this ban by means of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes;

2. *Resolutely urges* all States, and especially all nuclear-weapon States, to exert maximum efforts and exercise political will for the elaboration and conclusion without delay of such a treaty;

3. *Invites* the United States of America—pending the conclusions of such a treaty—to join the moratorium on nuclear explosions declared unilaterally and extended several times by one nuclear-weapon State;

4. *Expresses its hope* that all other nuclear-weapon States will also consider joining in such a moratorium;

5. *Invites* all interested States to agree without delay to establish an international network for monitoring and verifying compliance with such a moratorium joined by other nuclear-weapon States;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/.. on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests".

[33] The delegations of Lesotho, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of the Central African Republic, that it had intended to abstain

[34] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*, document S/16921, annex.

DOCUMENT A/41/839

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 59

[*Original: French*]
[*18 November 1986*]

1. The item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 40/92 A, B and C of 12 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 59, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.9 and Rev.1

5. On 28 October, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kenya, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Second 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" (A/C.1/41/L.9). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Austria at the 24th meeting, on 29 October.

6. On 6 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Bhutan, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Peru and the United States of America, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.9/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by India. In the revised draft resolution, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the original draft, which had read:

> "2. *Notes* that the Conference decided to hold at Geneva, from 31 March to 15 April 1987, an *ad hoc* meeting of scientific and technical experts from States parties to finalize the modalities for the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration;
>
> "3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the *ad hoc* meeting and its preparation;",

were replaced with a new paragraph 2, which read as follows:

> "2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of relevant parts of the Final Declaration;".

7. During its consideration of draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.9/Rev.1, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat (A/C.1/41/L.9) concerning the requests made to the Secretary-General in the draft resolution.

8. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.9/Rev.1 (see para. 17 below, draft resolution A) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.12

9. On 28 October, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons" (A/C.1/41/L.12). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 29th meeting, on 3 November.

10. At its 37th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.12 (see para. 17 below, draft resolution B) by a recorded vote of 83 to 12, with 31 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[35]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon,[35] German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, 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 Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece,[35] Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Finland, Haiti, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Malawi, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uruguay.

[35] The delegations of Kuwait and Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegations of Gabon and Greece, that they had intended to abstain.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.38

11. On 30 October, France submitted a draft resolution entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" (A/C.1/41/L.38), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the urgent need 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 Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[36] and of the desirability of 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, signed in London, Moscow and Washington, on 10 April 1972,[37]

"*Noting with concern* the findings of a mission of inquiry commissioned by the Secretary-General in March 1986 that chemical weapons have been used, as well as the indications of their potential rapid emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals,

"*Expressing grave concern* at the increasing risk that chemical weapons may be resorted to again in armed conflicts,

"*Noting* efforts to strengthen relevant international prohibitions, including efforts to develop appropriate fact-finding mechanisms,

"*Recalling* its resolution 39/65 A of 12 December 1984 on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons,

"*Reaffirming its concern* to avoid the severe damage that the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons on a wide scale would entail,

"1. *Reaffirms* the need for strict observance of existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons, and condemns all actions that contravene those obligations;

"2. *Expresses grave concern* at the risk of the use of chemical weapons becoming widespread and thereby undermining the authority of the prohibition on their use proclaimed in the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and of the prohibitions embodied in the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;

"3. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the goal of the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, and of their destruction, through the conclusion of a convention currently being negotiated within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament, must remain a priority in multilateral disarmament and arms control negotiations;

"4. *Calls upon* all States, pending the conclusion of such a comprehensive ban, to co-operate in efforts to prevent, directly or indirectly, the use of chemical weapons;

"5. *Emphasizes* the contribution that can be made, pending the outcome of the efforts being undertaken in the context of the ongoing negotiations on chemical weapons within the Conference on Disarmament, by co-ordinated national measures designed to monitor the export of chemicals that especially lend themselves to use in the production of such weapons;

"6. *Notes* that a number of Member States, including States belonging to different economic and social systems, have already adopted national measures to monitor transfers of chemicals that especially lend themselves to use in the production of chemical warfare agents, and that they have made their content publicly known;

"7. *Encourages* the institution of co-operation between the principal chemical-producing States aimed at drawing up and publishing harmonized lists of products that especially lend themselves to use in the production of chemical warfare agents;

"8. *Requests* the States concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General the list of substances the transfer of which is made subject to monitoring, and requests the Secretary-General to convey this information to the Conference on Disarmament so that account may be taken of it, as necessary, in the ongoing negotiations.".

12. At the request of the sponsor, no decision was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.38.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.55

13. On 30 October, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" (A/C.1/41/L.55), which was later also sponsored by the Philippines. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States of America at the 26th meeting, on 30 October.

14. At its 37th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.55 (see para. 17 below, draft resolution C) by a recorded vote of 108 to none, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[38]

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of So-

[36] League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

[37] Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

[38] The delegations of Oman and Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

viet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.56

15. On 30 October, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" (A/C.1/41/L.56), which was later also sponsored by Ireland and Italy. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Poland at the 35th meeting, on 6 November.

16. At its 37th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.56 (see para. 17 below, draft resolution D) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

17. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A through D below:

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

A

Second 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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Recalling its resolution 39/65 D of 12 December 1984, in which it noted that, at the request of a majority of States parties to the Convention, a second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention would be held in 1986,

Recalling that the States parties to the Convention met at Geneva from 8 to 26 September 1986 to review the operation of the Convention with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Convention, including the provisions concerning negotiations on chemical weapons, were being realized,

Noting with satisfaction that, at the time of the Second 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, there were more than a hundred States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

1. *Notes with appreciation* that on 26 September 1986, the Second 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 adopted by consensus a Final Declaration;[39]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of relevant parts of the Final Declaration;

3. *Calls upon* all signatory States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, and also calls upon those States that have not yet signed the Convention to join the States parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to international confidence.

B

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,[3] which states 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,

Convinced of the urgency of 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,

Emphasizing the need for the extension of international co-operation in the field of chemical industries for peaceful purposes,

Bearing in mind that the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction would contribute to the achievement of this goal,

Stressing the continuing importance 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,[36]

Determined, for the sake of all mankind, to exclude completely the possibility of the use of chemical weapons, through the earliest conclusion and implementation of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and on their destruction, thereby complementing the obligations assumed under the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925,

Appreciating the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1986 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons and the progress achieved in negotiations,

Deeming it desirable for States to refrain from taking any action that could delay or further complicate negotiations and to display a constructive approach to such negotiations and the political will to reach an early agreement on the chemical weapons convention,

Emphasizing the need to stop a further increase of arsenals of chemical weapons and to refrain from the deployment of

[39] BWC/CONF.II/13, part II.

such weapons on the territories of other countries, as well as the necessity to withdraw chemical weapons deployed abroad to within the national boundaries of States to which they belong,

Expressing profound concern at decisions on the production of new types of chemical weapons, as well as at their intended deployment,

Welcoming the agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to accelerate the efforts to conclude an effective and verifiable international convention on the general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of existing stockpiles of such weapons,

Taking note of proposals and initiatives on the creation of chemical-weapon-free zones in various regions aimed at facilitating the complete prohibition of chemical weapons and at contributing to the achievement of stable regional and international security,

Welcoming the Final Declaration of the Second 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,[37] which stresses the urgency of a chemical weapons ban,

1. *Reaffirms* the necessity for 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. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in order to submit a draft convention on the complete ban on chemical weapons to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. *Reaffirms its call* to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically from the production of new types of chemical weapons, as well as from deploying chemical weapons on the territory of other States;

4. *Appeals* to all States to facilitate in every possible way the conclusion of such a convention;

5. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.

C

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/92 C of 12 December 1985,

Reaffirming the urgent 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,[36] 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, signed in London, Moscow and Washington, on 10 April 1972,[37]

Reiterating its concern over reports that chemical weapons have been used and over indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals, as well as over the growing risk that they may be used again,

Noting international efforts to strengthen relevant international prohibitions, including efforts to develop appropriate fact-finding mechanisms,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 L of 12 December 1985, in which, *inter alia*, it pointed out the fundamental importance of full implementaion and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament,

Reaffirming its dedication to protecting mankind from chemical and biological warfare,

1. *Calls for* compliance with existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons, and condemns all actions that contravene those obligations;

2. *Strongly endorses* the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons;

3. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to pursue vigorously and accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of tne development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

4. *Calls upon* all States, pending the elaboration of such a convention, to co-operate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons and in efforts to establish facts in cases of reports of such use, and to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons.

D

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 of their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent 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,[36] 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, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,[37]

Taking note of the Final Document of the Second 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, adopted by consensus on 26 September 1986,[40] and in particular of article IX of the Final Declaration of the Conference,[39]

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/41/27), which incorporates, *inter alia*, the report of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons (*ibid.*, para. 87), and noting that following the precedents set in 1984 and 1985, consultations are continuing during the inter-sessional period, thus increasing the time devoted to negotiations,

[40] BWC/CONF.II/13.

Convinced of the necessity that all efforts be exerted for the continuation and successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. *Takes note* of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1986 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciates the work of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the progress recorded in its report;

2. *Expresses again none the less its regret and concern* that notwithstanding the progress made in 1986 a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been elaborated;

3. *Urges again* the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its 1987 session, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts by, *inter alia*, increasing the time during the year that it devotes to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the 1986 mandate;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the results of its negotiations.

DOCUMENT A/41/840

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 60

[Original: French]
[26 November 1986]

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament:

"(*a*) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*b*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*c*) Conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*d*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(*e*) Study on concepts of security: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*f*) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(*h*) Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans: report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(*i*) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*j*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 39/151 E of 17 December 1984 and 40/94 A, C to G, I, K and O of 12 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 60, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

Consideration of draft resolutions

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.2

5. On 23 October, Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" (A/C.1/41/L.2), which was later also sponsored by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Conscious* of the great importance of arms limitation and disarmament agreements for the strengthening of international peace and security,

"*Stressing* that at the present critical juncture, when the goal of concluding new agreements materially reducing the military threat is especially urgent and real prospects are opening up for achieving agreement on the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons and prevention of the arms race in outer space, there is an increasingly urgent need for strengthening the legal basis of the arms race limitation and disarmament process and, above all, for strict compliance of States with the existing treaties and agreements in this area,

"*Mindful* of the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament and of its obligation to facilitate and encourage all disarmament measures,

"*Stressing*, in this connection, that strict compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements and obligations of States parties arising therefrom in accordance with international law is of critical importance,

"*Convinced* that the strict compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements, which are so necessary in the nuclear and space age, is an essential element of trust,

"*Recognizing* that fundamental approaches to disarmament should include, *inter alia*, full confidence in the reliability of compliance,

"1. *Urges* all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions subscribed to, in accordance with the procedures envisaged in the respective agreements;

"2. *Appeals* to all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements, whether multilateral, regional or bilateral, to safeguard their integrity as irreplaceable instruments for the strengthening of international peace and security, stability and confidence-building and, accordingly, to refrain from any actions which would lead to undermining or circumventing such agreements;

"3. *Appeals* to all Member States to support efforts aimed at strengthening the status of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and ensuring their full implementation and strict observance;

"4. *Calls upon* Member States to duly respect the resolutions on disarmament issues, particularly those adopted by consensus, and especially the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] the first special session devoted to disarmament;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that may be necessary in this regard.".

6. At the 37th meeting, on 10 November, the representative of Czechoslovakia introduced the draft resolution and orally revised it, deleting paragraph 4.

7. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.2.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.7

8. On 27 October, Australia, Cuba, Hungary, Japan and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/41/L.7), which was introduced by the representative of Cuba at the 33rd meeting, on 5 November.

9. At its 37th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.7 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution A) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.10

10. On 28 October, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Turkey, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Objective information on military matters" (A/C.1/41/L.10), which was later also sponsored by Botswana and Somoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 28th meeting, on 31 October.

11. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.10 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution B) by a recorded vote of 88 to none, with 30 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Oman, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.17 and Rev. 1 and 2

12. On 29 October, Denmark submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.17), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 4 November, and which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 40/94 C of 12 December 1985, in which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a report for the General Assembly at its forty-first session containing further views of Member States received regarding the study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces,

"*Recalling* its resolution 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, concerning conventional disarmament on a regional scale,

"*Recalling* the many statements made at its fortieth session in which growing concern was expressed by Member States regarding the conventional arms race and in which the importance also of conventional disarmament measures was reiterated,

"*Recalling also* the consideration, at the 1986 session of the Disarmament Commission, of agenda item 4 (*b*) concerning nuclear and conventional disarmament and the wide support expressed by Member States for greater attention to be given to conventional disarmament (see A/41/42),

"*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/501 and Add.1 and 2) containing further views

received from Member States regarding the *Study on Conventional Disarmament*,[41]

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in May 1987 an analysis of the views received from Member States regarding the *Study on Conventional Disarmament;*

"2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its forthcoming session in 1987, the question of conventional disarmament on the basis of the recommendations and conclusions contained in the *Study*, as well as all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of conventional arms reductions and disarmament, and to report on its deliberations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

"3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled 'Conventional disarmament'.".

13. On 10 November, Denmark submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.17/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(*a*) The second preambular paragraph was deleted;

(*b*) In paragraph 1, the words "an analysis" were replaced by "a compilation".

14. On 12 November, Denmark submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.17/Rev.2), in which the words "on the basis of the recommendations and conclusions" in paragraph 2 were replaced by "fully taking into account the recommendations and conclusions".

15. At its 44th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.17/Rev.2 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution C) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.22

16. On 29 October, Cuba and Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.22), which was later also sponsored by the German Democratic Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the 36th meeting, on 6 November.

17. At its 42nd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.22 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution D) by a recorded vote of 95 to 15, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, 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 Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Brazil, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Malawi, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.27 and Rev.1

18. On 29 October, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Confidence-building and conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.27), which was later also sponsored by Greece. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 25th meeting, on 29 October, and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* that the establishment of a stable balance of conventional forces at lower levels has been recognized as an objective of great importance,

"*Noting* that since 1945 there have been numerous armed conflicts or wars, which have been fought with conventional weapons and have left millions of casualties,

"*Bearing in mind* the inherent right of individual and collective self-defence as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Convinced* that military forces should not exceed levels necessary for all States to protect their security,

"*Conscious* of the need for a broad and comprehensive approach to security, taking into account the specificity of regional environment,

"*Considering* that the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be pursued in order to achieve a stable balance at a lower level of armaments,

"*Stressing* that peace must also be ensured by the creation of a climate of confidence in international relations and by the adoption of measures that promote transparency in the field of military activities,

"1. *Believes* that the strengthening of stability and security through increased openness and the establishment of a verifiable, comprehensive and stable balance of conventional forces at a lower level is an appropriate approach to conventional arms control;

"2. *Notes* that the regional approach to conventional disarmament is fully compatible with the principle of universality established by the United Nations and that measures designed to achieve regional disarmament have a useful role to play in reducing regional tensions and strengthening security;

"3. *Welcomes* the concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable measures adopted on 19

[41] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1.

September 1986, within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, covering the whole of Europe and designed to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities;

"4. *Considers* that, by their scope and their nature as well as by their full implementation, these measures will be an important contribution to the strengthening of confidence and security throughout Europe;

"5. *Believes* that increased confidence can improve the basis for effective, adequate and effectively verifiable measures of conventional disarmament aimed at enhancing the security of all States;

"6. *Urges* all States to work for the achievement of a reduction in the level of confrontation by confidence- and security-building measures which contribute to reducing the danger of surprise attacks, diminish the possibility of misunderstanding or political intimidation through the use of military strength and reduce misinterpretations that could worsen crises and eventually lead to conflict.".

19. On 17 November, France, Poland and Sweden submitted a revised draft resolution entitled "Confidence-building and security-building measures and conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.27/Rev.1). The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 48th meeting, on 18 November.

20. At the same meeting, France orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.27/Rev.1 as follows:

(*a*) In the eleventh preambular paragraph, the word "stable" before the word "balance" was deleted;

(*b*) Paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. *Notes* that the regional approach to conventional disarmament is compatible with the wider objective of general and complete disarmament and that, given the interest and support of all States concerned, measures designed to achieve regional disarmament can play a useful role in reducing regional tensions and strengthening security;"

was revised to read:

"2. *Notes* that conventional disarmament is part of the wider objective of general and complete disarmament and that measures designed to achieve regional disarmament with the concurrence of all States concerned can play a useful role in reducing tensions and strengthening security;".

21. Also at the 48th meeting, Peru orally proposed an amendment to the draft resolution, calling for the addition of the following paragraph as the thirteenth preambular paragraph:

"*Bearing in mind* the principles of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,".

The amendment was accepted by the sponsors.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.27/Rev.1, as orally revised and amended (see para. 49 below, draft resolution E), by a recorded vote of 98 to none, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[42]

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, 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 States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, India, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.28 and Rev.1

23. On 30 October, China submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.28), which was introduced by its representative at the 30th meeting, on 3 November.

24. On 10 November, China submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.28/Rev.1), in which paragraph 3, which had read:

"3. *Appeals* to other nuclear-weapon States to participate in the process of nuclear disarmament when the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have drastically reduced their nuclear weapons;

was deleted and the paragraphs following were renumbered accordingly.

25. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.28/Rev.1 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution F) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.29

26. On 30 October, China submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.29), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 4 November.

27. At its 44th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.29 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution G) by a recorded vote of 125 to none, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Re-

[42] The delegation of Oman subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

public, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, 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 Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: India, Iraq.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.31

28. On 30 October, Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive study on the military use of research and development" (A/C.1/41/L.31), which was introduced by its representative at the 38th meeting, on 10 November.

29. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.31 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution H) by a recorded vote of 116 to 1, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[43]

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.40 and Rev.1

30. On 30 October, Iraq submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/41/L.40), which was introduced by its representative at the 33rd meeting, on 5 November.

31. On 6 November, Iraq submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.40/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the third preambular paragraph, which had read:

"*Recalling also* that Additional Protocol I of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity generating stations while nuclear installations under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards are not covered by such prohibition,"

a comma was placed after the word "stations" and the rest of the paragraph was deleted;

(*b*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the fifth, reading:

"*Firmly convinced* that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes an unprecedented danger to international peace and security,";

(*c*) Paragraph 1, which had read:

"1. *Considers* that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes an unprecedented danger which could have initiated radiological warfare;"

was deleted and the remaining paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

32. At its 38th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.40/Rev.1 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 75 to 4, with 44 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland,[44] India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Central African Republic,[44] France, Israel, United States of America.

[43] The delegation of Malawi subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

[44] The delegations of the Central African Republic and Iceland subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to abstain in the vote on paragraph 1

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela.

(*b*) The draft resolution as a whole (see para. 49 below, draft resolution I) was adopted by a recorded vote of 90 to 3, with 35 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[43]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.43 and Rev.1

33. On 30 October, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" (A/C.1/41/L.43), which was later also sponsored by Germany, Federal Republic of and Japan. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States at the 26th meeting, on 30 October.

34. On 13 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.43/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(*a*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the seventh, reading:

"*Recognizing* in this context that, *inter alia,* full confidence in compliance with existing agreements can enhance the negotiations of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,";

(*b*) In paragraph 1, the words "*Calls upon*" were replaced by the word "*Urges*";

(*c*) In paragraph 2, the word "*Urges*" was replaced by the words "*Calls upon*".

35. At the 45th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.43/Rev.1 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution J) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.44

36. On 30 October, Poland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Confidence-building and conventional disarmament in Europe" (A/C.1/41/L.44), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* the obligation of States to refrain, in their mutual relations as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force, military force in particular,

"*Conscious* of the need for a broad and comprehensive approach to international security, taking into account the specificity of regional environment,

"*Mindful* of the positive role that the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe has for consolidating peace on that continent and in the whole world,

"*Noting* the particular significance of the determination of States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to continue building confidence, to lessen military confrontation and to enhance security to all as well as to achieve progress in disarmament,

"*Considering* that the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons—parallel to that of weapons of mass destruction—should be pursued in order to achieve these aims,

"*Convinced* that efforts aimed at lowering military confrontation, limiting military activities and furthering disarmament are in the common interest of all States,

"*Noting* that the agreed aim of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe was to undertake in stages new effective and concrete actions designed to make progress in strengthening confidence and security and in achieving disarmament,

"1. *Welcomes* the concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable measures in the whole of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, agreed upon on 19 September 1986 within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, designed to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities;

"2. *Considers* that full implementation of these measures will contribute to strengthening confidence and security throughout Europe;

"3. *Highly appreciates* the agreement reached at Stockholm as a valuable example for finding solutions to important problems of a military nature, given the political will and respect for the principle of equal security of all States concerned;

"4. *Expresses* the hope that following the adoption at Stockholm of confidence- and security-building meas-

ures, further steps will soon be agreed upon within the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, aimed at confidence-building as well as lowering the level of military concentration and the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.''.

37. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.44.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.45

38. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, China, Finland, France, Iceland, Indonesia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled ''Naval armaments and disarmament'' (A/C.1/41/L.45), which was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 37th meeting, on 10 November.

39. At its 38th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.45 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution K) by a recorded vote of 133 to 1, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:[43]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: India.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.58

40. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled ''Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes'' (A/C.1/41/L.58), which was later also sponsored by Ireland, the Philippines and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 33rd meeting, on 5 November.

41. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.58 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution L) by a recorded vote of 129 to 1, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, 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, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, China, India, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.66 and Rev.1

42. On 30 October, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Jamaica, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled ''Conventional disarmament on a regional scale'' (A/C.1/41/L.66), which was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

43. On 10 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.66/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Liberia. In the revised draft resolution a new operative paragraph was added as paragraph 2, reading:

''2. *Reiterates* the primary responsibility of the militarily significant States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, for halting and reversing the arms race, and the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament in the context of the advances towards general and complete disarmament;''

and the paragraphs following were renumbered accordingly.

44. At its 44th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.66/Rev.1 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution M) by a recorded vote of 114 to none, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bot-

swana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Sociaist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.67

45. On 30 October, Australia, Cameroon, Fiji, Finland, Iceland, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Notification of nuclear tests" (A/C.1/41/L.67), which was later also sponsored by Austria and Ireland. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

46. At its 43rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.67 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution N) by a recorded vote of 107 to 1, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[45]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

[45] The delegation of the Central African Republic subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegations of the Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe, that they had intended to abstain.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Angola, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.70

47. On 30 October, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Zambia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.70), which was later also sponsored by the Bahamas, Barbados, Fiji, Japan, Portugal, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Cameroon at the 35th meeting, on 6 November.

48. At its 37th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.70 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution O) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

49. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A through O below:

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

A

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 D of 12 December 1985,

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1986 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons (A/41/27, para. 102);

2. *Takes note also* of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1987 session;

3. *Recognizes* that the work done by the *Ad Hoc* Committee in 1986 was useful in terms of the mandate entrusted to it;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its negotiations on the subject with a view to a prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end, the result of which

should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. *Also requests* that the Secretary-General transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

B

Objective information on military matters

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] which encourages Member States 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,

Recognizing that the adoption of concrete, confidence-building measures on a global, regional or subregional level would greatly contribute to a reduction in international tension,

Emphasizing that the need for such measures at the regional and subregional levels is of special importance,

Believing that the adoption of such measures would contribute to greater openness and transparency, thus helping to prevent misperceptions of the military capabilities and the intentions of potential adversaries, which 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,

Believing that objective information on the military capabilities, in particular of nuclear-weapon States and other military 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,

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 G of 13 December 1982, 38/188 C of 20 December 1983 and 40/94 K of 12 December 1985,

Aware of the existence, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, and that annual reports on military expenditures are now being received from an increasing number of States,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities could help relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements;

2. *Urges* those global, regional and subregional organizations that have already expressed support for the principle of practical and concrete confidence-building measures of a military nature on a global, regional or subregional level to intensify their efforts with a view to adopting such measures at the earliest possible date;

3. *Urges* all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to consider implementing additional measures based on the principles of openness and transparency such as, for example, the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, with the aim of facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities;

4. *Expresses its thanks* to the Secretary-General for his report (A/41/466 and Add.1) prepared in conformity with resolution 40/94 K;

5. *Invites* all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1987 the measures they have adopted to contribute to greater openness in military matters in general and in particular to improve the flow of objective information on military capabilities;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Objective information on military matters".

C

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 C of 12 December 1985, in which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a report for the General Assembly at its forty-first session containing further views of Member States received regarding the *Study on Conventional Disarmament,*[41]

Recalling the many statements made at its fortieth session in which growing concern was expressed by Member States regarding the conventional arms race and in which the importance also of conventional disarmament measures was reiterated,

Recalling also the consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1986 session of its agenda item 4 (*b*) concerning nuclear and conventional disarmament and the wide support expressed by Member States for greater attention to be given to conventional disarmament (see A/41/42),

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/501 and Add.1 and 2) containing further views received from Member States regarding the *Study,*

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in May 1987 a compilation of the views received from Member States regarding the *Study on Conventional Disarmament;*

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its forthcoming session in 1987, the question of conventional disarmament, fully taking into account the recommendations and conclusions contained in the *Study,* as well as all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of conventional arms reductions and disarmament, and to report on its deliberations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

D

Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/188 J of 20 December 1983 and 39/151 E of 17 December 1984,

Reaffirming that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament and should, accordingly, step up its activity in this field,

Convinced that all avenues should be effectively utilized for promoting the cause of disarmament in all its aspects,

Reaffirming further that the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system have a valuable contribution to make in this regard, while taking duly into account the relationship between disarmament and their respective areas of competence,

Taking note of various activities conducted by the United Nations agencies in purusance of resolution 39/151 E as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on this matter (A/41/491),

1. *Reaffirms* its invitation to the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue, within their areas of competence, the activities aimed at promoting the cause of arms limitation and disarmament;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to continue to co-ordinate such activities and to submit an updated report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament".

E

Confidence-building and security-building measures and conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Recalling the obligation for States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, and recalling the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the achievement of increased security and stability in Europe through a balance of lower levels of armed forces and conventional weapons as an objective of great importance,

Reaffirming the importance of continued efforts to build confidence, to lessen military confrontation and to enhance security for all,

Stressing that confidence- and security-building measures designed to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities will contribute to these objectives,

Mindful of the positive role that the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe has for consolidating security and co-operation on that continent and in the whole world,

Noting the agreed aim of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe to undertake in stages new effective and concrete actions designed to make progress in strengthening confidence and security and in achieving disarmament,

Convinced that military forces should not exceed levels necessary for all States to protect their security,

Conscious of the need for a broad and comprehensive approach to security, taking into account the specificity of regional environment,

Convinced that efforts aimed at lessening military confrontation and furthering disarmament are in the common interest of all States,

Considering that the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be pursued, aiming, in Europe, at a balance at a lower level of armaments, within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, under strict international control,

Affirming further that agreement on and implementation of confidence-building measures could significantly contribute to promoting openness in the field of military activities, to the creation of a climate of confidence in international relations and to preparing for progress in disarmament,

Bearing in mind the principles of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3]

1. *Believes* that there is need for strengthening stability and security at a lower level of forces by the verifiable limitation and reduction of armed forces and of conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament and by an increased openness in this context;

2. *Notes* that conventional disarmament is part of the wider objective of general and complete disarmament and that measures designed to achieve regional disarmament with the concurrence of all States concerned can play a useful role in reducing tensions and strengthening security;

3. *Believes also* that increased confidence can improve the basis for effective, adequate and effectively verifiable measures of conventional disarmament aimed at enhancing the security of all States and that the implementation of such disarmament measures can, in turn, result in increased confidence;

4. *Welcomes* the concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable measures adopted on 19 September 1986, within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, covering the whole of Europe and designed to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities;

5. *Considers* that, by their scope and their nature as well as by their full implementation, these measures will be an important contribution to the strengthening of confidence and security throughout Europe, thereby promoting international peace and security;

6. *Highly appreciates* the agreement reached at Stockholm as a valuable example of finding solutions to important problems of a military nature;

7. *Expresses* the hope that after the adoption of confidence- and security-building measures at Stockholm, steps will be agreed upon in order to make further progress in strengthening confidence and security and in achieving disarmament in Europe;

8. *Invites* all States, with full account to be taken of specific regional conditions, to consider the achievement of lessening confrontation by confidence- and security-building measures, which contribute to reducing the danger of surprise attacks, diminishing the possibility of misunderstanding or political pressure through the use of military strength and reducing misinterpretations that could worsen crises and eventually lead to conflict.

F

Nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the most acute and urgent task of the present day is to remove the threat of a world war—a nuclear war,

Recalling and reaffirming the statements and provisions on nuclear disarmament set forth in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] and in particular, the provisions that "effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority", contained in paragraph 20, and that "In the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility", contained in paragraph 48,

Bearing in mind that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed in their joint statement issued at Geneva on 21 November 1985 that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought"[46] and the common desire they expressed in the same statement calling for early progress in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of 50 per cent reductions in the nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States appropriately applied,

Also noting that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have held further bilateral negotiations on various issues of disarmament,

Further noting that the Conference on Disarmament has not played its due role in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Bearing in mind that the Governments and peoples of various countries expect that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America will reach agreement on halting the nuclear-arms race and reducing nuclear weapons, so as to start the process of nuclear disarmament,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* that negotiations on nuclear disarmament should yield concrete results at the earliest possible time;

2. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to discharge their special responsibility for nuclear disarmament, to take the lead in halting the nuclear-arms race and to negotiate in earnest with a view to reaching early agreement on the drastic reduction of their nuclear weapons;

3. *Reiterates its belief* that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

G

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] and particularly its paragraph 81, which provides that together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be resolutely pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, and which stresses that States with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions,

Also recalling that the same document declares, *inter alia*, that priorities in disarmament negotiations shall be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces, and that it stresses that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

Further recalling that the same document states that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority, and that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

Aware of the dangers to world peace and security originating from wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons, as well as of their possible escalation into a nuclear war in regions with a high concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons,

Also aware that with the advance in science and technology, conventional weapons tend to become increasingly lethal and destructive,

Believing that resources released through disarmament, including conventional disarmament, can be used for the social and economic development of people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Bearing in mind its resolution 36/97 A of 9 December 1981 and the *Study on Conventional Disarmament*[41] conducted in accordance with that resolution,

Bearing in mind also the efforts made to promote conventional disarmament and the related proposals and sug-

[46] See A/40/1070, annex.

gestions, as well as the initiatives taken by various countries in this regard,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament;

2. *Believes* that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence;

3. *Urges* the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the member States of the two major military alliances to continue negotiations on conventional disarmament in earnest, with a view to reaching early agreement on the limitation and gradual and balanced reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons under effective international control in their respective regions;

4. *Encourages* all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or in a regional context, appropriate steps to promote progress in conventional disarmament and enhance peace and security;

5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its substantive session in 1987, issues related to conventional disarmament;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

H

Comprehensive study on the military use of research and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 37/99 J of 13 December 1982, by which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the military use of research and development, with a view to preventing a qualitative arms race and to ensuring that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes,

Recalling also resolution 39/151 F of 17 December 1984 by which it took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General[47] and requested the Secretary-General to continue the study and to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[48] containing a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Governmental Experts on Military Research and Development informing the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, that the Group had continued the efforts to reach agreement on its draft report but that, although the area of disagreement was narrow, it had not been possible to reach agreeement on the draft report as a whole;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present available material with an indication where consensus could not be reached.

[47] A/39/525.
[48] A/40/533.

I

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 C of 13 December 1982, 38/188 D of 20 December 1983, 39/151 J of 17 December 1984 and 40/94 D of 12 December 1985 on, *inter alia*, the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities,

Gravely concerned that military attacks against nuclear facilities, though carried out with conventional weapons, could be tantamount to the use of radiological weapons,

Recalling also that Additional Protocol I[49] of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[50] prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity generating stations,

Deeply concerned that the destruction of nuclear installations by conventional weapons causes the release into the environment of huge amounts of dangerous radioactive material, which results in serious radioactive contamination,

Firmly convinced that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes an unprecedented danger to international peace and security,

Recalling further International Atomic Energy Agency resolution GC (XXVII)/RES/409 of 1983, which urges all member States to support actions in international forums to reach an international agreement that prohibits armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes,

1. *Reaffirms* that military attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities are tantamount to the use of radiological weapons, due to the dangerous radioactive forces that such attacks cause to be released;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

J

Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 L of 12 December 1985,

Conscious of the abiding concern of all Member States for preserving respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful in particular of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also

[49] A/32/144, annex I.
[50] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing further that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Recognizing in this context that, *inter alia,* full confidence in compliance with existing agreements can enhance the negotiations of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is, therefore, a matter of interest and concern to the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations could play in that regard,

Convinced that resolution of non-compliance questions that have arisen with regard to agreements on arms limitations and disarmament would contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of world peace and security,

1. *Urges* all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions of such agreements;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

3. *Further calls upon* all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that may be necessary in this regard.

K

Naval armaments and disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 G of 20 December 1983, by which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the naval arms race,

Recalling also its resolution 40/94 F of 12 December 1985, by which it requested the Disarmament Commission to consider the issues contained in the study on the naval arms race,[51] both its substantive content and its conclusions, taking into account all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of naval arms reductions and disarmament, pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, as well as confidence-building measures in this field,

Having examined the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament during the 1986 session of the Commission,[52] which met with the approval of all delegations participating in the substantive consultations and which, in their view, could form the basis of further deliberations on the subject,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the report on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament by the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1987, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to inscribe on the agenda for its 1987 session an item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament";

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

L

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 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, 39/151 H of 17 December 1984 and 40/94 G of 12 December 1985, in which it requested the Conference 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,[3] 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 Conference on Disarmament for 1986 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its session held in 1986 contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" (A/41/27, paras. 7 and 10),

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items (*ibid.*, sect.III.B),

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 Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the

[51] *The Naval Arms Race* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.3).

[52] A/CN.10/83.

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 General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

M

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, by which, *inter alia,* it urged Governments, where the regional situation so permitted and on the initiative of the States concerned, to consider and adopt appropriate measures at the regional level with a view to strengthening peace and security at a lower level of forces through the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons, under strict and effective international control, taking into account the need of States to protect their security, bearing in mind the inherent right of self-defence enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and without prejudice to the principle of equal rights and of the self-determination of peoples, in conformity with the Charter, and taking into account the need to ensure balance in each phase and to avoid impairing the security of any State,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/579),

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 40/94 A of 12 December 1985 relating to conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

2. *Reiterates* the primary responsibility of the militarily significant States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, for halting and reversing the arms race, and the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament in the context of the advances towards general and complete disarmament;

3. *Expresses its firm support* for all regional endeavours, as well as unilateral measures, directed to strengthening a climate of mutual confidence that will make possible regional agreements on arms limitation in the future;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to make available to the interested Governments, upon their request, such technological services and assistance as may be useful in measures of conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

N

Notification of nuclear tests

The General Assembly,

Noting the repeated calls by the General Assembly for the urgent conclusion of a treaty to ban all nuclear explosions in all environments for all time,

Expressing its conviction that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the States concerned should provide all other States with information on all nuclear explosions conducted by them,

Convinced that the provision of such data by all States conducting nuclear explosions would supplement and contribute to the improvement of independent monitoring capabilities and thereby facilitate the early conclusion of a verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

1. *Calls upon* each of the States concerned to provide to the Secretary-General within one week of each nuclear explosion:

(*a*) The date and time of the explosion;

(*b*) The exact location of the explosion in terms of geographic co-ordinates and depth;

(*c*) The geological characteristics, including the basic physical properties of the rock, of the site of the explosion;

(*d*) The estimated yield of the explosion;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make this information immediately available to all States and to submit to the General Assembly annually a register of the information provided on nuclear explosions during the preceding twelve months.

O

Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/151 G of 17 December 1984 and 40/94 O of 12 December 1985,

Bearing in mind that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

Reaffirming its conviction that genuine and lasting peace can be created only 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, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming further that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Recognizing the need for the United Nations, in discharging its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament, to play a more active role in the field of disarmament in accordance with its primary purpose under the Charter to maintain international peace and security,

Taking into account the part of the report of the Disarmament Commission relating to this question (A/41/42, para. 30),

1. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1987, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, *inter alia,* the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject;

2. *Requests further* the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".

DOCUMENT A/41/841

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 61

[*Original: French*]
[*25 November 1986*]

1. The item entitled:

"Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

"(*a*) Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures: report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(*b*) Disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*c*) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*d*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/151 C on a nuclear-arms freeze;

"(*e*) Freeze on nuclear weapons;

"(*f*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(*g*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*h*) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*i*) Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 39/63 E of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 A to I of 16 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 61, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of draft resolutions

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.16

5. On 29 October, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "World Disarmament Campaign: actions and activities" (A/C.1/41/L.16), which was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 30th meeting, on 3 November.

6. At its 39th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.16 (see para. 32 below, draft resolution A) by a recorded vote of 80 to 3, with 35 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[53]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Rwanda, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.18

7. On 29 October, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" (A/C.1/41/L.18), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 37th meeting, on 10 November.

8. At its 39th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.18 (see para. 32 below, draft resolution B) by a recorded vote of 114 to none, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[54]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China,

[53] The delegations of Bolivia, the Central African Republic, Djibouti, Guyana, Malawi, Mali, Sierra Leone, Yemen and Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[54] The delegations of Bolivia, the Central African Republic, Djibouti, Guyana, Sierra Leone, Yemen and Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.26

9. On 29 October, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/41/L.26), which was later also sponsored by Colombia, Ireland, Portugal and Spain. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 27th meeting, on 30 October, and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Mindful* of the importance of confidence-building for the peaceful settlement of existing international problems and for the improvement and promotion of international relations based on co-operation and solidarity,

"*Stressing* the potential of specific confidence-building measures to create favourable conditions for progress in the field of arms control and disarmament,

"*Bearing in mind* that confidence-building measures may serve the objective of facilitating verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

"*Recalling* that the ultimate goal of confidence-building measures is to strengthen international peace and security and to contribute to the prevention of war,

"*Welcoming* the draft text of guidelines for confidence-building measures contained in the report of the Disarmament Commission as particularly appropriate to serve this important objective,

"*Expecting* that new developments in the field of disarmament and growing positive and concrete experience with confidence-building measures will facilitate further elaboration of the text,

"*Commends* the 'Draft guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level', as annexed, to all Member States for their preliminary implementation.

"ANNEX

"[Draft guidelines as reproduced in the report of the Disarmament Commission, A/41/42, pp 26-31]"

10. On 13 November, Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria and Yugoslavia submitted the following amendments (A/C.1/41/L.83) to the draft resolution:

(*a*) In the first preambular paragraph, the word "justice," would be inserted before "co-operation";

(*b*) In the second preambular paragraph, the word "control" would be replaced by "limitation";

(*c*) In the third preambular paragraph, the word "additional" would be inserted before "objective";

(*d*) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the word "war" would be replaced by "all wars, in particular nuclear war";

(*e*) The fourth preambular paragraph would become the first preambular paragraph and the original first, second and third preambular paragraphs would become the second, third and fourth preambular paragraphs respectively;

(*f*) The operative paragraph would read:

"*Takes note* of the 'Draft guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level' reproduced in the report of the Disarmament Commission."

11. At the 44th meeting, on 13 November, Singapore orally proposed a sub-amendment to the amendment referred to in paragraph 10 (*f*) above, which would replace the words "reproduced in the report of the Disarmament Commission" by "to all Member States with a view to their preliminary implementation".

12. At the same meeting, the Committee rejected the oral sub-amendment by a recorded vote of 41 to 40, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Benin, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zambia.

13. At that meeting, the Committee voted on the amendments contained in document A/C.1/41/L.83 as follows:

(*a*) The amendments to the preambular part of draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.26 were adopted by a recorded vote of 125 to 1, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Aabia, Senegal, 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 Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Bahamas.

(*b*) The amendment to the operative paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.26 was adopted by a recorded vote of 83 to 31, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Comoros, Senegal, Sweden.

14. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.26, as amended (see para. 32 below, draft resolution C), by a recorded vote of 130 to none. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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 Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.32

15. On 30 October, Benin, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa" (A/C.1/41/L.32), which was introduced by its representative at the 37th meeting, on 10 November.

16. At its 39th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.32 (see paragraph 32 below, draft resolution D) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.48

17. On 30 October, India submitted a draft resolution entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/41/L.48), which was introduced by its representative at the 32nd meeting, on 4 November.

18. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.48 (see para. 32 below, draft resolution E) by a recorded vote of 115 to 12, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian

Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, China, Iceland, Japan, Spain.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.49

19. On 30 October, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Romania, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/41/L.49), which was introduced by the representative of India at the 32nd meeting, on 4 November.

20. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.49 (see para. 32 below, draft resolution F) by a recorded vote of 107 to 17, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[55]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, 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, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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: Greece, Ireland, Israel, Japan.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.54

21. On 30 October, Algeria, Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convening of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.54), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

22. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/41/L.85), which was orally revised by the Secretary of the Committee at the 48th meeting, on 18 November.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.54 (see para. 32 below, draft resolution G) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.60

24. On 30 October, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.60), which was later also sponsored by Argentina, Burkina Faso, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Nepal, New Zealand and Viet Nam. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 30th meeting, on 3 November.

25. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.60 (see para. 32 below, draft resolution H) by a recorded vote of 134 to 1, with no abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, 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,

[55] The delegations of Cyprus, Malawi and Rwanda subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.64

26. On 30 October, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/151 C on a nuclear-arms freeze" (A/C.1/41/L.64), which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 37th meeting, on 10 November.

27. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.64 (see para. 32 below, draft resolution I) by a recorded vote of 118 to 12, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: China, Iceland, Netherlands, Spain.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.68 and Rev.1

28. On 30 October, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America" (A/C.1/41/L.68), which was later also sponsored by the Bahamas and Ecuador. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

29. On 12 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.68/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Guatemala. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 44th meeting, on 13 November, and contained the following change: in paragraph 1, after "existing resources and", ", primarily," was deleted.

30. In this connection, the Secretariat submitted a note (A/C.1/41/L.77) concerning the requests made to the Secretary-General in the draft resolution and provided oral clarification thereto at the 44th meeting.

31. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.68/Rev.1 (see para. 32 below, draft resolution J) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

32. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to J below:

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A

World Disarmament Campaign: actions and activities

The General Assembly,

Aware of the growing public concern at the dangers of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and its negative social and economic consequences,

Noting with satisfaction the successful implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign and its positive impact on the mobilization on a large scale of world public opinion on behalf of peace and disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 36/92 J of 9 December 1981, 37/100 H of 13 December 1982, 38/73 F of 15 December 1983, 39/63 A of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 D of 16 December 1985,

Welcoming the voluntary contributions made to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund to carry out the objectives of the Campaign,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on the progress and implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign (A/41/554),

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 Campaign,[56]

Expressing its satisfaction over the great number of various activities carried out within the framework of the Campaign in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament,

1. *Reaffirms* the usefulness of further carrying out actions and activities that are an important manifestation of the will of world public opinion and contribute effectively to the achievement of the objectives of the World Disar-

[56] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, sect. II

mament Campaign and thus to the creation of a favourable climate for making progress in the field of disarmament with a view to achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. *Reaffirms also* the importance of carrying out the Campaign in accordance with the priorities in the field of disarmament established in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] taking into account that the cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, the adoption of effective measures for nuclear disarmament, the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority;

3. *Calls upon* Governments of all States to recognize and respect the mass peace and disarmament movements as an important factor of current world politics contributing to the promotion of a new political approach required by the realities of the nuclear and space age;

4. *Urges* Governments of all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, in formulating their policies in the field of disarmament, to take into account the main demands of the mass peace and disarmament movements, in particular with regard to the immediate cessation and prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests, with a bilateral moratorium by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on all nuclear explosions being the first step towards this end, and the prevention of an arms race in outer space and its termination on Earth, and invites them to inform the Secretary-General annually on the actions taken to that end;

5. *Recommends* that, in carrying out the Campaign, due regard should be given to important dates and anniversaries related to international peace and security;

6. *Considers* it necessary, the future of mankind being at stake, that more attention should be paid to the active involvement of children and youth in Campaign activities;

7. *Invites once again* Member States to co-operate with the United Nations to ensure a better flow of accurate information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament, as well as actions and activities of the world public in support of peace and disarmament, and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in implementing the programme of activities of the Campaign, to give wider publicity to the work of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament, paying due attention, in particular, to the proposals of Member States and the action taken thereon;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

B

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] 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,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/152 I of 12 December 1980, 36/92 C of 9 December 1981, 37/100 I of 13 December 1982, 38/73 D of 15 December 1983, 39/63 D of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 B of 16 December 1985, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1981,[57] 11 June 1982,[58] 3 November 1982,[59] 30 August 1983,[60] 4 October 1985[61] and 19 September 1986 (*ibid.*),

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 19 September 1986 on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system during 1986 and the activities contemplated for 1987, as well as its main financial aspects,

Having also examined the part of the report of the Secretary-General of 6 October 1986 dealing with the activities of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign (A/41/666), as well as the Final Act of the 1986 United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign,[62] held on 28 October 1986,

1. *Reiterates its commendation* of the manner in which, as described in the above-mentioned reports, the World Disarmament Campaign has been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "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";[63]

2. *Recalls* that, as was also agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it is likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the Campaign that it receive the co-operation and participation of all States;[63]

3. *Endorses once more* the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the 1984 United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign[64] to the effect that such co-operation implies that adequate funds be made available and that consequently the criterion of universality also applies to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding will have difficulty in reflecting this principle in its implementation;

4. *Reiterates its regret* that most of the States that have the largest military expenditures have not so far made any financial contribution to the Campaign;

5. *Decides* that at its forty-second session there should be a fifth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that have not yet announced any voluntary contribution will do so;

6. *Reiterates its recommendation* that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities since it is most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deems fit within the framework of the Campaign

[57] A/36/458.
[58] A/S-12/27.
[59] A/37/548.
[60] A/38/349.
[61] A/40/443.
[62] A/CONF.139/1.
[63] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 4.
[64] See A/CONF.127/SR 1.

previously approved by the General Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign;

7. *Notes with appreciation* that the Secretary-General has given permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the organizations of the United Nations system during 1987 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1988;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

C

Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the ultimate goal of confidence-building measures is to strengthen international peace and security and to contribute to the prevention of all wars, in particular nuclear war,

Mindful of the importance of confidence-building for the peaceful settlement of existing international problems and for the improvement and promotion of international relations based on justice, co-operation and solidarity,

Stressing the potential of specific confidence-building measures to create favourable conditions for progress in the field of arms limitation and disarmament,

Bearing in mind that confidence-building measures may serve the additional objective of facilitating verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Welcoming the draft guidelines for confidence-building measures contained in the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/41/42, annex II) as particularly appropriate to serve this important objective,

Expecting that new developments in the field of disarmament and growing positive and concrete experience with confidence-building measures will facilitate further elaboration of the text,

Takes note of the "Draft guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level" reproduced in the report of the Disarmament Commission.

D

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/151 G of 16 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986, in which the ministers reaffirmed the need to strengthen the role of regional bodies in mobilizing support for the World Disarmament Campaign and the realization of its objectives and, in that context, welcomed the establishment at Lomé of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (see A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annex I, para. 51),

Taking into consideration the report of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1986 (A/41/660),

1. *Welcomes* the establishment on 1 January 1986 of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;

2. *Also welcomes* the promptness with which the Secretary-General has taken the necessary administrative steps to ensure the functioning of the Centre, and requests him to continue to give the Centre all necessary support;

3. *Thanks* Member States and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations that have already made contributions towards the functioning of the Centre;

4. *Again appeals* to Member States and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

Freeze on nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 A of 13 December 1982, 38/73 B of 15 December 1983, 39/63 G of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 E of 16 December 1985 concerning a freeze on nuclear weapons,

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,

Noting with deep concern that nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any action in response to the call made in the above-mentioned resolutions,

1. *Once again 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 forty-second session the item entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons".

F

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,

Conscious of an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation,

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 that in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] it is stated 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 that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared 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,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1986 session, was not able to undertake 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 annexed to General Assembly resolution 40/151 F of 16 December 1985,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the results of those negotiations.

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 that 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 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 Government 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 _____ .

G

Convening of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the decision adopted at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, concerning the convening of the third special session devoted to disarmament,[65]

Reaffirming its resolution 38/73 I of 15 December 1983, in which it decided that the third special session devoted to disarmament should be held not later than 1988,

Recalling its resolutions 39/63 I of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 I of 16 December 1985,

Reaffirming the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] the first special session devoted to disarmament, and its conviction that disarmament remains one of the essential objectives of the United Nations,

Expressing its concern at the continuation of the arms race, which aggravates international peace and security and also diverts vast resources urgently needed for economic and social development,

Reiterating its conviction that peace can be secured through the implementation of disarmament measures, particularly for nuclear disarmament, conducive to the realization of the final objective, namely, general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

1. *Decides* to convene its third special session on disarmament in 1988 and to establish an open-ended preparatory committee for the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

2. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to prepare a draft agenda for the special session, to examine all relevant questions relating to that session and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session its recommendations thereon;

[65] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32, para. 66.

3. *Invites* all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the agenda and other relevant questions relating to the third special session on disarmament not later than 1 April 1987;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States relevant to paragraph 3 above to the Preparatory Committee and to render to it all necessary assistance, including the provision of essential background information, relevant documents and summary records;

5. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to meet for a short organizational session before the end of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in order, *inter alia,* to set the date for its substantive session;

6. *Further requests* the Preparatory Committee to submit its progress report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled: "Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament".

H

United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[66] the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, *inter alia,* to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 H of 16 December 1985,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained one hundred and seventy-five government officials from ninety-three countries, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly developing countries, under the programme, including the new disarmament training and advisory services, will enhance the capabilities of Member States to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/720);

2. *Reaffirms* its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General[67] approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

3. *Approves* the modalities for implementation of the new disarmament training programme as contained in the Secretary-General's report;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America for inviting the fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

5. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the operations of the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services.

I

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/151 C on a nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly,[66] the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly 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 those occasions, it pointed out that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons are more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth and stressed that mankind is therefore confronted with a choice: halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, or face annihilation,

Bearing in mind that in the Delhi Declaration of 28 January 1985,[68] the heads of State or Government of six States Members of the United Nations, coming from five different continents, stated: "A halt to the nuclear-arms race is at the present moment imperative. Only thus can it be ensured that nuclear arsenals do not grow while negotiations proceed", that in the Mexico Declaration of 7 August 1986 (A/41/518-S/18277, annex I) it was stressed that they "continue to urge that what has so far been a unilateral moratorium by one of the two major nuclear States should soon become at least a bilateral moratorium", and that at the same summit a document was issued on verification measures to facilitate the immediate halting of nuclear tests (*ibid.*, annex I, attachment),

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,

Noting that the heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at their Eighth Conference, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, called upon the leaders of the two States to pursue without delay and in a spirit of goodwill the objectives they set themselves at Geneva (see A/41/697-S/18392, annex),

Welcoming the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing declared by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in August 1985 and extended by it on four different occasions, the last time until 1 January 1987,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute the most effective first step towards preventing the continued increase and qualitative im-

[66] *Ibid.*, document A/S-12/32

[67] A/33/305.

[68] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985,* document S/16921, annex.

provement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that at the same time it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

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,

Conscious that the application of the systems of surveillance, verification and control already agreed upon in some previous cases would be sufficient to provide a reasonable guarantee of faithful compliance with the undertakings derived from the freeze,

Convinced that it would be to the benefit of all other States possessing nuclear weapons to follow the example of the two major nuclear-weapon States,

1. *Urges once more* 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 appropriate measures and procedures of verification, such as those that have already been agreed by the parties in the case of the SALT I[69] and SALT II[70] treaties, those agreed upon in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva and those contemplated in the document on verification measures issued at the Mexico summit on 7 August 1986 (A/41/518-S/18277, annex I, attachment);

(*c*) It would be of an initial five-year duration, subject to prolongation when other nuclear-weapon States join in such a freeze, as the General Assembly urges them to do;

2. *Requests* the above-mentioned two major nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report or two separate reports to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-second session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/.. on a nuclear-arms freeze".

[69] "Interim Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms" (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 944, No. 13445, p. 3).

[70] "Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms" (see CD/53/Appendix III/Vol. I, document CD/28).

J

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/63 J of 12 December 1984, in which it requested the Secretary-General to provide assistance to such Member States in the regions concerned as might request it with a view to establishing regional and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States might make to that end,

Mindful of the Lima Communiqué adopted by the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System at its twelfth regular meeting, held at Lima on 16 and 17 October 1986 (see A/41/772, annex), in which the foreign ministers, ministers and heads of delegation of the Latin American and Caribbean countries reaffirmed their support for the establishment at Lima of a United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the necessary steps,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983 and 39/63 F of 12 December 1984 on regional disarmament,

Bearing in mind resolution 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, which established the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa,

1. *Decides* to establish, as at 1 January 1987, in accordance with resolution 39/63 J on the World Disarmament Campaign, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America, with headquarters at Lima, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States and interested organizations may make to that end;

2. *Decides also* that the Centre shall provide, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities of the Member States of the Latin American region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, and for the promotion of economic and social development through appropriate reutilization of available resources, and shall co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities in Latin America under the World Disarmament Campaign;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to ensure the establishment and functioning of the Centre, including, to that end, the possible utilization of the existing United Nations infrastructure at Lima with a view to the full employment of available resources;

4. *Invites* Member States and interested organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/41/842

Report of the First Commitee on agenda item 62

[*Original: French*]
[*26 November 1986*]

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 Conference on Disarmament;

"(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*d*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(*e*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*f*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute;

"(*g*) Study on deterrence: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*h*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(*i*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(*j*) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*k*) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(*l*) United Nations disarmament studies: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*m*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*n*) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:

"(i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(iii) Verification in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*o*) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, 40/152 A, C, D, E, F, H and K to Q of 16 December 1985 and decision 39/423 of 17 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 62, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.1

5. On 17 October, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Verification in all its aspects" (A/C.1/41/L.1), which was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 12th meeting, on 20 October, and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Deeply concerned* over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, which threaten international peace and security, increase the danger of nuclear war and tend to get out of control,

"*Stressing again* the urgent need to reach meaningful agreements on curbing the arms race, limitation and reduction of armaments and disarmament under effective control, without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security, self-defence and sovereignty,

"*Reiterating its view* that disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned in order to create the necessary confidence and to ensure that they are being observed by all parties,

"*Noting* that the importance of verification and compliance with the agreements is universally recognized and that all Member States have an equal interest in the inclusion of effective measures of verification in the respective agreements,

"*Emphasizing* that the necessary political will on the part of Governments is the most important prerequisite for reaching and implementing agreements on arms limitation and disarmament,

"*Aware* that disarmament without verification is not feasible and that verification without disarmament is pointless,

"*Referring* to the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[3] concerning the forms and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement, which would depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement,

"*Convinced* that the verification procedures in all fields and all stages of arms reduction and disarmament, based on national technical means and international procedures, as well as on-site inspections and any additional verification methods when appropriate, would create the necessary confidence that all parties concerned are complying with the relevant agreements,

"*Bearing in mind* that the verification measures should be non-discriminatory and should not unduly interfere in the internal affairs of other States or jeopardize their economic and social development, and that effective verification requires co-operation among States,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/422 and Add.1 and 2) containing the opinions of the Member States on the issues of verification,

"1. *Urges* all Member States to reinforce their readiness to pursue intensively and in a constructive spirit negotiations aimed at reaching early conclusion of agreements on curbing the arms race and on disarmament with adequate verification arrangements;

"2. *Emphasizes* the necessity of agreeing upon measures and procedures of verification in each agreement in such a way that they correspond to the scope and nature of the obligations assumed by the States parties to the agreement, the compliance with which is subject to verification;

"3. *Affirms* that, where appropriate, a combination of several methods of verification and other compliance procedures should be employed, in particular the combining of international procedures according to the nature of the agreements;

"4. *Affirms also* that disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for the participation of parties in the verification process directly or through the United Nations system and other appropriate international mechanisms;

"5. *Declares* that measures and procedures of verification must be based on the principle of the undiminished security of all participating parties;

"6. *Declares also* that it is necessary to secure reliable control at all stages of the implementation of the agreements, all the participating States bearing equal responsibility for full compliance with the agreements;

"7. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to speed up substantive negotiations, including measures of verification, related to the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, as well as to the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and their destruction, and other priority issues, with the aim of promptly elaborating the respective agreements on these issues.".

6. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.1.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.3

7. On 24 October, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Swaziland, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/41/L.3), which was later also sponsored by Greece and Liberia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 22nd meeting, on 27 October.

8. At the 45th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of the United Kingdom orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In the first preambular paragraph the word "*Recalling*" was replaced by the word "*Noting*";

(*b*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the third, reading:

"*Noting* that in their joint statement of 8 January 1985 the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America agreed that the subject of the negotiations was a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship,";

(*c*) In the original third preambular paragraph, the words "their further meeting" were replaced by "the further meeting";

(*d*) In the original fourth preambular paragraph, which had read:

"*Noting also* that a large measure of agreement was reached on a number of issues, including deep reductions in the strategic nuclear arms of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America as well as in their intermediate nuclear forces,"

the text after the word "issues" was deleted;

(*e*) Paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. *Urges* the two Governments to reach early agreements in those areas where common ground already exists;"

was revised to read:

"2. *Urges* the two Governments to make early progress, in particular in areas where there is common ground;".

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.3, as orally revised (see para. 68 below, draft resolution A), by a recorded vote of 57 to none, with 66 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.5

10. On 27 October, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Romania submitted a draft resolution entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of

nuclear war'' (A/C.1/41/L.5), which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 28th meeting, on 31 October.

11. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.5 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution B) by a recorded vote of 93 to 19, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[71]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic,[71] 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: Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Ireland, Israel, Paraguay, Samoa, Saudi Arabia.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.6

12. On 27 October, the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled ''Nuclear weapons in all aspects'' (A/C.1/41/L.6), which was introduced by its representative at the 28th meeting, on 31 October. The draft resolution read as follows:

''*The General Assembly*,

''*Recalling* that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly decided that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war had highest priority and that it was essential to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects, including its quantitative and qualitative dimensions,

''*Recalling also* that, at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly 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* that nuclear weapons of all types and versions pose the most serious threat to mankind and its survival and that it is therefore essential to proceed with nuclear disarmament aimed at completely eliminating nuclear weapons and to conduct negotiations on this subject with priority,

''*Taking into account* that all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility for achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament,

''*Convinced* of the necessity of rejecting any military doctrine and concept that might lead to unleashing nuclear war and might impede measures to halt the nuclear-arms race,

''*Welcoming* the joint statement issued by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on 21 November 1985[72] and, in particular, the conviction expressed therein that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought, and the agreement of both sides to accelerate negotiations in accordance with the joint United States–Soviet agreement of 8 January 1985[73] aimed at averting an arms race in outer space and terminating it on Earth, limiting and reducing nuclear weapons and enhancing strategic stability,

''*Sharing* the belief expressed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that ultimately their negotiations, just as efforts in general to limit and reduce arms, should lead to the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere,

''*Welcoming* proposals on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world by the end of the twentieth century,

''*Considering* the deliberations of the Disarmament Commission in 1986 with regard to item 4 of its agenda, as contained in its report (A/41/42, para. 27),

''*Noting with satisfaction* the growing interest in issues related to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament at the 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament demonstrated by its member States and by several proposals submitted,

''*Regretting*, however, that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee for the purpose of elaborating measures to halt the nuclear-arms race and to proceed with nuclear disarmament,

''*Expressing the expectation* that efforts will continue to be made to enable the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil its negotiating role with regard to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament,

''1. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to proceed without delay to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, and especially to begin the elaboration of practical measures to this end in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] including a nuclear disarmament programme, also taking into account proposals submitted at the Conference, and to establish an *ad hoc* committee for this purpose;

''2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled 'Cessation of

[71] The delegations of the Central African Republic, Cyprus, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malawi and Rwanda subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution

[72] A/40/1070, annex.

[73] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27*, appendix II (CD/642/Appendix II/vol. II), documents CD/570 and CD/571

the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament'.''.

13. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.6.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.11 and Rev.1

14. On 28 October, France, Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled ''United Nations disarmament studies'' (A/C.1/41/L.11), which was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 28th meeting, on 31 October.

15. On 7 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Cameroon, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, and Portugal, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.11/Rev.1), in which paragraph 1, which had read:

''1. *Reaffirms* the value of a thorough appraisal of the subject of United Nations disarmament studies;''

was revised to read:

''1. *Reaffirms* the value of United Nations disarmament studies and the need for a thorough appraisal of the subject;''.

16. At its 37th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.11/Rev.1 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution C) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.13

17. On 28 October, the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled ''Obligations of States to contribute to effective disarmament negotiations'' (A/C.1/41/L.13), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 4 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

''*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,

''*Recalling* its relevant resolutions on this subject,

''*Deploring* that no tangible progress has been achieved in the implementation of these resolutions, and alarmed at the growing threat of nuclear war, which can lead to the destruction of civilization on Earth,

''*Bearing in mind* the fundamental importance of disarmament for the accomplishment of the principal purpose of the United Nations, that is, 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 and that all States have the right and duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament,

''*Stressing* the importance of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] which was unanimously and categorically reaffirmed by all Member States at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, as the comprehensive and long-term basis for efforts towards halting and reversing the arms race,

''*Believing* that the preservation of the existing bilateral, regional and global system of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and the strict observance of such agreements are important elements of disarmament efforts at all levels,

''*Stressing* the commitment of States, which they have undertaken under the terms of international law in various existing international instruments, to conduct negotiations that would lead to early agreements on disarmament measures,

''*Noting with great concern* that no real progress in disarmament negotiations has been achieved for several years and 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* that in the present circumstances it is more than ever imperative to give a new impetus to negotiations in good faith on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future,

''*Considering also* that all States should refrain from any actions that have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations,

''*Welcoming* the moratorium on all nuclear explosions that has been carried out by one nuclear-weapon State in 1985 and 1986 as an expression of the political will to cease the nuclear-arms race and to promote negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

''*Regretting*, however, that this moratorium did not meet due response,

''*Expressing its concern* about attempts to use disarmament negotiations as a smokescreen for the arms race, as well as about the striving for military superiority, which constitute a serious obstacle to such negotiations,

''*Welcoming* the joint statement issued by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on 21 November 1985[72] in which, *inter alia*, they expressed their intention not to achieve military superiority and to accelerate negotiations on the range of issues related to space and nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range, aimed at solving in practice the task of averting an arms race in outer space and terminating it on Earth,

''*Stressing* the significance of a number of priority measures that should be implemented by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America as a major contribution to halt the arms race and to proceed to disarmament, that is, the renunciation of the development, testing and deployment of space strike weapons, a suspension of nuclear-weapon tests and the radical reduction of nuclear weapons,

''*Aware* of the need to proceed to honest, businesslike and constructive multilateral negotiations in good faith aimed at the achievement of early results, in particular at the prevention of nuclear war and an arms race in outer space, the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and at nuclear disarmament,

''*Welcoming* proposals aimed at the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world by the year 2000,

"1. *Expresses its grave concern* over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and plans to spread it to outer space, as well as the continued, very serious deterioration of relations in the world;

"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 General Assembly at its tenth special session and to conduct serious negotiations on the basis of equality, reciprocity and undiminished security to halt and reverse the arms race;

"3. *Appeals* to all five nuclear-weapon States to enter into a dialogue on ways and means to strengthen peace and to achieve disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament;

"4. *Calls upon* States to undertake genuine negotiations in a constructive and accommodating spirit and taking into account the interest of the entire international community in order to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and to achieve disarmament;

"5. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to concentrate its work on the substantive and priority items on its agenda, to proceed to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, on the prevention of nuclear war and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space without further delay, and to elaborate drafts of treaties 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* 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 to as to create favourable conditions for further progress;

"7. *Underlines* the need for strict compliance with disarmament agreements;

"8. *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 Conference on Disarmament appropriately informed of such negotiations without prejudice to their progress;

"9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled 'Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session'.".

18. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.13.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.14

19. On 29 October, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Disarmament Week" (A/C.1/41/L.14), which was later also sponsored by Mozambique. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mongolia at the 28th meeting, on 31 October.

20. At its 39th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.14 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution D) by a recorded vote of 89 to 1, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[74]

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.30

21. On 30 October, Australia, Burma, Cameroon, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Peru, Poland and Uganda submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/41/L.30), which was later also sponsored by Liberia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

22. At its 37th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.30 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution E) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.33 and Rev.1

23. On 30 October, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cameroon, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Romania, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.33), which was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 36th meeting, on 6 November.

24. On 10 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by the German Democratic Republic, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.33/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet

[74] The delegations of Angola, Bolivia, the Central African Republic, Guyana, Malawi, Mali, Sierra Leone, Yemen and Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Nam. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the sixth, reading:

"*Welcoming* proposals on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world,";

(*b*) In the original sixth preambular paragraph, the phrase "of all types and versions" was inserted after "deployment of nuclear weapons";

(*c*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the ninth, reading:

"*Regretting*, however, that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament,".

25. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.33/Rev.1 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution F) by a recorded vote of 113 to 15, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, 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, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Denmark, Greece, Israel, Japan, Spain.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.34

26. On 30 October, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, the Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/41/L.34), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

27. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.34 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution G) by a recorded vote of 113 to 3 with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[75]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.36 and Rev.1

28. On 30 October, Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Pakistan and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter" (A/C.1/41/L.36), which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 37th meeting, on 10 November.

29. On 10 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.36/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

(*a*) In the second preambular paragraph, the words "some of" were inserted before "the studies";

(*b*) In paragraph 4, the phrase "at its forty-second session, in 1987", was replaced by "at its forty-third session, in 1988";

(*c*) In paragraph 5, the words "forty-second session" were replaced by "forty-third session".

30. In connection with draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.36/Rev.1, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/41/L.79).

31. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.36/Rev.1 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution H) by a recorded vote of 119 to 1, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[75]

[75] The delegations of Cyprus, Malawi and Rwanda subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.39

32. On 30 October, Romania submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" (A/C.1/41/L.39), which was introduced by its representative at the 35th meeting, on 6 November.

33. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/41/L.76).

34. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.39 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution I) by a recorded vote of 119 to 1, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.46 and Rev.1

35. On 30 October, Iraq submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" (A/C.1/41/L.46), which was introduced by its representative at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

36. On 6 November, the sponsor, which had been joined by Jordan, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.46/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

(*a*) Paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. *Regrets* that a non-member State has been deprived of its right of participation in the work of the Conference on Disarmament in its annual session of 1986;"

was deleted and paragraph 3 was renumbered as 2;

(*b*) A new paragraph 3 was added, reading:

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.".

37. At its 45th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.46/Rev.1 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution J) by a recorded vote of 108 to none, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.47

38. On 30 October, Afghanistan, Angola, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "International co-operation for disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.47), which was later also sponsored by Mozambique. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the 33rd meeting, on 5 November.

39. At its 42nd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.47 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution K) by a recorded vote of 95 to 19, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Malawi, Morocco, Paraguay, Sweden.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.50

40. On 30 October, Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe" (A/C.1/41/L.50), which was introduced by its representative at the 48th meeting, on 18 November.

41. At that meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.50 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution L) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.51

42. On 30 October, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.51), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador and Kenya. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

43. At its 45th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.51 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution M) by a recorded vote of 110 to 3, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, 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, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.52

44. On 30 October, Algeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/41/L.52), which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 38th meeting, on 10 November.

45. At its 45th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.52 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution N) by a recorded vote of 114 to none, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile,

China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Paraguay, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.53 and Rev.1

46. On 30 October, Algeria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session" (A/C.1/41/L.53), which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 36th meeting, on 6 November.

47. On 11 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by the German Democratic Republic, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.53/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Burkina Faso and Ecuador. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the sixth, reading:

"*Believing* that the preservation of the existing bilateral, regional and global system of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and the strict observance of such agreements by their parties are important elements of disarmament efforts at all levels,";

(*b*) The original seventh preambular paragraph, which had read:

"*Stressing once again* that in the present circumstances it is more than ever 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,"

was revised to read:

"*Stressing once again* that the active participation of Member States in effective disarmament negotiations is necessary for discharging their responsibility to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, that all States have the right to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament, that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances 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 and that all States should refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations,";

(*c*) In paragraph 5, the phrase "nuclear-weapon-test ban" was revised to read "nuclear-test ban".

48. At its 45th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.53/Rev.1 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution O) by a recorded vote of 112 to 13, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, 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, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Samoa, Spain.

Draft decision A/C.1/41/L.62

49. On 30 October, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, China, Hungary, Indonesia, Mexico, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft decision entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.62), which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

50. At its 37th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/41/L.62 (see para. 69 below) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.69 and Rev.1

51. On 30 October, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.69), which was later also

sponsored by Japan, Portugal and Spain. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Netherlands at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

52. On 12 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.69/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of the Netherlands at the 45th meeting, on 14 November. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) The second preambular paragraph, which had read:

"*Convinced* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, should play a central role in the consideration and negotiation of disarmament agreements,"

was revised to read:

"*Convinced* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, should play a central role in the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document,";

(*b*) Paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to continue, during its 1987 session, the consideration of all items on its agenda, taking into account the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;"

was revised to read:

"2. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to continue, during its 1987 session, the work on all items of its agenda, taking into account the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, including the priorities set forth in paragraph 45 of that document;".

53. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.69/Rev.1, deleting paragraph 2.

54. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.69/Rev.1, as orally revised (see para. 68 below, draft resolution P), by a recorded vote of 70 to none, with 56 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.71 and Rev.1

55. On 30 October, Australia, France, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research" (A/C.1/41/L.71), which was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 35th meeting, on 6 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"[*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 56 below, with the exception of paragraphs 1, 3 and 4*]

"1. *Deplores* the fact that the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, Mr. Liviu Bota, has not been allowed to return to his post in Geneva since December 1985;

"3. *Calls upon* the Government of Romania to permit Mr. Bota to return to Geneva forthwith;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all possible steps to secure the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report on his actions and their outcome to Member States and subsequently to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.".

56. On 12 November, Australia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Samoa, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.71/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 47th meeting, on 17 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Noting* the report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/41/666), and in particular paragraphs 23-27 thereof concerning the absence of the Director of the Institute from his post,

"*Convinced* of the importance of the observance by Member States of Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations, in accordance with which they undertake to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and his staff,

"*Recalling* resolution 31 (XXXVI) of the Commission on Human Rights concerning the human rights of staff members of the United Nations, by which, *inter alia,* the Commission appealed to Member States to respect the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations[76] and requested the Secretary-General to use his good offices to ensure the enjoyment by United Nations staff members of their rights under the Convention,

[76] Resolution 22 A (I).

"*Deeply concerned* by the continuing absence of the Director of the Institute and the serious effect that this is having on the work of the Institute,

"1. *Deplores* the inability of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to fulfil its functions due to the absence of its Director from his post in Geneva since December 1985;

"2. *Fully supports* the continuing efforts being made by the Secretary-General, the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and Member States to rectify this situation;

"3. *Calls upon* the Government concerned to co-operate with such efforts;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the effective functioning of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and, in this respect, to submit a report on his actions and their outcome to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.".

57. On 13 November, Romania submitted the following amendments (A/C.1/41/L.84) to draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.71/Rev.1:

(*a*) A new preambular paragraph would be inserted as the fourth, reading:

"*Taking note* of the statements made on this subject, including those relating to the duties and obligations of international civil servants contained in the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, especially those in article 1, which provide, *inter alia*, that international civil servants shall not engage in any activity that is incompatible with the proper discharge of their duties with the United Nations,";

(*b*) The original fourth preambular paragraph would be deleted;

(*c*) Paragraph 1 would be replaced by the following:

"1. *Expresses its concern* about the continuing absence of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and the serious effect that this is having on the work of the Institute;";

(*d*) In paragraph 2, the words "and Member States" would be deleted;

(*e*) Paragraph 3 would be replaced by the following:

"3. *Calls upon* all concerned to co-operate in finding a satisfactory solution, taking into account the rights and interests of all parties and through a proper application of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations and other relevant international legal instruments;";

(*f*) In paragraph 4, the text starting with the words "and, in this respect" until the end of the paragraph would be deleted.

58. At the 47th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of Australia orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.71/Rev.1 as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 1, the word "*Deplores*" was changed to "*Regrets*";

(*b*) In paragraph 2, after the words "Secretary-General", the comma was replaced by the word "and" and the words "and Member States" were deleted.

59. At the same meeting, the representative of Romania made a motion under rule 121 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which was rejected by a recorded vote of 42 to 38, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Congo, Egypt, Ghana, India, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

60. The representative of Romania then introduced the amendments (A/C.1/41/L.84) to the draft resolution.

61. At that meeting, the Committee voted on the amendments, as follows:

(*a*) The amendments referred to in paragraph 57 (*a*), (*b*), (*e*) and (*f*) above were adopted by a recorded vote of 36 to 31, with 36 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Oman, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Israel, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

(*b*) The amendment referred to in paragraph 57 (*c*) above was adopted by a recorded vote of 41 to 28, with 33 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, India, Iraq, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay.

62. At that meeting, the Committee rejected draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.71/Rev.1, as orally revised and as amended, by a recorded vote of 34 to none, with 54 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: None.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.73 and Rev.1

63. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Verification in all its aspects" (A/C.1/41/L.73), which was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 31st meeting, on 4 November.

64. On 11 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.73/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Malaysia. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) In paragraph 1, the word "comprehensively" was inserted before "verifiable and effective";

(*b*) In paragraph 4, the word "pursuing" was inserted before "general and complete disarmament".

65. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.73/Rev.1 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution Q) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.74

66. On 30 October, India submitted a draft resolution entitled "Study on deterrence" (A/C.1/41/L.74), which was introduced by its representative at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

67. At its 37th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.74 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution R) without a vote.

Recommendations of the First Committee

68. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to R below:

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,

Noting its resolutions 38/183 P of 20 December 1983, 39/148 B of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 B of 16 December 1985,

Noting with satisfaction that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth,[72]

Noting that in their joint statement of 8 January 1985 the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America agreed that the subject of the negotiations was a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship,[73]

Noting that at the further meeting at Reykjavik in October 1986, although no comprehensive agreement was reached, intensive discussion of far-reaching arms-control understandings took place,

Noting also that a large measure of agreement was reached on a number of issues,

Noting further with satisfaction that the two sides remain committed to further progress in their bilateral negotiations, building on what has been achieved so far,

Expressing its appreciation to the two Governments concerned for their readiness to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in those negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility, and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements,

Firmly convinced that an early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Further convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and complexity of their negotiations,

1. *Calls upon* the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking the attainment of their agreed objectives in the negotiations, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament;

2. *Urges* the two Governments to make early progress, in particular in areas where there is common ground;

3. *Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support* for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion.

B

Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in accordance with paragraph 20 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] the first special session devoted to disarmament, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority and that this commitment was reaffirmed by the Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document, it is stated that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, should consider as soon as possible various proposals designed to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, the prevention of nuclear war and related objectives, where possible through international agreement, and thereby ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered,

Reaffirming that the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and for undertaking measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war,

Convinced that it is possible and necessary for mankind to block the way to a nuclear catastrophe and that the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons is a most urgent measure to this end,

Welcoming the joint statement issued by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 21 November 1985 and, in particular, the conviction expressed therein that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,[72]

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, in which all nuclear-weapon States are called upon to enter early into an internationally binding commitment not to be the first to use or to threaten to use nuclear weapons (see A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 47),

1. *Considers* that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, 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 those nuclear-weapon States that have not yet done so would consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons;

3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider under its relevant agenda item, *inter alia*, the elaboration of an international instrument of a legally binding character laying down the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war".

C

United Nations disarmament studies

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/152 K, adopted by consensus on 16 December 1985,

Noting the related discussions that have taken place in the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies during 1986 (see A/41/666, sect. II.A),

1. *Reaffirms* the value of United Nations disarmament studies and the need for a thorough appraisal of the subject;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the views of Member States contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/421 and Add.1 and 2);

3. *Invites* those Member States that have not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 1 April 1987, their views and proposals on how the work of the United Nations in the field of disarmament studies can be further improved;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the replies received in 1987 to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "United Nations disarmament studies".

D

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned over the escalating arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, which represents a serious threat to the very existence of mankind,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, ending the nuclear-arms race, bringing about disarmament for the maintenance of world peace and creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security,

Emphasizing anew 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,

Taking into account the aspirations of the world public for halting the arms race on Earth and preventing it in outer space and for eliminating nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction, as well as the new initiatives to this end,

Mindful of the world-wide mass anti-war and anti-nuclear movement,

Recognizing the important role of the mass media in mobilizing world public opinion in support of disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, 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,[77]

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed,[78]

Recalling also its resolutions 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, 34/83 I of 11 December 1979, 37/78 D of 9 December 1982, 38/183 L of 20 December 1983, 39/148 J of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 E of 16 December 1985,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/492 and Corr.1) on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week, in particular in holding the 1986 Disarmament Week in close connection with the celebration of the International Year of Peace;

3. *Expresses serious concern* over the continued escalation of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and the imminent danger of its extension into outer space, which gravely jeopardizes international peace and security and increases the danger of outbreak of a nuclear war;

4. *Stresses* the important role of the mass media in acquainting the world public with the aims of Disarmament Week and measures undertaken within its framework;

5. *Invites* all States, 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, prepared by the Secretary-General;[79]

6. *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, especially the nuclear-arms race, and requests them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;

7. *Also invites* international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

8. *Further invites* the Secretary-General to use the United Nations mass media as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

9. *Requests* Governments to continue, in accordance with resolution 33/71 D, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

E

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/41/42),

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,[3] 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,[66] the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make 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,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 H of 11 December 1979, 35/152 F of 12 December 1980, 36/92 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, 38/183 E of 20 December 1983, 39/148 R of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 F of 16 December 1985,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Notes* that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda, but notes also with appreciation that the Commission has transmitted to the General Assembly for consideration draft guidelines for the appropriate type of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level, and that progress has also been achieved on other items;

3. *Recalls* the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

4. *Stresses* the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

[77] Resolution S-10/2, para. 102

[78] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 12.

[79] A/34/436

5. *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 with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1987 substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the results of its 1986 substantive session;

6. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1987 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items included in its agenda, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/41/27), together with all the official records of the forty-first session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

F

Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in paragraph 11 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] the Assembly stated that the nuclear-arms race, far from contributing to the strengthening of the security of all States, on the contrary weakens it and increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war and that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons are more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 47 of the Final Document, the Assembly expressed the belief that nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization, that it is essential to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons, and that the ultimate goal in this context is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that in the Political Declaration adopted at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it was stated that the renewed escalation in the nuclear-arms race, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, had heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations, and that it was also stated that nuclear weapons were more than weapons of war, that such weapons were instruments of mass annihilation,[80]

Noting further that in the Political Declaration adopted at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, it was stated that the idea that world peace could be maintained through nuclear deterrence, a doctrine that lay at the root of the continuing escalation in the quantity and quality of nuclear weapons, was the most dangerous myth in existence (see A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 33),

Believing that all nations have a vital interest in negotiations on nuclear disarmament because the existence of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of a handful of States directly and fundamentally jeopardizes the vital security interests of both nuclear- and non-nuclear-weapon States alike.

Welcoming proposals on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world,

Considering that it is necessary to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons of all types and versions and their delivery systems as a first step in the process which should lead to the achievement of substantial reductions in nuclear forces, and welcoming in this context the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania,[81] which was reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration[82] and the Mexico Declaration (A/41/518-S/18277, annex I) issued by the leaders of those States on 28 January 1985 and 7 August 1986, respectively,

Noting that in the Conference on Disarmament, at its 1986 session, several proposals were presented for the consideration of practical measures,

Regretting, however, that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament,

Convinced of the imperative need to take constructive action towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

1. *Affirms* that the existence of bilateral negotiations on nuclear and space arms in no way diminishes the urgent need to initiate multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;

2. *Believes* that efforts should be intensified with a view to initiating, as a matter of the highest priority, multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

3. *Again requests* the Conference on Disarmament to establish an *ad hoc* committee at the beginning of its 1987 session to elaborate on paragraph 50 of the Final Document and to submit recommendations to the Conference as to how it could best initiate multilateral negotiations of agreements, with adequate measures of verification, in appropriate stages for:

(*a*) Cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;

(*b*) Cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(*c*) Substantial reduction in existing nuclear weapons with a view to their ultimate elimination;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on its consideration of this subject;

[80] See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr 1 and 2, annex, sect. I, para. 28.

[81] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16587, annex.

[82] *Ibid., Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*, document S/16921, annex.

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament".

G

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 nuclear-arms race,

Deeply concerned by an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation,

Conscious that removal of the threat of 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, which would inevitably be a nuclear 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[3] regarding the procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

Recalling also that at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it was stated that nuclear weapons were more than weapons of war, they were instruments of mass annihilation,[80] and that at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, it was stated that the accumulation of weapons, in particular nuclear weapons, constituted a threat to the survival of mankind and that, therefore, it had become imperative that States abandon the dangerous goal of unilateral security through armament and embrace the objective of common security through disarmament (see A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 31),

Recalling further its resolutions 36/81 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 I of 9 December 1982, 38/183 G of 20 December 1983, 39/148 P of 17 December 1984 and, in particular, its resolution 40/152 Q of 16 December 1985, in which it expressed its conviction that, in view of the urgency of this matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it is necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war, and once more requested the Conference 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,

Having considered that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1986 session relating to this question (A/41/27, sect. III.C),

Noting with grave concern that the Conference on Disarmament was once again unable to start negotiations on the question during its 1986 session,

Taking into account the deliberations on this item at its forty-first session,

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all peoples of the world,

Also convinced that the prevention of nuclear war is a problem too important to be left to the nuclear-weapon States alone,

1. *Notes with regret* that, despite the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has discussed the question of the prevention of nuclear war for several years, it has been unable even to establish a subsidiary body to consider appropriate and practical measures to prevent it;

2. *Reiterates its conviction* that, in view of the urgency of this matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it is necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war;

3. *Again requests* the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures which could be negotiated and adopted individually for the prevention of nuclear war and to establish for that purpose an *ad hoc* committee on the subject at the beginning of its 1987 session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war".

H

Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] after referring specifically to the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons, it declared, in paragraph 18, that removing the threat of a world war—a nuclear war—is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Noting that the conclusions of some of the studies compiled in the report of the Secretary-General,[83] in conformity with resolution 39/148 F of 17 December 1984, confirm that nuclear winter and other climatic effects of nuclear war pose an unprecedented peril to all nations, even those far removed from the nuclear explosions, which would add immeasurably to the previously known dangers of nuclear war, without excluding the possibility of all the Earth being transformed into a darkened, frozen planet, where conditions would be conducive to mass extinction,

Recalling that, by its resolution 40/152 G of 16 December 1985, the General Assembly recognized the necessity of systematic research on the subject and requested the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the climatic and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, and to transmit the study to the Assembly for consideration at its forty-second session,

1. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the compilation of excerpts of scientific studies on the climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, prepared in accordance with the request made in its resolution 39/148 F;

2. *Regrets* that, owing to the current financial crisis of the United Nations, the Secretary-General had to defer to 1987 the meeting of the Group of Consultant Experts to Carry Out a Study on the Climatic and Potential Physical Effects of Nuclear War, including Nuclear Winter, requested in its resolution 40/152 G;

[83] A/40/449 and Corr.2.

3. *Once again requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Group of Consultant Experts chosen by him, bearing in mind the advisability of wide geographical representation and of their qualifications in a broad range of scientific fields, to carry out a study on the climatic and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, which will examine, *inter alia,* its socio-economic consequences and would take into account the Secretary-General's report and the source documents from which the compilation was prepared, together with any other relevant scientific studies;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the study to the General Assembly in due time for consideration at its forty-third session, in 1988;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter: report of the Secretary-General".

I

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/150 of 16 December 1985,

Regretting that, owing to the financial difficulties of the United Nations, the Secretary-General had to defer until 1987 the updating of the report entitled *Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures,*[84] requested in paragraph 1 of resolution 40/150,

Deeply convinced that, in undertaking further measures that might be required to face the financial difficulties of the Organization, due attention should be given to the pressing need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about the problems created by the arms race and of the need for disarmament, which is of vital interest to all peoples and for which the United Nations has a central role,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring up to date the report entitled *Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures* under the conditions provided in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of its resolution 40/150;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the updated report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session and to inform the Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress achieved in implementation of the present resolution.

J

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/148 L of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 J of 16 December 1985,

Noting with concern that the problem identified in the above-mentioned resolutions has not been alleviated,

Firmly convinced that all States have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Bearing in mind paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] in which it affirmed that all States have the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament and that all States have the right to participate in disarmament negotiations, as well as paragraphs 120 (*g*) and (*h*) of the Final Document,

Recalling further its resolution 38/183 F of 20 December 1983, in which it called upon the Governments of all States to contribute substantially, *inter alia,* to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war,

1. *Reiterates once more* the right of all States not members of the Conference on Disarmament to participate in the work of the plenary sessions of the Conference on substantive questions;

2. *Urges* States members of the Conference on Disarmament not to misuse the rules of procedure of the Conference so as to prevent States not members from exercising their right to participate in the work of the Conference;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

K

International co-operation for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Stressing again the urgent need for an active and sustained effort to expedite the implementation of the recommendations and decisions unanimously adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament of 11 December 1979[85] and its resolutions 36/92 D of 9 December 1981, 37/78 B of 9 December 1982, 38/183 F of 20 December 1983, 39/148 M of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 I of 16 December 1985,

Stressing the vital need to proceed to concrete measures towards halting the 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 interests of all States in the adoption of concrete effective disarmament measures, which would, *inter alia,* release considerable material, financial and human resources to be used for peaceful purposes and particularly for overcoming economic underdevelopment, especially in the developing countries,

Stressing the importance of the appeals and proposals of the group of six States of five continents and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and of their unswerving efforts to achieve genuine disarmament,

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 of the General Assembly,[3]

Stressing that international co-operation for disarmament should, as a matter of priority, be aimed at averting nuclear war through the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons, the discontinuation of nuclear-weapon tests and the prevention of an arms race in outer space and at confidence-building as an indispensable component of relations among States,

[84] United Nations publication, Sales No E 83 IX 2.

[85] Resolution 34/88.

Believing that the two nuclear-weapon States that possess the most important nuclear arsenals should jointly take the lead and show a good example in curbing the nuclear-arms race while mutually refraining from launching weapons into outer space,

Conscious that in the nuclear space age the reliable security of all countries can be ensured only by political means, through the joint efforts of all States,

1. *Invites* all States to increase co-operation and to strive actively for meaningful disarmament negotiations on the basis of reciprocity, equality, undiminished security and the non-use of force in international relations, so that they may prevent qualitative enhancement and quantitative accumulation of weapons, as well as the development of new types and systems of weaponry, especially weapons of mass destruction;

2. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament;

3. *Emphasizes* the necessity of refraining from the dissemination of any doctrines and concepts endangering international peace and justifying the unleashing of nuclear war, which lead to the deterioration of the international situation and to the further intensification of the arms race and which are detrimental to the generally recognized necessity of international co-operation for disarmament;

4. *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 Peoples[86] constitutes a phenomenon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament;

5. *Reiterates its profound conviction* that outer space should be excluded from the sphere of military preparations and used exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of all mankind;

6. *Appeals* to States that are members of military groupings to promote, on the basis of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and 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;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States and the international organizations concerned to continue to cultivate and disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign launched by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament;

8. *Calls upon* the Governments of all States to contribute substantially, while observing the principle of undiminished security, to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war.

[86] Resolution 1514 (XV)

L

Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Reaffirming the importance of continued efforts to build confidence, to lessen military confrontation and to enhance security for all,

Stressing that confidence- and security-building measures designed to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities will contribute to these objectives,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe of the Document of the Stockholm Conference, which contains concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable confidence- and security-building measures;

2. *Considers* that the Document of the Stockholm Conference will contribute to furthering the process of improving security and developing co-operation in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security in the world as a whole.

M

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980, 36/92 F of 9 December 1981, 37/78 G of 9 December 1982, 38/183 I of 20 December 1983, 39/148 N of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 M of 16 December 1985,

Recalling also the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] the first special session devoted to disarmament, and the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[66] the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/41/27),

Convinced that the Conference 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,

Reaffirming that the establishment of *ad hoc* committees offers the best available machinery for the conduct of multilateral negotiations on items on the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament and contributes to the strengthening of the negotiating role of the Conference,

Deploring the fact that, despite the repeated requests of the General Assembly and the expressed wish of the great majority of members of the Conference on Disarmament, the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and on nuclear disarmament was once again prevented during the 1986 session of the Conference,

Deploring also the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled to set up *ad hoc* committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", and on the prevention of nuclear war,

Noting with satisfaction that further progress has been made in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. *Expresses its deep concern and disappointment* that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled, this year either, to reach concrete agreements on any disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years;

2. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through negotiations and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in particular those relating to nuclear disarmament;

3. *Once again urges* the Conference on Disarmament to continue or to undertake, during its 1987 session, 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 resolutions of the Assembly on those questions;

4. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to provide the existing *ad hoc* committees with appropriate negotiating mandates and to establish, as a matter of urgency, the *ad hoc* committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war;

5. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, without further delay, negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on a nuclear-test ban;

6. *Also urges* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its work with a view to completing negotiations on a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

7. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

N

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/18 of 18 November 1985,

Recalling also the Harare Appeal on Disarmament (see A/41/697-S/18362, annex, sect. I), adopted at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries on 6 September 1986,

Gravely concerned over the continuing escalation of the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, despite the fact that this increases the risk of nuclear war and endangers the survival of humanity,

Convinced that the alternative today in the nuclear age is not between war or peace, but between life and death, which makes the prevention of nuclear war the principal task of our times,

Further convinced that international peace and security can be ensured only through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and 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,

1. *Appeals* to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to conduct, pursuant to their special obligations and responsibilities as leading nuclear-weapon States, their bilateral negotiations with the greatest resolve with a view to achieving agreements on concrete and effective measures for the halting of the nuclear-arms race, radical reduction of their nuclear arsenals, nuclear disarmament and the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

2. *Invites* the two negotiating parties to keep the General Assembly duly informed of the progress of their negotiations.

O

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,[3] the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[66] 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, 36/92 M of 9 December 1981, 37/78 F of 9 December 1982, 38/183 H of 20 December 1983, 39/148 O of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 N of 16 December 1985 and its decision S-12/24 of 10 July 1982,

Deeply concerned that no concrete results regarding the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session have been realized in the course of more than eight years since that session, that in the mean time the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, has gained in intensity, that there has been further deployment of nuclear weapons in some parts of the world, that annual global military expenditures are estimated to have reached the staggering figure of $1,000 billion, that mankind is faced with a real danger of spreading the arms race into outer space, that urgent measures to prevent nuclear war and for disarmament have not been adopted and that continued colonial domination and foreign occupation, open threats, pressures and military intervention against independent States and violations 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 the escalation of the nuclear-arms race, in both the quantitative and qualitative dimensions, has heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations,

Further convinced that international peace and security can be ensured only through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and 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,

Believing that the preservation of the existing bilateral, regional and global system of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and the strict observance of such agreements by their parties are important elements of disarmament efforts at all levels,

Noting with great concern that no real progress in disarmament negotiations has been achieved in the course of several years,

Stressing once again that the active participation of Member States in effective disarmament negotiations is necessary for discharging their responsibility to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, that all States have the right to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament, that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances 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 and that all States should refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Stressing that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which was unanimously and categorically reaffirmed by all Member States at the twelfth special session as the comprehensive basis for efforts towards halting and reversing the arms race, retains all its validity and that the objectives and measures contained therein still represent one of the most important and urgent goals to be achieved,

1. *Expresses its grave concern* over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, which increase the danger of nuclear war and constitute a threat to the continued survival of mankind;

2. *Calls upon* all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take urgent measures in order to promote international security on the basis of disarmament, to halt and reverse the arms race and to launch a process of genuine 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, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action contained in section III of the Final Document;

4. *Calls upon* the two leading nuclear-weapon States to pursue their negotiations with renewed determination and taking into account the interest of the entire international community in order to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, reduce substantially their nuclear arsenals, prevent the arms race in outer space and undertake effective measures of nuclear disarmament;

5. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to proceed urgently to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war, to intensify negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to elaborate drafts of treaties on a nuclear-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* the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in accordance with its mandate with a view to making concrete recommendations on specific items on its agenda;

7. *Invites* all States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament informed on the status and/or results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

P

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant portions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] in particular paragraph 120,

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, should play a central role in the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/41/27), which the Conference adopted by consensus,

1. *Takes note* of the report on the 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

Q

Verification in all its aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/152 O of 16 December 1985,

Conscious of the urgent need to reach agreements on arms limitation and disarmament measures capable of contributing to the maintenance of peace and security,

Convinced that, if such measures are to be effective, they must be fair and balanced, acceptable to all parties, their substance must be clear and compliance with them must be evident,

Noting that the importance of verification of and compliance with agreements is universally recognized,

Reaffirming its conviction, as expressed in paragraph 91 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[3] adopted by consensus at that session, its first special session devoted to disarmament, that in order to facilitate the conclusion and effective implementation of disarmament agreements and to create confidence, States should accept appropriate provisions for verification in such agreements,

Reiterating its view that:

(*a*) Disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned in order to create the necessary confidence and to ensure that they are being observed by all parties;

(*b*) The form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement;

(*c*) Agreements should provide for the participation of parties directly or through the United Nations system in the verification process;

(*d*) Where appropriate, a combination of several methods of verification as well as other compliance procedures should be employed,

Recalling that:

(*a*) In the context of international disarmament negotiations, the problem of verification should be further examined and adequate methods and procedures in this field should be considered;

(*b*) Every effort should be made to develop appropriate methods and procedures that are non-discriminatory and that do not unduly interfere with the internal affairs of other States or jeopardize their economic and social development,

Believing that verification techniques should be developed as an objective means of determining compliance with agreements and appropriately taken into account in the course of disarmament negotiations,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to intensify their efforts towards achieving agreements on balanced, mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective arms limitation and disarmament measures;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/422 and Add.1 and 2) containing the views and suggestions of Member States on verification principles, procedures and techniques, and encourages all States that have not already done so to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 31 March 1987, their views and suggestions on verification principles as invited by the Assembly in its resolution 40/152 O;

3. *Urges* individual Member States and groups of Member States possessing verification expertise to consider means by which they can contribute to, and promote the inclusion of, adequate verification measures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements;

4. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider at its 1987 session, in the context of pursuing general and complete disarmament under effective international control, verification in all its aspects, including principles, provisions and techniques to promote the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and the role of the United Nations and its Member States in the field of verification, and to report on its deliberations, conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in 1987 a compilation of the views received from Member States on this issue;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

R

Study on deterrence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 39/423 of 17 December 1984, by which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study under the title "Deterrence: its implications for disarmament and the arms race, negotiated arms reductions and international security and other related matters",

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the study (A/41/432 and Corr.1),

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry Out a Study on Deterrence which assisted him in the preparation of the study;

2. *Commends* the study to the attention of all Member States;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution.

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* *

69. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME OF DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/183 K of 20 December 1983, 39/148 I of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 D of 16 December 1985, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of the comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Having examined the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament concerning its work during the 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament (A/41/27, paras. 106 and 107), which is an integral part of the report of the Conference, and noting the recommendation contained therein that work on the elaboration of the programme be resumed at the beginning of the Conference's 1987 session for the purpose of completing that task during the first part of that session and submitting a complete draft of the programme to the General Assembly at that time,

Decides to keep open agenda item 62 (*d*) in order to allow the Conference on Disarmament to conclude the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament during the first part of its 1987 session and to submit a complete draft of the programme to the General Assembly at that time.

DOCUMENT A/41/843

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 63

[*Original: French*]
[*18 November 1986*]

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 forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 40/153 of 16 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 63, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. At the 25th meeting, on 29 October, the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean, introduced the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee (A/41/29) containing, in paragraph 17, a draft resolution.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/41/L.81).

7. At its 45th meeting on 14 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (see para. 8 below) without a vote.

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, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985 and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling further the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,[87]

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 its thirty-fourth session in resolution 34/80 B, to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo during 1981,

Recalling also its decisions to make every effort, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area and 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 further its decision, taken at its fortieth session in resolution 40/153, concerning the convening of the Conference at an early date not later than 1988,

Recalling the exchange of views in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean in 1986,

Noting the exchange of views on the adverse political and security climate in the region,

Noting further the various documents before the *Ad Hoc* Committee,

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 any 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 of the United Nations, gives greater urgency to the need to take practical steps towards the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

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 partic-

[87] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45.*

ularly 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 urgent 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/41/29) and exchange of views of the Committee;

2. *Takes note* of the discussions on substantive matters in the Working Group established in accordance with the *Ad Hoc* Committee's decision of 11 July 1985;

3. *Emphasizes* its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean 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. *Notes* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee has been unable, during its four weeks of work in 1986, to complete preparatory work relating to the convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean, and urges the Committee to continue its work with vigour and determination;

5. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee, taking into account the political and security climate in the region, to complete preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1987 in order to enable the opening of the Conference at Colombo at an early date soon thereafter, but not later than 1988, to be decided by the Committee in consultation with the host country, with a clear understanding that if preparatory work is not completed in 1987 serious consideration will be given to ways and means of more effectively organizing work in the *Ad Hoc* Committee to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

6. *Emphasizes* that the Conference called for in resolution 34/80 B and subsequent resolutions and the establishment and maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace require the full and active participation and co-operation of all the permanent members of the Security Council, the major maritime users and the littoral and hinterland States;

7. *Decides* that preparatory work would comprise organizational matters and substantive issues, including the provisional agenda for the Conference, rules of procedure, participation, stages of the Conference, level of representation, documentation, consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreements that may ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and the preparation of the draft final document of the Conference;

8. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee at the same time to seek the necessary harmonization of views on remaining relevant issues;

9. *Requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to consult the Secretary-General at the appropriate time on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference;

10. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, and requests the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate;

11. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to hold two preparatory sessions in 1987 each of a duration of two weeks for completion of preparatory work;

12. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the Conference a report on its preparatory work;

13. *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;

14. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the provision of all summary records, in recognition of its preparatory function.

DOCUMENT A/41/844

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 65

[*Original: French*]
[*18 November 1986*]

1. The item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 40/155 of 16 December 1985 and its decision 40/473 of 20 June 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. For its consideration of item 65, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 11 November, the Chairman of the First Committee submitted a draft decision entitled "International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development" (A/C.1/41/L.78), which he introduced at the 45th meeting, on 14 November.

6. In connection with the draft decision, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/41/L.80).

7. At its 45th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/41/L.78 (see para. 8 below) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (A/41/51, paras. 31-33) and in conformity with General Assembly decision 40/473 of 20 June 1986, decides:

(*a*) To hold the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 24 August to 11 September 1987;

(*b*) To convene the Preparatory Committee for one more session from 21 April to 1 May 1987;

(*c*) To request the Member States and the Secretary-General of the Conference, based on the information in the report of the Preparatory Committee (A/41/51) concerning the results so far achieved in the substantial and organizational preparation for the Conference, to continue and intensify their participation in the final stage of the preparatory process, especially in making available their views and proposals on substantive issues, in order to ensure the best possible success of the Conference.

DOCUMENT A/41/848

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 144

[*Original: French*]
[*18 November 1986*]

1. In a letter dated 10 October 1986 addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/242), the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations, as Chairman of the Group of Arab States, requested the inclusion of an additional item, entitled "Israeli nuclear armament", in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly.

2. At its 36th plenary meeting, on 14 October 1986, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, to include the item in its agenda and to refer it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items concerning disarmament which had been referred to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The discussion on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November.

4. With respect to item 144, the Committee had before it the letter referred to in paragraph 1 above.

5. On 29 October, Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.23), which was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 29th meeting, on 3 November.

6. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.23. The results of the voting were as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 3 was adopted by a recorded vote of 89 to 23, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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 Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Gabon, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malawi, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Samoa, Spain, Uruguay.

(*c*) Paragraph 4 was adopted by a recorded vote of 79 to 27, with 21 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Re-

public, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Barabados, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Greece, Jamaica, Lesotho, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

(*c*) Paragraph 5 was adopted by a recorded vote of 79 to 27, with 20 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

Abstaining: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Jamaica, Lesotho, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.

(*d*) Paragraph 6 was adopted by a recorded vote of 81 to 21, with 25 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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 Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Samoa, Uruguay.

(*e*) The draft resolution as a whole (see para. 7 below) was adopted by a recorded vote of 92 to 2, with 42 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, 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 Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zaire.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is 40/93 of 12 December 1985,

Recalling resolution 40/82 of 12 December 1985, in which, *inter alia,* it called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981 in which, *inter alia*, the Council called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, 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,

Aware of the grave consequences that 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,

Deeply concerned over the continuing development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel,

1. *Reiterates its condemnation* of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Requests once more* the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and places all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Reiterates its request* to the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in the nuclear field;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel which could contribute to its nuclear capabilities;

5. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;

6. *Reaffirms its condemnation* of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities in the light of the latest available information, and to update the *Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament*[88] and submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

[88] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX 2.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1986, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 46 to 61 and 64.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 46 (A/41/816, para. 6) was adopted by 145 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 41/45.[89]

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 47 (A/41/834, para. 9) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 135 votes to 3, with 14 abstentions,* and draft resolution B by 127 votes to 3, with 21 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 41/46 A and B.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 48 (A/41/835, para. 7), was adopted by 137 votes to 1, with 15 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 41/47.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 49 (A/41/817, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 41/48.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 50 (A/41/836, para. 10) was adopted by 107 votes to 3, with 41 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 41/49.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 51 (A/41/814, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 41/50.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 52 (A/41/825, para. 7) was adopted by 106 votes to 18, with 25 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 41/51.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 53 (A/41/823, para. 7) was adopted by 149 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 41/52.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 54 (A/41/837, para. 14) was adopted as follows: paragraph 8 was adopted by 140 votes to 1, with 12 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole by 154 votes to none, with 1 abstention.* For the final text, see resolution 41/53.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 55 (A/41/838, para. 9) was

* Recorded vote

[89] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

adopted by 123 votes to 3, with 26 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 41/54.[89]

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 56 (A/41/826, para. 8) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 150 votes to none, with 5 abstentions,* and draft resolution B by 139 votes to 4, with 13 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 41/55 A and B.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 57 (A/41/818, para. 7) was adopted by 128 votes to 1, with 25 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 41/56.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 58 (A/41/827, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 41/57.[89]

Draft resolutions A to D submitted in the report on item 59 (A/41/839, para. 17) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions A and D were adopted without a vote; draft resolution B was adopted by 100 votes to 11, with 43 abstentions,* and draft resolution C by 137 votes to none, with 14 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 41/58 A to D.[89]

Draft resolutions A to O submitted in the report on item 60 (A/41/840, para. 49) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions A, C, F, J and O were adopted without a vote; draft resolution B was adopted by 116 votes to none, with 26 abstentions,* draft resolution D by 117 votes to 16, with 19 abstentions,* draft resolution E by 129 votes to none, with 21 abstentions,* draft resolution G by 150 votes to none, with 2 abstentions,* draft resolution H by 137 votes to 1, with 17 abstentions,* draft resolution I by 111 votes to 3, with 38 abstentions,* draft resolution K by 153 votes to 1, with 1 abstention,* draft resolution L by 148 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions,* draft resolution M by 137 votes to none, with 7 abstentions,* and draft resolution N by 130 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 41/59 A to O.[89]

Draft resolutions A to J submitted in the report on item 61 (A/41/841, para. 32) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions D, G and J were adopted without a vote; draft resolution A was adopted by 114 votes to 3, with 36 abstentions,* draft resolution B by 144 votes to none, with 9 abstentions,* draft resolution C by 155 votes to none,* draft resolution E by 136 votes to 12, with 5 abstentions,* draft resolution F by 132 votes to 17, with 4 abstentions,* draft resolution H by 154 votes to 1,* and draft resolution I by 139 votes to 12, with 4 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 41/60 A to J.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 64 (A/41/815, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 41/61.[89]

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions and decisions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 62, 63, 65 and 144.

Draft resolutions A to R submitted in the report on item 62 (A/41/842, para. 68) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions C, E, L, Q and R were adopted without a vote; and draft resolution A was adopted by 88 votes to none, with 56 abstentions,* draft resolution B by 118 votes to 17, with 10 abstentions,* draft resolution D by 123 votes to 1, with 23 abstentions,* draft resolution F by 130 votes to 15, with 5 abstentions,* draft resolution G by 134 votes to 3, with 14 abstentions,* draft resolution H by 140 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions,* draft resolution I by 138 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions,* draft resolution J by 128 votes to none, with 18 abstentions,* draft resolution K by 118 votes to 19, with 9 abstentions,* draft resolution M by 133 votes to 3, with 17 abstentions,* draft resolution N by 140 votes to none, with 13 abstentions,* draft resolution O by 135 votes to 13, with 5 abstentions,* and draft resolution P by 101 votes to none, with 50 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 41/86 A to R.[89] The draft decision submitted in paragraph 69 of the same report was adopted without a vote (see decision 41/421[89]).

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 63 (A/41/843, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 41/87.[89]

The draft decision submitted in the report on item 65 (A/41/844, para. 8) was adopted without a vote (see decision 41/422[89]).

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 144 (A/41/848, para. 7) was adopted as follows: paragraph 3 was adopted by 90 votes to 28, with 28 abstentions,* paragraph 4 by 81 votes to 37, with 26 abstentions,* paragraph 5 by 83 votes to 34, with 27 abstentions,* paragraph 6 by 88 votes to 22, with 35 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole by 95 votes to 2, with 56 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 41/93.[89]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/41/27	Report of the Conference on Disarmament	47, 48 52-55 57, 59-62	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27*
A/41/28	Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference	64	*Ibid., Supplement No. 28*
A/41/29	Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean	63	*Ibid., Supplement No. 29*
A/41/42	Report of the Disarmament Commission	56, 58, 60-62	*Ibid , Supplement No. 42*
A/41/51	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development	65	*Ibid., Supplement No. 51*
A/41/58	Letter dated 20 December 1985 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the North Atlantic Council at Brussels on 13 December 1985	54, 60, 62	
A/41/66 and Corr.1	Letter dated 26 December 1985 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	55	
A/41/87	Letter dated 10 January 1986 from the representatives of Bulgaria and Romania to the Secretary-General	59, 60	
A/41/97	Letter dated 21 January 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	47, 54, 55, 57, 59-62, 65	
A/41/124-S/17777	Letter dated 30 January 1986 from the representatives of Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Delhi Statement adopted on 19 January 1986 by the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues	47, 48, 54, 55, 60, 62, 65	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*, document S/17777
A/41/130	Letter dated 31 January 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	55	
A/41/131	Letter dated 3 February 1986 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	47, 54, 55, 57, 59-62, 65	
A/41/175	Letter dated 21 February 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	54, 55, 59, 60, 62, 65	
A/41/185	Letter dated 3 March 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	54, 55, 57-60, 62, 65	
A/41/210-S/17910 and Corr.1	Letter dated 11 March 1986 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint message dated 28 February 1986 addressed to the President of the United States of America and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by the leaders of those States	47, 48, 55, 57, 60-62	
A/41/222	Letter dated 17 March 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	55	
A/41/225-S/17927	Letter dated 18 March 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	59	*Ibid.*, document S/17927
A/41/230-S/17937 and Corr.1	Letter dated 21 March 1986 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	47, 54, 58-60, 62, 65	*Ibid.*, document S/17937
A/41/235-S/17945	Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	59	*Ibid.*, document S/17945
A/41/255	Letter dated 31 March 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	55	
A/41/272	Letter dated 8 April 1986 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	62	
A/41/273	Letter dated 9 April 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of an address by the States members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization to the European States, the United States of America and Canada	60-62	
A/41/276	Letter dated 10 April 1986 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	58, 62	
A/41/277	Letter dated 11 April 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	47, 55	

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A/41/313-S/18039	Letter dated 28 April 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	59	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, document S/18039
A/41/314	Letter dated 28 April 1986 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	47, 55	
A/41/322	Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	55	
A/41/326-S/18049	Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 6 to 10 January 1986	49, 50, 52, 56, 60	
A/41/330-S/18051 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 9 May 1986 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	47, 48, 55, 61, 62	
A/41/339	Letter dated 14 May 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	55, 62	
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986	47, 48, 51, 53-64	
A/41/354	Letter dated 21 May 1986 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Tokyo Declaration and a Statement on International Terrorism adopted at the Economic Summit Meeting held at Tokyo from 4 to 6 May 1986	60, 62	
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A/41/389	Letter dated 30 May 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	59	
A/41/403	Letter dated 6 June 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	60, 62	
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A/41/432 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	62 (*g*)	
A/41/435	Note verbale dated 13 June 1986 from the Mission of Mexico to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the 75th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Mexico City from 7 to 12 April 1986	47, 48, 54, 60	
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A/41/525	Letter dated 18 August 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	47, 55	
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A/41/549	Letter dated 26 August 1986 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	47, 55	
A/41/554	Report of the Secretary-General	61 (*c*)	
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A/41/589-S/18329	Letter dated 8 September 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	59	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1986*, document S/18329
A/41/590-S/18330	*Idem*	59	*Ibid.*, document S/18330
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A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	47-53, 55-57, 59-62, 65	
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A/41/714-S/18403	Letter dated 15 October 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	47, 54, 55, 60, 62	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, documents S/18403
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United Nations

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FORTY-FIRST SESSION

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, First Committee*, 49th to 51st meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 96th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 70.

DOCUMENT A/41/902

Report of the First Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*26 November 1986*]

1. The item entitled "Question of Antarctica" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 general debate on and consideration of this item took place in the First Committee from its 49th through 51st meetings, on 18 and 19 November 1986.

4. For its consideration of item 66, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Reports of the Secretary-General (A/41/688 and Add.1 and A/41/722);

(*b*) A letter dated 1 May 1986 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/41/356);

(*c*) A letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986 (A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1);

(*d*) A letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 (A/41/697-S/18392);

(*e*) A note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986 (A/41/703-S/18395);

(*f*) A letter dated 16 October 1986 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final report of the Thirteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, held at Brussels from 7 to 18 October 1985 (A/C.1/41/6);

(*g*) A letter dated 13 November 1986 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the Chairman of the ninth session of the Special Consultative Meeting on Antarctic Mineral Resources at the conclusion of the Meeting, held at Tokyo from 27 October to 12 November 1986 (A/C.1/41/11).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.86

5. On 18 November, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.86), which was later also sponsored by Burkina Faso. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Malaysia at the 51st meeting, on 19 November.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.86 (see para. 11 below, draft resolution A) by a roll-call vote of 76 to none, with 9 abstentions.[1] The voting was as follows:

[1] The following 40 delegations announced that they were not participating in the vote: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, China, Ireland, Luxembourg, Peru, Portugal, Turkey, Venezuela.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.87

7. On 18 November, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.87), which was later also sponsored by Burkina Faso. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Malaysia at the 51st meeting, on 19 November.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.87 (see para. 11 below, draft resolution B) by a roll-call vote of 76 to none, with 10 abstentions.[2] The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Canada, China, Ireland, Luxembourg, Peru, Portugal, Turkey, Venezuela.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.88

9. On 18 November, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Congo, Ghana, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.88), which was later also sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Malaysia at the 51st meeting, on 19 November, and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 40/156 C of 16 December 1985,

"*Having considered* the item entitled 'Question of Antarctica',

"*Noting with regret* that the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, is a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty,[3]

"*Recalling* the interest of African States in Antarctica as shown by the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985,[4]

"*Recalling also* the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 (A/41/697-S/18392, annex),

"*Recalling further* that the Antarctic Treaty is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Views with concern* the continued status of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa as a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty;

"2. *Urges* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to exclude the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date;

"3. *Invites* the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution.".

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.88, as orally revised by the representative of Malaysia (see para. 11 below, draft resolution C), by a roll-call vote of 99 to 1, with 5 abstentions.[5] The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador,

[2] The following 38 delegations announced that they were not participating in the vote: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol 402, No. 5778, p. 72.

[4] A/40/666, annex II, resolution CM/Res. 988 (XLII).

[5] The following 21 delegations stated that they were not participating in the vote: Australia, Belgium, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, 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, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Canada.

Abstaining: Austria, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

11. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to C below:

Question of Antarctica

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984 and 40/156 A of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Welcoming the increasing international awareness of and interest in Antarctica,

Bearing in mind the Antarctic Treaty[3] and the significance of the system it has developed,

Taking into account the debate on this item at its forty-first session,

Convinced of the advantages of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming the conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 (A/41/697-S/18392, annex), and the resolution on Antarctica adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985,[4] as well as the decision of the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States held at Tunis on 17 and 18 September 1986,

Conscious of the significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, *inter alia*, of international peace and security, economy, environment, scientific research and meteorology,

Recognizing, therefore, the interest of mankind as a whole in Antarctica,

Taking into account the provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[6]

Noting with appreciation the expanded study on the question of Antarctica submitted by the Secretary-General (A/41/722),

Noting the increased flow of information from the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and expressing concern at the continuing non-availability of information to the Secretary-General on certain issues affecting the question of Antarctica,

1. *Requests* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to keep the Secretary-General fully informed on all aspects of the question of Antarctica so that the United Nations could function as the central repository of all such information;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to follow all aspects of the question of Antarctica and to provide an updated report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984 and 40/156 B of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 (A/41/697-S/18392, annex), and the resolution on Antarctica adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985,[4] as well as the decision of the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States held at Tunis on 17 and 18 September 1986,

Recognizing that the management, exploration and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international co-operation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Aware that negotiations are in progress among the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, with the non-Consultative Parties as observers, to which other States are not privy, with a view to establishing a régime regarding Antarctica's minerals,

1. *Reaffirms* that any exploitation of the resources of Antarctica should ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica, the protection of its environment, the non-appropriation and conservation of its resources and the international management and equitable sharing of the benefits of such exploitation;

2. *Calls upon* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals régime until such time as all members of the

[6] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

international community can participate fully in such negotiations;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/156 C of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Noting with regret that the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985,[4]

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 (A/41/697-S/18392, annex),

Recalling further that the Antarctic Treaty[3] is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting further that the policy of *apartheid* practised by the racist minority régime of South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. *Views with concern* the continuing participation of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

2. *Appeals once again* to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date;

3. *Invites* the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/41/902, para. 11). Draft resolution A was adopted by 94 votes to none, with 12 abstentions; draft resolution B by 96 votes to none, with 12 abstentions; and draft resolution C by 119 votes to none, with 8 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 41/88 A, B and C.[7]

[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General	
A/41/356	Letter dated 1 May 1986 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/41/688 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	
A/41/722	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.1/41/6	Letter dated 16 October 1986 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General	
A/C.1/41/11	Letter dated 13 November 1986 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General	
A/C.1/41/L.86	Draft resolution	See A/41/902, paras. 5 and 11, draft resolution A
A/C.1/41/L.87	Draft resolution	*Ibid*, paras. 7 and 11, draft resolution B
A/C.1/41/L.88	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 9 and 11, draft resolution C

United Nations

*Agenda items 67 to 69 and 141**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

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Agenda item 68: Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 69: Implementation of the collective provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations

Agenda item 141: Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, First Committee*, 52nd to 59th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 96th meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions dealt with under items 67 to 69, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 71 to 73.

DOCUMENT A/41/191

Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-first session

[*Original: Russian*]
[*14 August 1986*]

LETTER DATED 5 AUGUST 1986 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics propose for inclusion in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Establishment of a comprehensive system of international security".

The introduction of this proposal is promoted by our grave preoccupation with the fate of the world and our concern about the future of the peoples of the world. At present mankind is going through a new stage in its development that is characterized by extreme responsibility and complexity. It is facing an historic choice: either to allow the descent along the path of confrontation and the arms race towards the abyss of nuclear self-destruction to continue, or to adjust its thinking and actions to the realities of the nuclear and space age and to restructure international relations on the basis of co-operation and joint action for the preservation of peace.

The new thinking that requires that statesmen be guided in their conduct by the interests of mankind as a whole and its survival signals the need for a new approach to the problems entailed in ensuring security in the world. In the present circumstances, no State, however powerful, can expect to defend itself solely by military or technological means. The maintenance of security becomes an increasingly political task, the accomplishment of which calls for the realization that reliable security for all countries and peoples and peaceful conditions for their development and progress can be achieved only by political means and through the joint efforts of all States, big and small, developed and developing, regardless of their political or social systems. This implies renunciation of the use or threat of force and peaceful settlement of disputes between States. In our complex and contradictory but interdependent and, in many respects, integral contemporary world, security is indivisible: it can only be universal and equal for all.

Today, it is more than ever necessary to comply strictly with the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-use or threat of force, inviolability of frontiers and territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and other generally recognized norms of international relations.

We are convinced that the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security covering not only the military and political but also the economic and humanitarian fields would serve the vital interests of all States and peoples without exception.

In the military field it is more imperative than ever to take resolute and specific action aimed at ending the arms race, embarking on genuine disarmament and removing the military threat. It is vitally important that nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction should be eliminated completely and universally by the end of this century, that outer space should be kept free from weapons and that the military capacity of States should be reduced to a level adequate to the needs of defence.

Practical steps towards arms reduction and disarmament, accompanied by a corresponding reduction of the military expenditures of States, will release vast material, financial and human resources for peaceful, creative purposes, including the elimination of economic backwardness in many parts of the world.

In the political field, in order to ensure universal security, all members of the international community should work for the strict observance of the right of every people to decide its own future and for the elimination of hotbeds of tension in the Middle and Near East, South-East Asia, Central America, southern Africa and other regions of the world, should contribute to the just and peaceful settlement of conflicts and disputes between States and should ensure the prevention of international terrorism.

The economic plight of developing countries and the neo-colonialist exploitation to which they are subjected are fraught with serious consequences for peace and the entire system of international relations. The interests of security in the world as a whole and in some of its regions require efforts aimed at restructuring the entire system of international economic relations on a democratic basis, establishing a new international economic order with equal economic security for all States, overcoming underdevelopment and finding a global and just solution to the problem of external indebtedness.

The establishment of a comprehensive system of international security also implies broad co-operation in the humanitarian field. The security of States is inseparable from the struggle for the full implementation of human rights in all fields, in particular the right to life in peace and freedom, based on respect for the sovereignty of States.

The United Nations has done much to shape thinking and conduct that are appropriate to the nuclear and space age and to banish the extremely dangerous notion that wars and armed conflicts are admissible. The Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and other General Assembly declarations and resolutions, the decisions taken at the Assembly's first and second special sessions devoted to disarmament, the studies prepared by the United Nations on various aspects of international security, together with the constructive proposals of the non-aligned States, the Delhi Declaration and other proposals by the six States from five continents and the Palme Commission have played and continue to play a positive part in the struggle for the reduction of tensions and the improvement of international relations. At the same time the present international situation calls for further vigorous efforts by States and peoples and for concrete measures in all spheres of international relations aimed at building a truly positive peace based on a reliable and comprehensive system of international security rather than on the mere absence of wars.

The United Nations, true to the purposes and principles of its Charter must, in our view, take up this challenge of our times and draw up a fundamental document that would spell out the basic principles of the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security and provide guidance for the practical work of endowing that system with material, political, legal, moral and psychological guarantees. This would be consistent with the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and security, the promotion of co-operation among all States and the advancement of the principles and norms of international law.

All appropriate considerations and proposals of representatives of States and peoples must be taken into account in the process.

The consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-first session of the question of the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security and the adoption of an appropriate decision would be a concrete step in this direction and would be fully in keeping with the goal of making 1986—the International Year of Peace—a turning-point, a year in which progress towards a safer world began. At the same time it would add a new perspective to the efforts of all States to ensure international peace and security, to deliver mankind from all wars, to establish a new international economic order, to overcome underdevelopment and to promote the economic and social development of all peoples.

Please regard this letter as the explanatory note required under rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and circulate it and the annexed draft resolution as an official document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Petar MLADENOV
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

(*Signed*) Anatoly GURINOVICH
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

(*Signed*) Bohuslav CHŇOUPEK
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

(*Signed*) Oskar FISCHER
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic

(*Signed*) Péter VÁRKONYI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic

(*Signed*) Mangalyn DÜGERSÜREN
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic

(*Signed*) Marian ORZECHOWSKI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic

(*Signed*) Ilie VADUVA
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania
(*Signed*) Vladimir KRAVETS
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
(*Signed*) Eduard Amvrosievich SHEVARDNADZE
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

ANNEX

Draft resolution

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the tense and dangerous situation in the world and danger of continuing down the path of confrontation and the arms race towards the abyss of the nuclear self-destruction of mankind,

Conscious of the urgent need to strengthen the foundation of universal security, on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with the generally recognized norms and principles of international law,

Conscious of the growing interdependence of countries and the fact that the contemporary world has no reasonable alternative to the policy of co-operation and interaction among States pursued on the basis of equality with unconditional respect for the right of each people to make its sovereign choice of the ways and forms of its development,

Reaffirming the important role of the United Nations as an indispensable forum for conducting negotiations and achieving agreements on measures to strengthen international peace, security and co-operation and to democratize international relations,

Having discussed the question of the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security,

1. *Calls upon* States to focus their efforts on ensuring equal security for all and in all spheres of international relations and to this end to make their contribution to the elaboration of a document containing basic principles for a comprehensive system of international security;

2. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this question at its forty-second session.

DOCUMENT A/41/903

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 67

[*Original: French*]
[*28 November 1986*]

1. The item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 40/157 of 16 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 general debate on and consideration of this item, together with items 68, 69 and 141, took place in the First Committee from its 52nd through 59th meetings, from 20 to 26 November 1986.

4. For its consideration of item 67, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*].

5. On 21 November, Algeria, Cyprus, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco, Romania, Tunisia and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.90), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 8 below, with the exception of the fourth and thirteenth preambular paragraphs.*]

"*Deeply concerned* at the recent extension of military operations to new areas of the Mediterranean and the grave dangers which these create for peace, security and general equilibrium in the region,

"*Taking note* of the desire of the Mediterranean countries to launch a process of European-Mediterranean consultation on security questions,".

6. On 25 November the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.90/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of Malta at the 59th meeting, on 26 November.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.90/Rev.1 (see para. 8 below) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

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

STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/102 of 9 December 1981, 37/118 of 16 December 1982, 38/189 of 20 December 1983, 39/153 of 17 December 1984 and 40/157 of 16 December 1985,

Recognizing the importance of promoting peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and of strengthening further the economic, commercial and cultural links in the region,

Expressing concern at the persistent and increasing tension in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace,

Deeply concerned at the continuing military operations in the Mediterranean and the grave dangers that these create for peace, security and general equilibrium in the region,

Considering, in this regard, the urgent need for all States to conform in their actions to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1]

Considering also the necessity of intensifying efforts towards the promotion of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Reaffirming the need to promote security and to strengthen co-operation in the region, as provided for in the

[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

Recalling the declarations of successive meetings of non-aligned countries concerning the Mediterranean, as well as official declarations on, and contributions to, peace and security in the Mediterranean region made by individual countries,

Reaffirming the primary role of Mediterranean countries in the promotion of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Recalling, in this connection, the Final Declaration adopted at Valletta on 11 September 1984 by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries,[2] and the commitments assumed by the participants with the objective of contributing to peace and security in the region,

Welcoming the efforts realized by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to strengthen regional co-operation in various fields among themselves and between them and the European countries,

Taking note of the adoption by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe of the Document of the Stockholm Conference on concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable confidence- and security-building measures,

Taking note of the desire of the non-aligned Mediterranean countries to launch a process of consultations with the European-Mediterranean and other European countries on peace, security and co-operation in the region,

Taking note also of the debate on this item during the various sessions of the General Assembly and, in particular, of the report of the Secretary-General on this item (A/41/486 and Add.1),

1. *Reaffirms:*

(*a*) That the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with European security and with international peace and security;

(*b*) That further efforts are necessary for the reduction of tension and of armaments and 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 borders, non-use of force or threat of use of force, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, peaceful settlement of disputes and respect for permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

(*c*) The need for just and viable solutions of existing problems and crises in the area on the basis of the provisions of the Charter and of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence;

2. *Takes note* of paragraph 24 of the Document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which, *inter alia*, confirms the intention of the participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to develop good-neighbourly relations with all States of the region, with due regard to reciprocity, and in the spirit of the principles contained in the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, so as to promote confidence and security and make peace prevail in the region in accordance with the provisions contained in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act;

3. *Welcomes* any further communication to the Secretary-General, from all States, of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

4. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Mediterranean States in the further efforts required to reduce tension and promote peace, security and co-operation in the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Encourages once again* efforts to intensify existing forms and to promote new forms of co-operation in various fields, particularly those aimed at reducing tension and strengthening confidence and security in the region;

6. *Renews its invitation* to the Secretary-General to give due attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region, and if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to concerted efforts by Mediterranean countries in promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region;

7. *Invites* the member States of the relevant regional organizations to lend support and to submit to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in implementation of the present resolution and taking into account the debate on this question during its forty-first session, an updated report on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region".

[2] A/39/526-S/16758 and Corr.1, annex.

DOCUMENT A/41/904

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 68

[*Original: French*]
[*28 November 1986*]

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 forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 40/158 of 16 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 general debate on and consideration of this item, together with items 67, 69 and 141, took place in the First Committee from its 52nd through 59th meetings, held from 20 to 26 November 1986.

4. For its consideration of item 68, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.91

5. On 21 November, Algeria, Congo, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.91) which was later also sponsored by the Bahamas. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 59th meeting, on 26 November.

6. At the same meeting the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.91 (see para. 10 below, draft resolution I) by a recorded vote of 96 to 1, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.92 and Rev.1

7. On 21 November the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation" (A/C.1/41/L.92), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as draft resolution II in paragraph 10 below, with the exception of the original second preambular paragraph, which was deleted, and paragraphs 1, 2 and 4.*]

"*Appreciating* that political dialogue and negotiations have been stepped up and intensified,

"1. *Calls upon* States to make a consistent effort to ensure that observance of the provisions set forth in the Charter of the United Nations will become an established practice in international relations and to strengthen international peace and security;

"2. *Calls for* conducting, to that end, the political dialogue and negotiations in good faith, taking into account the legitimate interests of all States, and being guided by a sincere desire for results;

"4. *Stresses* the necessity for the members of the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, to determinedly and consciously use their membership to make the Council more the guardian of peace and to give matters of international peace and security priority over bilateral differences;".

8. At the 59th meeting, on 26 November, a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.92/Rev.1) was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.92/Rev.1 (see para. 10 below, draft resolution II) by a recorded vote of 91 to 1, with 28 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, 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 Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Recommendation of the First Committee

10. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

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 Security[3] have not been fully implemented,

Recalling the duty of States not to intervene in the internal or external affairs of any State, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1] the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States,[4] and the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes.[5]

Profoundly disturbed by the escalation to new levels of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, and the danger of its extension into outer space, by the policy of competition for spheres of influence, domination and exploitation, by the increasing recourse to the use or threat of use of force, military intervention and interference, aggression and foreign occupation, by the intensification and expansion of the scope and frequency of manoeuvres and other military activities, by the aggravation of existing crises in the world, by the continued infringement of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries, by the denial of the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial and foreign occupation and by attempts to characterize erroneously the struggles of peoples for independence and human dignity as falling within the context of East-West confrontation, thus denying them the right to self-determination, to decide their own destiny and realize their legitimate aspirations, by the persistence of colonialism, racism and *apartheid* supported by the growing use of military force, and by the lack of solutions to the world economic crisis in which the deeper underlying problems of a structural nature have been compounded by cyclical factors and which has further aggravated the inequalities and injustices in international economic relations, all of which pose a grave threat to global peace and security,

Aware of the increasing interdependence among nations and of the fact that in the present-day world there is no alternative to a policy of peaceful coexistence, détente and co-operation among States on the basis of equality, irrespective of their economic or military power, political and social systems or size and geographic location,

Convinced that a comprehensive and just solution to pressing international problems, such as achieving peace and security, disarmament and development, can be assured only through negotiations, based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in which all countries participate on an equal footing,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations as an indispensable forum for negotiations and reaching agreements on measures to promote and strengthen international peace and security,

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 unresolved problems and crises in the world,

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. *Urges once again* all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and, to this 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, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

(*b*) To refrain from supporting or encouraging any such act for any reason whatsoever and to reject and refuse recognition of situations brought about by any such act;

3. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at:

(*a*) Promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter;

(*b*) Halting effectively the arms race and achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control and, to this end, 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 Assembly,[6] and to fulfilling the priority tasks listed in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document;

4. *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, conceived within the context of East-West confrontation and used as a means of pressure on, threat to and destabilization of other States and regions;

5. *Expresses its conviction* that the gradual military disengagement of the great Powers and their military alliances from various parts of the world should be promoted;

6. *Urges* all States, in particular the permanent members of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to prevent the future deterioration of the international situation and, to this end:

(*a*) To seek, through more effective utilization of the means provided for in the Charter, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elimination of the focal points of crisis and tension which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

(*b*) To proceed without delay to a global consideration of ways and means for bringing about a revival of the world economy and for the restructuring of international economic relations within the framework of the global negotiations

[3] Resolution 2734 (XXV).
[4] Resolution 36/130, annex.
[5] Resolution 37/10, annex.
[6] Resolution S-10/2.

with a view to establishing the new international economic order;

(*c*) To promote acceleration of the economic development of developing countries, particularly the least developed ones;

(*d*) To implement urgently measures agreed upon to ameliorate the critical economic situation in Africa, which is the result, *inter alia*, of persistent inclement climatic factors;

7. *Emphasizes* the role that the United Nations has in the maintenance of peace and security and in economic and social development and progress for the benefit of all mankind;

8. *Stresses* that there is an urgent need to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal role of maintaining international peace and security and to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council in accordance with the Charter;

9. *Emphasizes* that the Security Council should consider holding periodic meetings in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises, thus enabling the Council to play a more active role in preventing conflicts;

10. *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;

11. *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;

12. *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 Countries and Peoples,[7] and for the final elimination of colonialism, racism and *apartheid;*

13. *Calls upon* all States, particularly the members of the Security Council, to take appropriate and 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;

14. *Welcomes* the continuation of the process within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe;

15. *Reaffirms* that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity enabling, under the conditions of interdependence, the full development and independence of all States, as well as the attainment of genuine security, peace and co-operation in the world, and stresses its firm belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of these goals;

16. *Invites* Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the basis of the replies received;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation

The General Assembly,

Recalling the unanimous commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the solution of international problems through dialogue, negotiation and co-operation, reaffirmed by the Member States on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Organization, in particular during the Security Council's special meeting on 26 September 1985,

Noting with satisfaction the resumed dialogue between the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, and hoping that every effort will be undertaken by both States with a view to achieving agreements on the halting of the nuclear-arms race, on a radical reduction of their nuclear arsenals, on nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Deeply concerned by the escalation of the arms race, particularly in the field of nuclear weapons, and the risk of its extension into outer space, as well as by the increasing recourse to the threat or use of force in international affairs, by military intervention and aggression, and by the prevalence of tensions and conflicts, the denial of the peoples' right to self-determination and the continued existence of colonialism, racism and *apartheid,*

Also concerned about the lack of progress in solving global problems such as the development of equitable international economic relations, environmental protection and the elimination of hunger, poverty and exploitation,

Considering that, in the nuclear and space age, peace and security cannot be brought about through confrontation, but only through collective political efforts and at the lowest possible level of armament,

Welcoming the growing awareness that dialogue and negotiations are imperative in order to improve international relations, generate a climate of trust and resolve global issues facing humanity,

1. *Calls upon* States to make a consistent effort to observe fully the provisions set forth in the Charter of the United Nations in order to strengthen international peace and security;

2. *Calls for* the continuation, to that end, of the political dialogue and negotiations in good faith, taking into account the legitimate interests of all States, in accordance with the relevant principles of the Charter and being guided by a sincere desire for results;

3. *Appeals* to all Member States to enhance the role of the United Nations as a forum for political dialogue and negotiations in order to preserve peace, strengthen inter-

[7] Resolution 1514 (XV).

national security, promote arms limitation and disarmament under effective verification, develop equitable international economic relations, implement the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial rule, eradicate racism and *apartheid* and settle other urgent international issues;

4. *Stresses* the necessity for the members of the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, to take appropriate and effective measures in carrying out their primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter;

5. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in accordance with the Charter, to facilitate dialogue and co-operation as a means to help reduce tensions, settle international conflicts peacefully and improve the international climate;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation".

DOCUMENT A/41/905

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 69

[*Original: French*]
[*2 December 1986*]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 40/159 of 16 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item on its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The general debate on and consideration of this item, together with items 67, 68 and 141, took place in the First Committee from its 52nd through 59th meetings, held from 20 to 26 November 1986.

4. For its consideration of item 69, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. No proposal was submitted under this item.

DOCUMENT A/41/906

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 141

[*Original: French*]
[*28 November 1986*]

1. In a letter dated 5 August 1986 addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/191), the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested the inclusion of a supplementary item entitled "Establishment of a comprehensive system of international security" in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, to amend the title of the item to read "Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security", to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The general debate on and consideration of this item, together with items 67, 68 and 69, took place in the First Committee from its 52nd through 59th meetings, held from 20 to 26 November 1986.

4. For its consideration of item 141, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. On 18 November, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.89), which was introduced by the representative of Hungary at the 52nd meeting, on 20 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Deeply concerned* at the tense and dangerous situation in the world and the danger of continuing down the path of confrontation and the arms race towards the abysss of the nuclear self-destruction of mankind,

"*Conscious* of the urgent need to strengthen the foundation of universal security, on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with the generally recognized norms and principles of international law,

"*Conscious* of the growing independence of countries and the fact that the contemporary world has no reasonable alternative to the policy of co-operation and interaction among States pursued on the basis of equality with unconditional respect for the right of each people to make its sovereign choice of the ways and forms of its development,

"*Reaffirming* the important role of the United Nations as an indispensable forum for conducting negotiations and achieving agreements on measures to strengthen international peace, security and co-operation and to democratize international relations,

"*Having discussed* the question of the establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security,

"1. *Calls upon* States to focus their efforts on ensuring security on an equal basis for all States and in all spheres of international relations and to make their contribution to working out the basic ideas for the establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security and provide guidance for the practical work to this end;

"2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled 'Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security'."

6. At the 58th meeting, on 25 November, the representative of Hungary, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.89/Rev.1).

7. At the 59th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.89/Rev.1 (see para. 8 below) by a recorded vote of 82 to 2, with 35 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the First Committee

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

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the tense and dangerous situation in the world and the danger of continuing down the path of confrontation and the arms race towards the abyss of the nuclear self-destruction of mankind,

Deeply concerned at the numerous threats to international peace and security resulting from the persistent violations of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Also concerned at the continuous escalation in the global arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and the consequent threat posed to the security of all States,

Conscious of the urgent need to strengthen the foundation of universal security, on the basis of the Charter and in compliance with the generally recognized norms and principles of international law,

Conscious of the growing interdependence of countries and the fact that the contemporary world has no reasonable alternative to the policy of co-operation and interaction among States pursued on the basis of equality with unconditional respect for the right of each people to make its sovereign choice of the ways and forms of its development,

Reaffirming the important role of the United Nations as an indispensable forum for conducting negotiations and achieving agreements on measures to strengthen international peace, security and co-operation and to democratize international relations,

Having in mind the necessity of strengthening international co-operation on the basis of existing consensus with a view to promoting the well-being and economic development of all countries, in particular developing countries,

Having discussed the question of a comprehensive system of international peace and security,

1. *Solemnly reaffirms* that the collective security system embodied in the Charter of the United Nations continues to be a fundamental and irreplaceable instrument for the preservation of international peace and security;

2. *Also reaffirms* the need to adhere strictly to the fundamental principles of the Charter, especially respect for the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs, non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and the right of all peoples to self-determination;

3. *Recognizes* the invaluable role of the United Nations in the preservation of international peace and security and the harmonization of the policies of the Member States and the imperative need to strengthen and reinforce the United Nations;

4. *Calls upon* States to focus their efforts on ensuring security on an equal basis for all States and in all spheres of international relations;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to make their contribution to practical measures to ensure compliance with and implementation of the provisions of the Charter with particular regard to the crucial and interrelated areas of disarmament, crisis and conflict settlement, economic development and co-operation and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

6. *Further calls* for the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Decides* to continue consideration of this question at its forty-second session under an item entitled "Comprehensive system of international peace and security".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 67, 68 and 141.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 67 (A/41/903, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 41/89.[8]

The draft resolutions submitted in the report on item 68 (A/41/904, para. 10) were adopted as follows: draft resolution I was adopted by 126 votes to 1, with 24 abstentions;* and draft resolution II by 117 votes to 1, with 33 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 41/90 and 41/91.[8]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 141 (A/41/906, para. 8) was adopted by 102 votes to 2, with 46 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 41/92.[8]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly also took note of the report of the First Committee on item 69 (see decision 41/423[8]).

[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*
* Recorded vote.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/41/57-S/17690	Letter dated 17 December 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*, document S/17690
A/41/58	Letter dated 20 December 1985 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the North Atlantic Council at Brussels on 13 December 1985	68	
A/41/64-S/17697	Letter dated 24 December 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17697
A/41/69-S/17707 and Corr.2	Letter dated 31 December 1985 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamarihiya to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid.*, document S/17707
A/41/70-S/17708	Letter dated 31 December 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17708
A/41/73-S/17710 and Corr.1	Letter dated 2 January 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid., Forty-first year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*, document S/17710
A/41/76-S/17716	Letter dated 3 January 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	
A/41/79-S/17722	Letter dated 7 January 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17722
A/41/87	Letter dated 10 January 1986 from the representatives of Bulgaria and Romania to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/89-S/17737	Letter dated 10 January 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17737
A/41/90-S/17738	Letter dated 14 January 1986 from the representative of Afhganistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17738
A/41/92-S/17742	Letter dated 15 January 1986 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States on 4 January 1986	67	*Ibid.*, document S/17742
A/41/95-S/17751	Letter dated 21 January 1986 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17751
A/41/96-S/17752 and Corr.1	Letter dated 21 January 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/17752
A/41/116-S/17763	Letter dated 24 January 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid.*, document S/17763
A/41/122-S/17771	Letter dated 29 January 1986 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17771

Symbol	Title or description	Item	Observations and references
A/41/128	Letter dated 30 January 1986 from the representatives of Mongolia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/133-S/17786	Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17786
A/41/134-S/17789	Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17789
A/41/135-S/17792	Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid.*, document S/17792
A/41/139-S/17799	Letter dated 5 February 1986 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid.*, document S/17799
A/41/152-S/17804	Letter dated 7 February 1986 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid.*, document S/17804
A/41/153-S/17808	Letter dated 7 February 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid*, document S/17808
A/41/155-S/17810	Letter dated 6 February 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 6 February 1986	67	*Ibid.*, document S/17810
A/41/156-S/17811	*Idem*	67	*Ibid.*, document S/17811
A/41/159	Letter dated 11 February 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/160-S/17820	Letter dated 12 February 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17820
A/41/162-S/17825	Letter dated 13 February 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17825
A/41/165-S/17832	Letter dated 14 February 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17832
A/41/167	Letter dated 14 February 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/177	Letter dated 24 February 1986 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/178 and Corr.1	*Idem*	68	
A/41/185	Letter dated 3 March 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/187 and Corr.1	Letter dated 1 March 1986 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	67, 68	
A/41/205-S/17905	Note verbale dated 10 March 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17905
A/41/211-S/17912	Note verbale dated 12 March 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17912
A/41/217-S/17920	Letter dated 13 March 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17920
A/41/218-S/17921	Letter dated 14 March 1986 from the representatives of Angola, Cuba and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	69	*Ibid.* document S/17921
A/41/221-S/17924	Letter dated 17 March 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17924
A/41/227-S/17933	Letter dated 21 March 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17933
A/41/230-S/17937 and Corr.1	Letter dated 21 Mach 1986 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/17937
A/41/231	Letter dated 24 March 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	67	
A/41/233-S/17942	Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid.*, document S/17942
A/41/234-S/17943	Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	67, 68	*Ibid.* document S/17943
A/41/237-S/17947	Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 26 March 1986	67	*Ibid.*, document S/17947
A/41/238	Letter dated 27 March 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/239-S/17953	Note verbale dated 27 March 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17953
A/41/240-S/17955	Letter dated 27 March 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	67, 68	*Ibid.*, document S/17955
A/41/253-S/17956	Letter dated 28 March 1986 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/17956

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/41/256-S/17957	Note verbale dated 31 March 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	67, 68	*Ibid.*, document S/17957
A/41/257-S/17958	Letter dated 31 March 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid.*, document S/17958
A/41/258-S/17962	Letter dated 1 April 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid , Supplement for April, May and June 1986,* document S/17962
A/41/260	Letter dated 31 March 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/261-S/17966	Letter dated 1 April 1986 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid.*, document S/17966
A/41/262-S/17967	Letter dated 31 March 1986 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid* , document S/17967
A/41/263-S/17970	Letter dated 3 April 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.* document S/17970
A/41/267-S/17973	Note verbale dated 4 April 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.* document S/17973
A/41/271-S/17978	Letter dated 7 April 1986 from the representative of Benin to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid.*, document S/17978
A/41/273	Letter dated 9 April 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of an address by the States members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization to the European States, the United States of America and Canada	68	
A/41/276	Letter dated 10 April 1986 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/278-S/17983	Letter dated 12 April 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid.*, document S/17983
A/41/279-S/17986	Letter dated 14 April 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid* , document S/17986
A/41/280-S/17987	Letter dated 2 April 1986 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Warsaw on 19 and 20 March 1986	68	
A/41/281-S/17988	Note verbale dated 10 April 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid* , document S/17988
A/41/282	Note verbale dated 11 April 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	
A/41/284-S/17995	Letter dated 8 April 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/17995
A/41/285-S/17996	Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the emergency session of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at New Delhi on 15 April 1986	67	*Ibid.*, document S/17996
A/41/287-S/17999	Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	67, 68	*Ibid,* document S/17999
A/41/288-S/18000	Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid.*, document S/18000
A/41/292-S/18006	Letter dated 16 April 1986 from the representative of Burundi to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid.*, document S/18006
A/41/293-S/18009	Letter dated 16 April 1986 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid.*, document S/18009
A/41/296-S/18012	Letter dated 16 April 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	67, 68	*Ibid,* document S/18012
A/41/297	Letter dated 16 April 1986 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	67	
A/41/299-S/18015	Letter dated 17 April 1986 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	67, 68	*Ibid.*, document S/18015
A/41/300-S/18017	Letter dated 16 April 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18017
A/41/303-S/18021	Letter dated 18 April 1986 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid.*, document S/18021
A/41/306	Letter dated 21 April 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	67	
A/41/307-S/18027	Note verbale dated 21 April 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid* , document S/18027
A/41/309-S/18029	Letter dated 22 April 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18029
A/41/310-S/18031	Letter dated 23 April 1986 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General	67, 68	*Ibid.*, document S/18031

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/41/311-S/18034	Note verbale dated 23 April 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18034
A/41/312-S/18038	Letter dated 24 April 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18038
A/41/315-E/1986/71	Letter dated 29 April 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/321-S/18045 and Corr.1	Note verbale dated 1 May 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.* document S/18045
A/41/327	Letter dated 8 May 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	67	
A/41/331-S/18054	Letter dated 8 May 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18054
A/41/332-S/18055	Letter dated 8 May 1986 from the representatives of Mozambique and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18055
A/41/335-S/18058	Letter dated 12 May 1986 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Luanda Declaration adopted by the Presidents of the five African countries whose official language is Portuguese at their meeting at Luanda, held from 28 to 30 April 1986	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18058
A/41/336-S/18059	Note verbale dated 12 May 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18059
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986	67-69	
A/41/347-S/18068	Letter dated 19 May 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18068
A/41/349-S/18070	Letter dated 20 May 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/356	Letter dated 1 May 1986 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	69	
A/41/357-S/18078	Note verbale dated 21 May 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18078
A/41/367-S/18095	Letter dated 25 May 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18095
A/41/371-S/18098	Letter dated 23 May 1986 from the representatives of Angola and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18098
A/41/372-S/18099 and Corr.1 and 2	*Idem*	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18099
A/41/373-S/18100	Letter dated 25 May 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18100
A/41/375-S/18103	Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the representative of Bangladesh to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18103
A/41/381-S/18115	Letter dated 29 May 1986 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18115
A/41/387-S/18119	Letter dated 30 May 1986 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18119
A/41/390-S/18125	Note verbale dated 3 June 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18125
A/41/400-S/18137	Letter dated 5 June 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18137
A/41/405-S/18142	Letter dated 9 June 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18142
A/41/411-S/18147 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 11 June 1986 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the communiqué of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its meeting held at Budapest on 10 and 11 June 1986 and of the appeal by States members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization to the States members of NATO and to all European countries	68	
A/41/418-S/18167	Letter dated 17 June 1986 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18167
A/41/419-S/18169	Letter dated 18 June 1986 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18169
A/41/420-S/18170	Letter dated 18 June 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18170
A/41/423-S/18172	Letter dated 20 June 1986 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18172
A/41/425	Letter dated 23 June 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	68	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/41/429-S/18183	Note verbale dated 25 June 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18183
A/41/431	Note by the Secretary-General	69	
A/41/436-S/18186	Letter dated 26 June 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18186
A/41/438-S/18194	Letter dated 30 June 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18194
A/41/442-S/18200	Note verbale dated 2 July 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1986*, document S/18200
A/41/443	Letter dated 4 July 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	67	
A/41/444-S/18203	Letter dated 7 July 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18203
A/41/446-S/18207	Letter dated 8 July 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18207
A/41/451-S/18213	Letter dated 8 July 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18213
A/41/462-E/1986/121	Letter dated 14 July 1986 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/467	Letter dated 15 July 1986 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/468 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/485-S/18236	Letter dated 23 July 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18236
A/41/486 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	67	
A/41/487-S/18242	Letter dated 25 July 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18242
A/41/488-S/18245 and Corr.1	Letter dated 28 July 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18245
A/41/489-S/18247	*Idem*	67-69	*Ibid.*, document S/18247
A/41/494	Letter dated 29 July 1986 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/496-S/18253	Letter dated 31 July 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid.*, document S/18253
A/41/497-S/18255	Letter dated 30 July 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18255
A/41/502	Letter dated 4 August 1986 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/505	Letter dated 5 August 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/524-S/18286	Letter dated 18 August 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18286
A/41/526-S/18289 and Corr.1	Letter dated 20 August 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18289
A/41/540-S/18294	Letter dated 25 August 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18294
A/41/556-S/18303	Letter dated 27 August 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid.*, document S/18303
A/41/557-S/18304	Letter dated 27 August 1986 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	67-69	*Ibid.*, document S/18304
A/41/574-S/18310	Letter dated 2 September 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18310
A/41/575-S/18311	Letter dated 2 September 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18311
A/41/587-S/18328	Letter dated 8 September 1986 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	67-69	*Ibid.*, document S/18328
A/41/589-S/18329	Letter dated 8 September 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18329
A/41/590-S/18330	*Idem*	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18330
A/41/617-S/18346	Letter dated 17 September 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council	67	*Ibid.*, document S/18346
A/41/625-S/18351	Letter dated 18 September 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18351
A/41/651-S/18365	Letter dated 25 September 1986 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/18365
A/41/657-S/18367	Letter dated 29 September 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18367

Symbol	Title or description	Item	Observations and references
A/41/659-S/18369	Letter dated 26 September 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18369
A/41/675-S/18379	Letter dated 3 October 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	67	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18379
A/41/684-S/18385	Letter dated 6 October 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18385
A/41/693-S/18388	Letter dated 8 October 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18388
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	67-69	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	67-69	
A/41/709-S/18401	Letter dated 14 October 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68, 141	*Ibid.*, document S/18401
A/41/711-S/18402	Letter dated 14 October 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18402
A/41/714-S/18403	Letter dated 15 October 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68, 141	*Ibid.*, document S/18403
A/41/718-S/18408	Letter dated 14 October 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18408
A/41/744	Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Bucharest on 14 and 15 October 1986	68, 141	
A/41/745	Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/759-S/18422	Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68, 141	*Ibid.*, document S/18422
A/41/767-S/18426	Letter dated 27 October 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18426
A/41/773-S/18432	Letter dated 29 October 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18432
A/41/774-S/18433	Letter dated 28 October 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18433
A/41/789-S/18443	Letter dated 31 October 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18443
A/41/794-S/18445	Letter dated 4 November 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68, 141	*Ibid.*, document S/18445
A/41/796-S/18447	Letter dated 4 November 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18447
A/41/804-S/18449	Letter dated 5 November 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18449
A/41/812	Letter dated 10 November 1986 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/831-S/18458	Letter dated 12 November 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18458
A/41/865-S/18470	Letter dated 20 November 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18470
A/41/866	Letter dated 20 November 1986 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/873	Letter dated 21 November 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/885-S/18479	Letter dated 24 November 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18479
A/41/918-S/18489	Letter dated 26 November 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18489
A/41/927	Letter dated 29 November 1986 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	68	
A/41/929-S/18490	Letter dated 28 November 1986 from the representatives of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68, 141	*Ibid.*, document S/18490
A/41/938-S/18494	Letter dated 3 December 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18494

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/41/946	Letter dated 3 December 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance at its forty-second meeting, held at Bucharest from 3 to 5 November 1986	68	
A/41/955-S/18503	Letter dated 2 December 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18503
A/41/961-S/18512	Letter dated 8 December 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18512
A/41/968-S/18523	Letter dated 15 December 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/18523
A/C.1/41/2	Letter dated 25 September 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	
A/C.1/41/5	Letter dated 15 October 1986 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	67-69, 141	
A/C.1/41/L.12	Letter dated 25 November 1986 from the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic to the Secretary-General	68, 141	
A/C.1/41/13	Letter dated 25 November 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	68	
A/C.1/41/L.89	Draft resolution	141	See A/41/906, para. 5.
A/C.1/41/L.89/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	141	*Ibid.*, paras. 6 and 8
A/C.1/41/L.90	Draft resolution	67	See A/41/903, para. 5
A/C.1/41/L.90/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	67	*Ibid.*, paras. 6 and 8
A/C.1/41/L.91	Draft resolution	68	See A/41/904, paras. 5 and 10, draft resolution I
A/C.1/41/L.92	Draft resolution	68	*Ibid.*, para. 7
A/C.1/41/L.92/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	68	*Ibid.*, paras. 8 and 10, draft resolution II

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Agenda item 70

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 70: 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, Forty-first Session, Special Political Committee*, 3rd and 4th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 95th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 74.

DOCUMENT A/41/730

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*22 October 1986*]

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 forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 40/160 of 16 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 70, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 8 and 9 October 1986. It had before it the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/41/16).

4. The Committee also had before it a letter dated 25 August 1986 (A/41/546) from the representative of China to the Secretary-General informing him that the Government of the People's Republic of China had applied for membership in the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and had authorized its Permanent Mission to the United Nations and other international organizations at Vienna to present its formal application to the Scientific Committee. The letter requested the Secretary-General to transmit the application, which was annexed, to the President of the General Assembly so that the question could be considered at the forty-first session of the Assembly under the relevant item.

5. The Committee also had before it a letter dated 22 September 1986 (A/41/634) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting a memorandum issued on behalf of the European Community.

6. At the 3rd meeting, on 8 October 1986, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.3), sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Swaziland, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. It was announced that Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Oman and Uruguay had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.4), sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, the Sudan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. It was announced that Brazil had joined as a sponsor of the draft resolution.

8. At the 4th meeting, on 9 October, it was announced that Costa Rica and Nigeria had joined as sponsors of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.3.

9. In connection with the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.4, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement.

10. The representative of Iraq, in the course of his statement, expressed his delegation's reservations on draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.3.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.3 without a vote (see para. 13 below, draft resolution A).

12. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.4 without a vote (see para. 13 below, draft resolution B).

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

13. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

A

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 40/160 of 16 December 1985, 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/41/16),

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 analyse its effects on man and his environment,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit, as soon as the relevant studies are completed, shorter reports with scientific supporting documents on the specialized topics mentioned by the Committee,[1]

1. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past thirty-one 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. *Endorses* the Scientific Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second 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 organizations of the United Nations system 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.

B

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 3154 (C) (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, by which it decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of twenty,

Recognizing the valuable contribution made by the Scientific Committee to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels and effects of atomic radiation,

Conscious of the continued need for the Governments of Member States to commit themselves to giving to the Scientific Committee the greatest possible co-operation in order that its work may be more effective,

Emphasizing, in this connection, that the five permanent members of the Security Council are in a position to make particularly valuable contributions to the work of the Committee,

Noting with satisfaction that the People's Republic of China desires to become a member of the Scientific Committee (A/41/546, annex),

Convinced that the participation of the People's Republic of China will enhance the effectiveness of the Scientific Committee,

1. *Decides* to increase the membership of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to a maximum of twenty-one;

2. *Invites* the People's Republic of China to become a member of the Scientific Committee, requesting the Government of that country to designate one scientist, with alternates and consultants as appropriate, to be its representative on the Committee.

[1] A/38/142, para. 6.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolutions submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/41/730, para. 13). For the final text, see resolutions 41/62 A and B.[2]

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/16	Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 16*
A/41/546	Letter dated 25 August 1986 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/41/634	Letter dated 22 September 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a memorandum issued on behalf the European Community	
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/SPC/41/L 3	Draft resolution	See A/41/730, paras. 6, 8 and 13, draft resolution A
A/SPC/41/L 4	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 13, draft resolution B

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Agenda item 71

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 71: Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories:* reports of the Secretary-General

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Special Political Committee*, 27th to 32nd meetings and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 38th meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 95th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 75.

DOCUMENT A/41/750

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*24 November 1986*]

1. The item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories: reports of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 40/161 D of 16 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 71, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 27th to 32nd meetings, held between 13 and 20 November 1986.

4. The Committee had before it the following reports:

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General (A/41/680) 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/41/469 and Add.1) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/161 A;

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/41/681) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/161 B;

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/41/682) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/161 C;

(*e*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/41/677) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/161 D;

(*f*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/41/454) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/161 E;

(*g*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/41/455 and Add.1) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/161 F;

(*h*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/41/456) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/161 G.

5. The Committee also had before it six letters dated 9 January (A/41/82-S/17727), 20 January (A/41/94-S/17749), 23 June (A/41/426-S/18177), 24 June (A/41/427-S/18178), 17 September (A/41/635-S/18361) and 15 October 1986 (A/41/716-S/18405) respectively, from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General; a note verbale dated 23 January 1986 (A/41/113-S/17760) from the Mission of Morroco to the Secretary-General; two letters dated 27 January (A/41/117-S/17765) and 5 February 1986 (A/41/138-S/17797) respectively from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General; a letter dated 18 July 1986 (A/41/475) from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General; a letter dated 17 September 1986 (A/41/620-S/18349) from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General; and two letters dated 8 October (A/41/691) and 10 October 1986 (A/41/700) from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General.

6. At the 27th meeting, on 13 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 (A/41/680).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

7. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered seven draft resolutions, as set forth below.

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.20

8. At the 32nd meeting, on 20 November, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.20) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar[1] and Senegal.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.20 by a recorded vote of 83 to 2, with 29 abstentions (see para. 25 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, 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 Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.21

10. At the 32nd meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.21) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar[1] and Senegal.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.21 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to 1. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: None.

(*b*) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 113 to 1, with 5 abstentions (see para. 25 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, United States of America, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.22

12. At the 32nd meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.22) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar[1] and Senegal.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.22 by a recorded vote of 115 to 1, with 3 abstentions (see para. 25 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet

[1] On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Arab States.

[2] The delegations of Bolivia and Paraguay subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.23

14. At the 32nd meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.23) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar[1] and Senegal.

15. On 18 November, the Committee had before it a statement (A/SPC/41/L.27) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.23, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

16. At the 32nd meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.23 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 6 was adopted by a recorded vote of 73 to 18, with 25 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

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 Britian and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Lesotho, Liberia, Panama, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

(*b*) Paragraph 22 was adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to 2. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

(*c*) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 93 to 2, with 25 abstentions (see para. 25 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

[3] The delegation of Bolivia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on paragraph 6 of the draft resolution.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.24

17. At the 32nd meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.24) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar[1] and Senegal.

18. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.24 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 94 to 2, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

(*b*) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 105 to 1, with 15 abstentions (see para. 25 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Swaziland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.25

19. At the 32nd meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.25) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar[1] and Senegal.

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.25 by a recorded vote of 114 to 1, with 6 abstentions (see para. 25 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Cameroon, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, United States of America, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.26

21. At the 32nd meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.26) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar[1] and Senegal.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.26 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 2 was adopted by a recorded vote of 82 to 2, with 33 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

(*b*) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 94 to 2, with 24 abstentions (see para. 25 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

23. A statement in explanation of vote before the vote was made by the representative of Israel.

24. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Austria, Sweden, the United States of America, Argentina, Mexico and Peru.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

25. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of resolutions 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 38/79 A of 15 December 1983, 39/95 A of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 A of 16 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/41/680),

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 July 1986 (A/41/469 and Add.1),

1. *Calls upon* Israel to release all Arabs arbitrarily detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and for the liberation of their territories;

2. *Notes* the initial release of Palestinian prisoners on 20 May 1985;

3. *Deplores* the Israeli subsequent arbitrary detention or imprisonment of hundreds of Palestinians;

4. *Demands* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind its action against the detainees and imprisoned Palestinians and release them immediately;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling 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,[4] is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling also 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, 36/147 A of 16 December 1981, 37/88 A of 10 December 1982, 38/79 B of 15 December 1983, 39/95 B of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 B of 16 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 October 1986 (A/41/681),

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,

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

Noting that Israel and the Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to the Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to the 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 the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Condemns once again* the failure of Israel, the occupying Power, to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. *Strongly demands* that Israel acknowledge and comply with the provisions of the Convention in the Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980,

Recalling also 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, 36/147 B of 16 December 1981, 37/88 B of 10 December 1982, 38/79 C of 15 December 1983, 39/95 C of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 C of 16 December 1985,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern at the present serious situation in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 October 1986 (A/41/682),

Confirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4] is applicable to all Arab territories occupied since 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 obstacle to the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, 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 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;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

D

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,[5]

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4] 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, 36/147 C of 16 December 1981, 37/88 C of 10 December 1982, 38/79 D of 15 December 1983, 39/95 D of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 D of 16 December 1985,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council, by the Commission on Human Rights, in particular its resolutions 1983/1 of 15 February 1983,[6] 1984/1 of 20 February 1984,[7] 1985/1 A and B and 1985/2 of 19 February 1985,[8] 1986/1 A and B and 1986/2 of 20 February 1986,[9] and by other United Nations organs concerned and by the specialized agencies,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/41/680), which contains, *inter alia,* self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power,

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its thoroughness and impartiality;

2. *Deplores* the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

[5] Resolution 217 A (III).

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 3* (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect A.

[7] *Ibid., 1984. Supplement No. 4* (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap II, sect. A.

[8] *Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[9] *Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

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 the 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. *Reaffirms,* in accordance with the Convention, that the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories is of a temporary nature, thus giving no right whatsoever to the occupying Power over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories;

8. *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 that territory;

(*c*) Illegal imposition and levy of heavy and disproportionate taxes and dues;

(*d*) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing settlements on private and public Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;

(*e*) Eviction, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories and denial of their right to return;

(*f*) 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;

(*g*) Excavation and transformation of the landscape and the historical, cultural and religious sites, especially at Jerusalem;

(*h*) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(*i*) Destruction and demolition of Arab houses;

(*j*) Collective punishment, mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population;

(*k*) Ill-treatment and torture of persons under detention;

(*l*) Interference with religious freedoms and practices as well as family rights and customs;

(*m*) Interference with the system of education and with the social and economic and health development of the population in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

(*n*) Interference with the freedom of movement of individuals within the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

(*o*) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;

9. *Strongly condemns,* in particular, the following Israeli policies and practices:

(*a*) Implementation of an "iron-fist policy" against the inhabitants of the occupied territories since 4 August 1985;

(*b*) Ill-treatment and torture of children and minors under detention and/or imprisonment;

(*c*) Closure of headquarters and/or offices of trade unions and harassment of trade union leaders;

(*d*) Interference with the freedom of the press including censorship, closure and suspension of newspapers and magazines;

10. *Condemns also* the Israeli repression against and closing of the educational institutions in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, particularly the prohibition of Syrian textbooks, Syrian educational system, the deprivation of Syrian students from pursuing their higher education in Syrian universities, the denial of the right to return to Syrian students receiving their higher education in the Syrian Arab Republic, the forcing of Hebrew on Syrian students, the imposition of courses that promote hatred, prejudice and religious intolerance and the dismissal of teachers, all in clear violation of the Geneva Convention;

11. *Strongly condemns* the arming of Israeli settlers in the occupied territories to commit acts of violence against Arab civilians and the perpetration of acts of violence by these armed settlers against individuals, causing injury and death and wide-scale damage to Arab property;

12. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or legal status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

13. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 above;

14. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced Arab and Palestinian inhabitants to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967;

15. *Urges* international organizations, including the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, to continue to examine the conditions of Arab workers in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

16. *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, including 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;

17. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending 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;

18. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

19. *Condemns* Israel's refusal to permit persons from the occupied territories to appear as witnesses before the Special Committee and to participate in conferences and meetings held outside the occupied territories;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it may investigate 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 that are no longer available;

(*d*) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present paragraph;

21. *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 the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories;

22. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to allow the reopening of the Roman Catholic Medical Facility Hospice at Jerusalem in order to continue to provide needed health and medical services to the Arab population in the city;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

E

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,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/147 D of 16 December 1981, 37/88 D of 10 December 1982, 38/79 E of 15 December 1983, 39/95 E of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 E of 16 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 1986 (A/41/454),

Deeply concerned at the expulsion by the Israeli military occupation authorities of the Mayor of Halhul, the Mayor of Hebron who has since died, the Sharia Judge of Hebron and, in 1985 and 1986, other Palestinians,

Alarmed by the expulsion of many Palestinian leaders from the occupied Palestinian territories by the Israeli military occupation authorities in 1985 and 1986,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4] 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. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its persistent refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

2. *Demands* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling the Mayor of Halhul, the Sharia Judge of Hebron and, in 1985 and 1986, other Palestinian leaders and that it facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinians so that they can, *inter alia*, resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith the expulsion of Palestinians and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

F

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,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 E of 10 December 1982, 38/79 F of 15 December 1983, 39/95 F of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 F of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 1986 (A/41/455 and Add.1),

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 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,[4]

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 on 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 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 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 Golan Heights and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the Syrian Arab Golan Heights;

5. *Calls once again upon* Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

G

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4]

Deeply concerned at the continued harassment by Israel, the occupying Power, against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories,

Recalling its resolutions 38/79 G of 15 December 1983, 39/95 C of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 G of 16 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 July 1986 (A/41/456),

Taking note of the relevant decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the educational and cultural situation in the occupied 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 and other educational and vocational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, restricting and impeding the 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 those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities and other educational institutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to G submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/41/750, para. 25) by recorded votes as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 108 votes to 2, with 34 abstentions; paragraph 1 of draft resolution B was adopted by 148 votes to 1, with 1 abstention and draft resolution B as a whole by 145 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions; draft resolution C was adopted by 145 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions; paragraph 6 of draft resolution D was adopted by 86 votes to 22, with 40 abstentions and draft resolution D as a whole by 114 votes to 2, with 36 abstentions; paragraph 1 of draft resolution E was adopted by 115 votes to 2, with 34 abstentions and draft resolution E as a whole by 131 votes to 1, with 21 abstentions; draft resolution F was adopted by 142 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions; paragraph 2 of draft resolution G was adopted by

102 votes to 2, with 45 abstentions and draft resolution G as a whole by 119 votes to 2, with 32 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 41/63 A to G.[10]

[10] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/82-S/17727	Letter dated 9 January 1986 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*, document S/17727
A/41/94-S/17749	Letter dated 20 January 1986 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17749
A/41/109-S/17757	Letter dated 22 January 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17757
A/41/113-S/17760	Note verbale dated 23 January 1986 from the Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the tenth session of the Al-Quds Committee held at Marrakesh (Morocco) on 21 and 22 January 1986	*Ibid.*, document S/17760
A/41/117-S/17765	Letter dated 27 January 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17765
A/41/138-S/17797	Letter dated 5 February 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17797
A/41/326-S/18049	Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez (Morocco) from 6 to 10 January 1986	
A/41/426-S/18177	Letter dated 23 June 1986 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, document S/18177
A/41/427-S/18178	Letter dated 24 June 1986 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18178
A/41/435	Note verbale dated 13 June 1986 from the Mission of Mexico to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the 75th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Mexico City from 7 to 12 April 1986	
A/41/454	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/455 and Add.1	*Idem*	
A/41/456	*Idem*	
A/41/469 and Add.1	*Idem*	
A/41/475	Letter dated 18 July 1986 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/620-S/18349	Letter dated 17 September 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1986*, document S/18349
A/41/635-S/18361	Letter dated 17 September 1986 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18361
A/41/677	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/680	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/41/681	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/682	*Idem*	
A/41/691	Letter dated 8 October 1986 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General	
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/700	Letter dated 10 October 1986 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/41/716-S/18405	Letter dated 15 October 1986 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18405
A/SPC/41/L.20	Draft resolution	See A/41/750, paras. 8 and 26, draft resolution A
A/SPC/41/L 21	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 10 and 25, draft resolution B

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/SPC/41/L.22	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 12 and 25, draft resolution C
A/SPC/41/L.23	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 25, draft resolution D
A/SPC/41/L.24	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 17 and 25, draft resolution E
A/SPC/41/L.25	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 19 and 25 draft resolution F
A/SPC/41/L.26	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 21 and 25, draft resolution G
A/SPC/41/L.27	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/41/L.23: note by the Secretary-General	
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution D submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/41/750	
A/C.5/41/55	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/920	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 110

United Nations

*Agenda items 72 and 137**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 72: International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:

(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 137: Question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Special Political Committee*, 33rd to 38th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 95th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question dealt with under agenda item 72, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 76.

DOCUMENT A/41/141

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session

[*Original: English*]
[*18 April 1986*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

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 agenda of the forty-first session of the Assembly of an item entitled: "Question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure, an explanatory memorandum is attached.

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. The General Assembly, in resolution 3235 (XXIX) of 12 November 1974, having noted with satisfaction that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee had completed the text of the draft Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, commended that instrument and requested the Secretary-General to open it for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date. The text of the Convention is annexed to the resolution.

2. The Convention was opened for signature on 14 January 1975 and entered into force on 15 September 1976.

3. Article X of the Convention provides in part as follows:

"Ten years after the entry into force of this Convention, the question of the review of the 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 14 September 1986, the question of the review of the Convention will be included by the Secretary-General, pursuant to article X of the Convention, in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/41/751

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1986*]

1. The following items were included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in accordance with Assembly resolution 40/162 of 16 December 1985 and a request for the inclusion of an item concerning the question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, contained in a note by the Secretary-General (see A/41/141 above):

"72. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:

"(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

"(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General."

"137. Question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space."

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the two items in its

agenda as items 72 and 137, and to allocate them to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 33rd meeting, on 21 November 1986, the Special Political Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on items 72 and 137. The Committee considered these items at its 33rd to 38th meetings, held between 21 and 28 November.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/41/20 and Corr.1);

(*b*) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: report of the Secretary-General (A/41/560 and Corr.1);

(*c*) Request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session: question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (see document A/41/141 above).

5. At the 33rd meeting, Mr. Henrique Rodrigues Valle (Brazil), Rapporteur of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, introduced the report of that Committee.

6. At the 37th meeting, on 26 November, the representative of Austria, acting in his capacity as Chairman of the Working Group on International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space of the Special Political Committee introduced two draft resolutions on agenda item 72 (A/SPC/41/L.28 and A/SPC/41/L.29 and Corr.1) entitled, respectively, "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space" and "Principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from space" and one draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.30) on agenda item 137 entitled "Question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space". The Group was established in accordance with the decision taken by the Committee at its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, to work out draft resolutions on these items.

7. In introducing the draft resolutions, the representative of Austria expressed the hope that they would be adopted by consensus.

8. At its 38th meeting, on 28 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.28 (see para. 12 below, draft resolution I).

9. At the same meeting, the Committee also adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.29 and Corr.1 (see para. 12 below, draft resolution II).

10. At the same meeting, the Committee also adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.30 (see para. 12 below, draft resolution III).

11. The representatives of Zaire, Turkey, Sweden, Japan, the United States of America, the Netherlands, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Canada, Colombia, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Yugoslavia, Algeria and Viet Nam explained their positions on draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.29 and Corr.1. The representative of Canada also explained his position on draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.28.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

12. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/162 of 16 December 1985,

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, including the relevant norms of space 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,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should 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,

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 note 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,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/560 and Corr.1) on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,[1]

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its twenty-ninth session (A/41/20 and Corr.1),

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 uses of outer space[2] to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. *Notes* that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-fifth session, in its working groups, continued:

(*a*) Its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the Earth from space, with the aim of finalizing the draft set of principles relating to remote sensing;

[1] 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).

[2] 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).

(*b*) Its elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space;

(*c*) Its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit, without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union and taking into account the letter dated 16 October 1985 from the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union adressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;[3]

4. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Legal Sub-Committee at its twenty-sixth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries:

(*a*) Continue the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space through its working group;

(*b*) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit, without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

(*c*) Consider the choice of a new item for the agenda of the Legal Sub-Committee, including the proposals made by the Group of 77 and others, with a view to making a recommendation to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in order to reach consensus during its thirtieth session;

5. *Notes* that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-third session continued:

(*a*) Its consideration of the following items on a priority basis:

(i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

In this context, it was noted that it was particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

a. All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

b. Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination;

c. The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

d. The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or post-graduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it it also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposures on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

(iii) Questions relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites;

(iv) Use of nuclear-power sources in outer space;

(*b*) Its consideration of 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;

6. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its twenty-fourth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

(i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(iii) Questions relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites;

(iv) 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;

(iii) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;

(iv) Progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to submit reports and arrange a special presentation;

(v) Matters relating to planetary exploration;

(vi) Matters relating to astronomy;

(vii) The theme fixed for the special attention of the 1987 session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee: "Space communications for development"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to ar-

[3] A/AC.105/360.

range a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, on the theme "Space communications for development", to be held during the first week of the Sub-Committee's session, after the adjournment of its meeting, to complement discussions within the Sub-Committee;

7. *Considers,* in the context of paragraph 6 (*a*) (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

(*a*) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

(*b*) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination;

(*c*) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(*d*) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or post-graduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposures on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

8. *Endorses further* the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, beginning with its twenty-fourth session, should establish a Working Group of the Whole to evaluate the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with a view to improving the execution of activities relating to international co-operation, particularly those included in the United Nations Programme on Space Applications and to propose concrete steps to increase such co-operation as well as to make it more efficient;

9. *Endorses* the recommendation of and the agreements reached in the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, endorsed also by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with respect to the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space, as contained in paragraphs 45 to 47 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of the its twenty-ninth session;

10. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1987, as proposed to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by the Expert on Space Applications;[4]

11. *Emphasizes* the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as early as possible;

12. *Reaffirms* its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of co-operation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments that made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

14. *Invites* all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

15. *Urges* all 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 use of outer space for peaceful purposes;

16. *Takes note* of the views expressed and documents circulated during the twenty-ninth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and during the forty-first session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

17. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

18. *Notes* that the Secretariat, as requested by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, has sought the views of Member States on how far the five studies, mentioned in paragraph 34 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on its twenty-ninth session, that have already been carried out have benefited them in putting into practice the findings of these studies, bearing in mind that such information could enable the Committee to evaluate further the usefulness and desirability of conducting further studies;

19. *Endorses* the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to grant, at its request, permanent observer status to the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT);

20. *Affirms* that the interference that satellite systems to be newly established may cause to systems already registered with the International Telecommunication Union shall not exceed the limits specified in the relevant provision of the International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations applicable to space services;

21. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to co-operate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

23. *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;

24. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General

[4] See A/AC.105/364, para. 39, sect. III.

Assembly at its forty-second session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

Draft resolution II

PRINCIPLES RELATING TO REMOTE SENSING OF THE EARTH FROM OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3234 (XXIX) of 12 November 1974, in which it requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee to consider the question of the legal implications of remote sensing of the Earth from space, as well as its resolutions 3388 (XXX) of 18 November 1975, 31/8 of 8 November 1976, 32/196 A of 20 December 1977, 33/16 of 10 November 1978, 34/66 of 5 December 1979, 35/14 of 3 November 1980, 36/35 of 18 November 1981, 37/89 of 10 December 1982, 38/80 of 15 December 1983, 39/96 of 14 December 1984 and 40/162 of 16 December 1985, in which it called for a 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,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on its twenty-ninth session (A/41/20 and Corr.1) and the text of the draft principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from space, annexed thereto,

Noting with satisfaction that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, on the basis of the deliberations of its Legal Sub-Committee, has endorsed the text of the draft principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from space,

Believing that the adoption of the principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from space will contribute to the strengthening of international co-operation in this field,

Adopts the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Space set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

ANNEX

Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space

Principle I

For the purposes of these principles with respect to remote sensing activities:

(*a*) The term ' remote sensing" means the sensing of the Earth's surface from space by making use of the properties of electromagnetic waves emitted, reflected or diffracted by the sensed objects, for the purpose of improving natural resources management, land use and the protection of the environment;

(*b*) The term "primary data" means those raw data that are acquired by remote sensors borne by a space object and that are transmitted or delivered to the ground from space by telemetry in the form of electromagnetic signals, by photographic film, magnetic tape or any other means;

(*c*) The term "processed data" means the products resulting from the processing of the primary data, needed in order to make such data usable;

(*d*) The term "analysed information" means the information resulting from the interpretation of processed data, inputs of data and knowledge from other sources;

(*e*) The term "remote sensing activities" means the operation of remote sensing space systems, primary data collection and storage stations, and activities in processing, interpreting and disseminating the processed data.

Principle II

Remote sensing activities shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic, social or scientific and technological development, and taking into particular consideration the needs of the developing countries.

Principle III

Remote sensing activities shall 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,[5] and the relevant instruments of the International Telecommunication Union.

Principle IV

Remote sensing activities shall be conducted in accordance with the principles contained in article I 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, which, in particular provides that the exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and stipulates the principle of freedom of exploration and use of outer space on a basis of equality. These activities shall be conducted on the basis of respect for the principle of full and permanent sovereignty of all States and peoples over their own wealth and natural resources, with due regard to the rights and interests, in accordance with international law, of other States and entities under their jurisdiction. Such activities shall not be conducted in a manner detrimental to the legitimate rights and interests of the sensed State.

Principle V

States carrying out remote sensing activities shall promote international co-operation in these activities. To this end, they shall make available to other States opportunities for participation therein. Such participation shall be based in each case on equitable and mutually acceptable terms.

Principle VI

In order to maximize the availability of benefits from remote sensing activities, States are encouraged through agreements or other arrangements to provide for the establishment and operation of data collecting and storage stations and processing and interpretation facilities, in particular within the framework of regional agreements or arrangements wherever feasible.

Principle VII

States participating in remote sensing activities shall make available technical assistance to other interested States on mutually agreed terms.

Principle VIII

The United Nations and the relevant agencies within the United Nations system shall promote international co-operation, including technical assistance and co-ordination in the area of remote sensing.

Principle IX

In accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space[6] and article XI 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, a State carrying out a programme of remote sensing shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It shall, moreover, make available any other relevant information to the greatest extent feasible and practicable to any other State, particularly any developing country that is affected by the programme, at its request.

Principle X

Remote sensing shall promote the protection of the Earth's natural environment.

To this end, States participating in remote sensing activities that have identified information in their possession that is capable of averting any phenomenon harmful to the Earth's natural environment shall disclose such information to States concerned.

Principle XI

Remote sensing shall promote the protection of mankind from natural disasters.

To this end, States participating in remote sensing activities that have identified processed data and analysed information in their possession that may be useful to States affected by natural disasters, or likely to be affected by impending natural disasters, shall transmit such data and information to States concerned as promptly as possible.

[5] Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.
[6] Resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex.

Principle XII

As soon as the primary data and the processed data concerning the territory under its jurisdiction are produced, the sensed State shall have access to them on a non-discriminatory basis and on reasonable cost terms. The sensed State shall also have access to the available analysed information concerning the territory under its jurisdiction in the possession of any State participating in remote sensing activities on the same basis and terms, taking particularly into account the needs and interests of the developing countries.

Principle XIII

To promote and intensify international co-operation, especially with regard to the needs of developing countries, a State carrying out remote sensing of the Earth from outer space shall, upon request, enter into consultations with a State whose territory is sensed in order to make available opportunities for participation and enhance the mutual benefits to be derived therefrom.

Principle XIV

In compliance with article VI 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, States operating remote sensing satellites shall bear international responsibility for their activities and assure that such activities are conducted in accordance with these principles and the norms of international law, irrespective of whether such activities are carried out by governmental or non-governmental entities or through international organizations to which such States are parties. This principle is without prejudice to the applicability of the norms of international law on State responsibility for remote sensing activities.

Principle XV

Any dispute resulting from the application of these principles shall be resolved through the established procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Draft resolution III

QUESTION OF THE REVIEW OF THE CONVENTION ON REGISTRATION OF OBJECTS LAUNCHED INTO OUTER SPACE

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,

Believing that a mandatory system of registering objects launched into outer space, in particular, assists in their identification and contributes to the application and development of international law governing the exploration and use of outer space,

Recalling that the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies[5] affirms that States Parties to that Treaty shall bear international responsibility for their national activities in outer space and refers to the State on whose registry an object launched into outer space is carried,

Recalling further that the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects[7] establishes international rules and procedures concerning the liability of launching States for damage caused by their space objects,

Noting that to date thirty-five States have ratified or acceded to, and five more States have signed, the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,[6] which was opened for signature on 14 January 1975 and which entered into force on 15 September 1976,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space", as called for in article X of the Convention,

1. *Recognizes* that, in view of the considerable increase of activities in outer space, effective international rules and procedures concerning the registration of objects launched into outer space continue to be of great importance;

2. *Reaffirms,* in this respect, the importance of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space and the registration, pursuant to the Convention, of all objects launched into outer space;

3. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so, particularly those conducting space activities, to give urgent consideration to ratifying or acceding to the Convention in order to assure its broad application;

4. *Also urges* international intergovernmental organizations that conduct space activities to declare, if they have not yet done so, their acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for in the Convention, pursuant to article VII;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a report on the past application of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space and to submit it to the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-sixth session, for the information of the Member States.

[7] Resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to III submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/41/751, para. 12). For the final text, see resolutions 41/64 to 41/66.[8]

[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/41/20 and Corr.1	Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	72 (*a*)	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 20* and corrigendum
A/41/560 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	72 (*b*)	
A/SPC/41/L.28	Draft resolution	72	See A/41/751, paras. 6 and 12, draft resolution I
A/SPC/41/L.29 and Corr.1	*Idem*	72	*Ibid.*, draft resolution II
A/SPC/41/L.30	*Idem*	137	*Ibid.*, draft resolution III

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 73

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 73: Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Special Political Committee*, 8th to 10th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 95th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 77.

DOCUMENT A/41/752

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*23 October 1986*]

1. The item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 40/163 of 16 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 73, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 8th to 10th meetings, on 15, 16 and 17 October 1986.

4. At the 9th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.6), which had been submitted by the Chairman following informal consultations.

5. At its 10th meeting, on 17 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.6 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, 36/37 of 18 November 1981, 37/93 of 10 December 1982, 38/81 of 15 December 1983, 39/97 of 14 December 1984 and 40/163 of 16 December 1985,

Noting that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations has not been able to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session,

1. *Reaffirms and renews* the mandate given to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second 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 95th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/41/752, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 41/67.[1]

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/56-S/17688	Note verbale dated 19 December 1985 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*, document S/17688
A/41/124-S/17777	Letter dated 30 January 1986 from the representatives of Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Delhi Statement adopted on 19 January 1986 by the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues	*Ibid., Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*, document S/17777
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986	
A/SPC/41/L.6	Draft resolution	See A/41/752, paras. 4 and 6

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 74

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 74: 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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DOCUMENT A/41/753

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1986*]

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 forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 40/164 A of 16 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 74, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 20th to 26th and 38th meetings, held between 5 and 12 November and on 28 November 1986.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee on Information (A/41/21);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/41/562 and Add.1);

(*c*) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (A/41/582 and Add.1);

(*d*) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "The location of United Nations Information Centres (UNICs)" and comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/41/120 and Add.1).

5. The Committee also had before it a letter dated 5 May 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General (A/41/326-S/18049), a letter dated 23 June 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General (A/41/425), a letter dated 29 July 1986 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General (A/41/494), a letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General (A/41/697-S/18392) and a note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General (A/41/703-S/18395).

6. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the Committee decided to establish an open-ended working group on questions relating to information, under the chairmanship of Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik, Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

7. At its 20th meeting, on 5 November, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Under-Secretary-General for Public Information, the Chairman of the Committee on Information, and the Deputy Assistant Director-General for Culture and Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.31

8. At the 38th meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Turkey, in his capacity as Chairman of the Working Group on Questions relating to Information, introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.31) based on consultations held on the draft submitted informally by China.

9. At the same meeting, the representative of Poland introduced an oral amendment to draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.31 by which a new recommendation 17, which read:

"17. The relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace should also be recalled",

would be added after recommendation 16, and the subsequent recommendations would be renumbered accordingly.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the amendment orally introduced by Poland by a recorded vote of 100 to 9, with 12 abstentions; the voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.31, as orally amended, by a recorded vote of 117 to 1, with 4 abstentions (see para. 23 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Canada, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela.

12. After the vote, the representative of the Netherlands stated that, in accordance with his request made earlier, he had expected that a separate vote would be taken on recommendation 1 of the draft resolution in document A/SPC/41/L.31.

13. The Chairman regretted that the vote requested by the Netherlands had not been taken owing to an oversight. Following a procedural discussion, the Chairman stated that it appeared to be the view of the Committee that the vote on draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.31 should not be reopened.

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.32

14. At the 38th meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.32) on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.32 by a recorded vote of 114 to 2, with 7 abstentions (see para. 23 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands.

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.33

16. At the 38th meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.33) on behalf of the States Members at the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

[1] The representative of Venezuela subsequently stated that, owing to a technical failure, her vote had been incorrectly recorded and that her delegation had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.33 without a vote (see para. 23 below, draft resolution C).

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.34

18. At the 38th meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.34) sponsored by Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Ghana, Hungary and Jamaica, subsequently joined by Sweden.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.34 without a vote (see para. 23 below, draft resolution D).

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.35

20. At the 38th meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Mongolia introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.35) entitled "The fortieth anniversary of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization", sponsored by Afghanistan, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Guyana, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam.

21. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.35 by a recorded vote of 105 to 10, with 9 abstentions (see para. 23 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Finland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden.

22. Following the vote on the draft resolutions, the representatives of Japan, Canada, the United States of America, Israel, Denmark, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, Mexico, Sweden, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway and Spain made statements in explanation of vote.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

23. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to E below:

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on questions relating to information,

Recalling the recommendations of the Committee on Information approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/164 A of 16 December 1985 and annexed thereto, as well as the provisions of that resolution, and taking into account the views expressed by delegations at the fortieth session of the Assembly, on 16 December 1985,[2]

Reaffirming the mandate given to the Committee on Information by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/182 of 18 December 1979,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/41/562 and Add.1),

1. *Takes note* of the comprehensive report of the Committee on Information, which served as an important basis and stimulated further deliberations (A/41/21), and urges the full implementation of the following recommendations:

(1) All countries, the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should co-operate in the establishment of a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, and based, *inter alia*, on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing diversity of sources of information and free access to information and, in particular, the urgent need to change the dependent status of the developing countries in the field of information and communication, as the principle of sovereign equality among nations extends also to this field, and intended also to strengthen peace and international understanding, enabling all persons to participate effectively in political, economic, social and cultural life and promoting human rights, understanding and friendship among all nations. The ongoing efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which retains the central role in this field, to eliminate gradually the existing imbalances in the field of information and communication and to encourage a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information in accordance with the relevant resolutions of that organization, adopted by consensus, should be reaffirmed;

(2) Fully aware of the important role that the media worldwide can freely play, particularly under the present situation, it is recommended that:

(*a*) The mass media should be encouraged to give wider coverage to the efforts of the international community towards global development and, in particular, the efforts of

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 118th meeting.

the developing countries to achieve economic, social and cultural progress;

(*b*) The United Nations system as a whole should co-operate in a concerted manner, through its information services, in promoting a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its endeavours, in accordance with the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular emphasis on the creation of a climate of confidence, the strengthening of multilateralism and the promotion of the development activities in the United Nations system;

(*c*) All countries should be urged to extend assistance to journalists for the free and effective performance of their professional tasks;

(3) Aware of the existing imbalances in the international distribution of news, particularly that affecting the developing countries, it is recommended that urgent attention should be given to the elimination of existing inequalities in and all other obstacles, both internal and external, to the free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, ideas and knowledge by, *inter alia*, diversifying the sources of information and respecting the interests, aspirations and socio-cultural values of all peoples, as a step towards the attainment of a free and more balanced flow of information;

(4) The United Nations system as a whole, as well as the developed countries, should be urged to co-operate in a concerted manner with the developing countries towards strengthening the information and communication infrastructure in the latter countries, in accordance with the priorities attached to such areas by the developing countries, with a view to enabling them to develop their own information and communication policies freely and independently and in the light of their history, social values and cultural traditions, taking into account the principle of freedom of the press and information. In this regard, full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which constitutes an important step in the development of these infrastructures, should always be emphasized;

(5) It is recommended that the need be stressed to promote the access of the developing countries to communication technology, including communication satellites, modern electronic information systems, informatics and other advanced information and communication facilities so that they may improve their own information and communication systems in accordance with the specific conditions prevailing in each country;

(6) While satisfaction is expressed with the successful co-ordination and co-operation displayed by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat with the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with regional news agencies of developing countries, it is recommended that the Department of Public Information continue to strengthen this co-operation as it constitutes a concrete step towards the elimination of existing inequalities;

(7) The Department of Public Information should continue to co-operate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in assisting the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as the regional news agencies of developing countries, by providing them with press releases and other materials and facilities for meetings on data and communication exchange of the public information bodies of the non-aligned countries;

(8) It is recommended that the Department of Public Information as well as the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, should co-operate with the Eco-Pool of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, which began its operation in September 1985 in order to receive and transmit daily economic information to relevant government, economic, banking and other institutions responsible for economic and social development, and which should help in promoting economic co-operation with and among developing countries;

(9) Reaffirming the primary role that the General Assembly is to play in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information and emphasizing the central role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communication, it is recommended that the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should be urged to give that organization adequate support and assistance in the field of information and communication. The Department of Public Information, in particular, should co-operate more regularly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, especially at the working level, with a view to maximizing the contributions of the Department to the efforts of that organization in further promoting the attainment of a free and a more balanced flow of information;

(10) Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] 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, should be recalled;

(11) The United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, should aim at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system, including, in particular:

(*a*) Development of human resources as indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries, and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;

(*b*) Creation of conditions that will gradually enable the developing countries to produce, by using their own resources, the communication technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, specifically for radio and television broadcasting;

(*c*) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;

(12) The Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information, as the focal point of the public information tasks

[3] Resolution 217 A (III).

of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and along the lines established in the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, so as to ensure an objective and more coherent coverage of, as well as 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 of 16 December 1980;

(13) The Department of Public Information should be requested to continue its co-operation with the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with intergovernmental organizations and regional organizations, and should monitor, as appropriate, important meetings of that Movement, as well as of intergovernmental and regional organizations, with a view to promoting a free and more balanced flow of information;

(14) In the light of the grave economic situation prevailing in Africa, the Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the Department of Public Information does its utmost in bringing to the attention of the international community the real dimensions of the plight of the African people and the tremendous efforts of the African countries, with a view to increasing its contribution to alleviating this human tragedy. In this regard, the Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the Department of Public Information does its utmost to disseminate widely and to publicize the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[4] adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth special session, on the critical economic situation in Africa, which was held from 27 May to 1 June 1986;

(15) The Department of Public Information should be urged to give the widest possible dissemination of information pertaining to acute world economic problems in general and, in particular, to the critical economic situation in Africa, the severe economic difficulties of the least developed countries and the external debt crisis and development, as well as to the adverse effect of the international economic environment on the developing countries;

(16) The relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, and those of the Concluding Document of the meeting of representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Madrid from 11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983, should be recalled;

(17) The relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace[5] should also be recalled;

(18) The final documents of the Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984,[6] should be recalled;

(19) The Conference of Ministers of Information of States members of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa in March 1985, which expressed its conviction of the importance of a new world information and communication order, should be noted;

(20) The relevant resolution on the question relating to information of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Casablanca from 16 to 19 January 1984,[7] should be recalled;

(21) The relevant section of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 (A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I), should be recalled;

(22) The Department of Public Information should be urged to continue to give appropriate support to the lasting values of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which were reconfirmed during the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations;

(23) The Department of Public Information should continue to maintain editorial independence and accuracy in reporting for all material produced by the Department and should promote, to the greatest possible extent, an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations among the peoples of the world, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur. The Department should ensure that there is open and unhindered access to all United Nations materials distributed through United Nations information centres;

(24) The assessment contained in the report of the Secretary-General relating to the acquisition by the United Nations of its own communications satellite[8] should be kept under constant review;

(25) In this regard, attention is drawn to the success attained by the ARABSAT, BRASILSAT, INSAT-1B, MORELOS and PALAPA satellite systems and the CONDOR project, designed to promote national and regional integration, and the improvement of communication infrastructures;

(26) In the light of the present financial difficulties of the Department of Public Information, it is recommended that the Department consider expanding the programme of telephone news bulletins. The Department is further requested to contact, in the immediate future, interested countries and radio broadcasting organizations in order to examine ways and means to resume, on favourable conditions for the Organization, short-wave broadcasting;

(27) The Department of Public Information should cooperate closely with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries to continue to organize a workshop in 1987 for the familiarization of news agencies of developing countries with modern technology of relevance to news agencies and for the standardization of teaching methods and syllabuses and to produce training manuals in various languages for the training centres of the Pool and should report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1988 on progress made to this effect. The Department of Public Information should, as a matter of priority, continue its annual training programme for journalists and broadcasters from developing countries. In this connection, the Department should continue to examine the possibility of allocating a week of the programme for a visit by journalists and broadcasters from developing countries

[4] Resolution S-13/2, annex.
[5] Resolution 33/73.
[6] A/39/139-S/16430, annex.
[7] A/39/131-S/16414 and Corr.1, annex II, resolution 15/4-P(IS).
[8] A/AC.198/95.

to one of the developing countries that expresses readiness to receive them for the purpose of acquainting them with the ways in which information on the United Nations is received and utilized;

(28) In order to enhance awareness and understanding of the lofty objectives of the United Nations, the Department of Public Information should provide assistance, in an objective and equitable way, to educational institutions of Member States for teaching about the structure of the United Nations, as well as the principles and aims enunciated in its Charter. In order to implement this recommendation, the Department should continue to organize its fellowship programme for educators;

(29) Within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, the Department of Public Information should encourage coverage aimed at the promotion of a climate of understanding, confidence and co-operation, peace and development, and the enhancement of human rights;

(30) The Department of Public Information should be requested to continue to cover adequately and accurately all United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions;

(31) The Department of Public Information should continue its activities and dissemination of information on the policies and practices of *apartheid,* giving due attention to the unilateral measures and official censorship imposed on the local and international media with regard to all aspects of this issue;

(32) The Secretary-General should be requested to intensify his efforts in order to alert world public opinion to the illegal occupation of Namibia and to continue to disseminate, with the full assistance of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Department of Public Information and the United Nations system as a whole, information relating to the struggle of the oppressed people of Namibia for self-determination, national independence and freedom as well as to the need for the full and speedy implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia;

(33) The Department of Public Information should be requested anew to use the official languages of the General Assembly adequately in its documents and audio-visual documentation and to arrange accordingly for an appropriate number of staff in order better to inform the public about the activities of the United Nations. It should also make available to the French Language Production Section of the Press and Publications Division of the Department the means that will allow it consistently to produce and distribute press releases and "blue notes". With a view to assuring the best possible coverage of United Nations activities, the Department of Public Information should again be requested, in conformity with resolution 2 (I) of 1 February 1946 and the pertinent instructions of the Secretary-General, to make balanced use of the two working languages of the Secretariat in its written and audio-visual documents. In particular, the Department, within existing resources, should give to the concerned divisions the means to produce and distribute press releases and "blue notes" in the two working languages of the Secretariat;

(34) The Secretary-General should be requested to strengthen the Middle East/Arabic Unit as the producer of Arabic television and radio programmes. The Department of Public Information should implement the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/82 B of 15 December 1983 on the Caribbean Unit. In view of the importance of United Nations radio programmes in the European region, the functions of the European Unit should not only be maintained, they should also be expanded;

(35) The unique function of United Nations information centres as one of the most important means of disseminating information about the United Nations among the peoples of the world is recognized. In this regard, United Nations information centres should continue to assist press and information media in their respective countries in accordance with the mandate given by the General Assembly and should intensify direct and systematic communication exchange with local information and educational institutions in a mutually beneficial way, taking into account the areas of particular interest to host countries, with a view to the elimination of existing inequalities. Every effort should be made to establish close co-ordination with other field offices of the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Development Programme, in order to avoid duplication of work. Co-ordination with these other offices should take into account the functional autonomy of the United Nations information centres;

(36) The Department of Public Information should promote to the greatest extent possible an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations and its contribution to the well-being of the peoples of the world. In this connection, coverage of United Nations activities in the area of social and economic development should be enhanced;

(37) The Department of Public Information should disseminate information concerning the decisions of the United Nations dealing with acts of terrorism in all its forms, with particular regard to General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985, which was adopted by consensus, as well as the relevant statements of the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General;

(38) The Secretary-General should continue to strengthen and accelerate his efforts to develop a system for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the activities of the Department of Public Information, particularly in the priority areas determined by the General Assembly, taking into account the need to improve data collection procedures, analysis of feedback data and end-use of the Department's materials, and maximizing the efficiency of the operations in all their aspects;

(39) Future reports of the Department of Public Information to the Committee on Information and to the General Assembly, in particular on new programmes or on the expansion of existing programmes, should contain:

(*a*) More adequate information on the output of the Department in respect of each topic included in its work programme, which forms the basis of its programme budget;

(*b*) The costs of the activities undertaken in respect of each topic;

(*c*) More adequate information on target audiences, end-use of the Department's products, and analysis of feedback data received by the Department;

(*d*) A statement detailing the priority level that the Secretary-General has attached to current or future activities of the Department in documents dealing with such activities;

(*e*) The Department's evaluation of the effectiveness of its different programmes and activities, with particular ref-

erence to the need constantly to review internal programme elements and activities;

(40) The steps taken by the Department of Public Information in redressing the imbalance in its staff should be noted. The Department should continue its efforts to that end. The Secretary-General should take appropriate steps to increase the representation of underrepresented developing countries and of other underrepresented groups of countries, especially at the senior levels, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and to submit a report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1987;

(41) Member States should be called upon once again to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Economic and Social Information;

(42) The assessment contained in the report of the Secretary-General[9] on the present system of charging Member States and the media for video tapes, audio tapes and news photographs of important United Nations events should be noted, and the Department of Public Information should report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1987 on that subject with a view to reducing appropriately the final cost of these materials and spreading overtime charges legitimately incurred in an equitable way so as to enable the media in the Member States to give wider publicity to the aims and activities of the United Nations. Every effort must be made to reduce the cost of this activity to the United Nations;

(43) It is again requested that the Secretary-General submit his final report on the role of the Department of Public Information as the focal point of all information activities of the United Nations, and it is recommended that no new information units independent of the Department be created in the Secretariat;

(44) Note is taken of the report on the implementation of recommendations to improve the distribution of taped radio programmes produced by the Department of Public Information in New York[10] and the Department is requested to take steps to improve their distribution, to examine its current effectiveness and to report to the Committee at its substantive session in 1987. In this connection, the Department of Public Information should review its decision to curtail certain radio programmes and explore ways and means to resume them as early as possible;

(45) Note is taken of the report on the programme and activities of the Joint United Nations Information Committee,[11] and the Secretary-General is urged to continue his efforts to secure a sound and stable financial basis for *Development Forum*, the only inter-agency publication of the United Nations system that concentrates on development issues. The Secretary-General should continue to ensure that *Development Forum* retains its editorial policy of intellectual independence, thus enabling this publication to continue to serve as a world-wide forum in which diverse opinions on issues relating to economic and social development can be freely expressed;

(46) The quality, usefulness and coverage of the daily press releases and the weekly news summary issued by the Department of Public Information in all working languages should be further enhanced and improved in view of the important public information tasks that they can perform. Services provided by the Press Section of the Department both for the media and the delegations should be improved. The Department should continue to co-operate closely with and provide assistance to the United Nations Correspondents Association;

(47) The Department of Public Information should improve the timely distribution of its materials to subscribers and United Nations information centres, particularly the *UN Chronicle*, a major source of information on the United Nations to its recipients, and to reassess the effectiveness of this publication and to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1987;

(48) The Secretary-General should be encouraged to continue and intensify his efforts to explore all possibilities of securing the adequate resources for the continuation of the *World Newspaper Supplement* project;

(49) The Joint United Nations Information Committee, as the essential instrument for inter-agency co-ordination and co-operation in the field of public information, should be further strengthened and given more responsibility for the public information activities of the entire United Nations system;

(50) It is recognized that free distribution of materials is necessary in the public information activities of the United Nations, but, as demands increase and whenever it is desirable and possible, the Department of Public Information should actively encourage the sale of its materials;

(51) Note is taken of the report on review of the distribution of photo materials produced by the Department of Public Information in New York[12] and the implementation of the recommendations contained in that report is urged;

2. *Requests* that the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat be implemented within existing resources;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information, at its substantive session in 1987, on the implementation of the above recommendations;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979, 35/201 of 16 December 1980, 36/149 A of 16 December 1981, 37/94 A and B of 10 December 1982, 38/82 A of 15 December 1983, 39/98 A and B of 14 December 1984 and 40/164 A and B of 16 December 1985,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Declarations of the Seventh and Eighth Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983[13] and at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 (see A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I) as well as the final documents of the Conference of the

[9] A/AC.198/106.
[10] A/AC.198/104.
[11] A/AC.198/111 and Corr.1 and 2.
[12] A/AC.198/109.
[13] See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I, para. 173.

Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984[6] and the relevant provisions of the Final Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985,[14]

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,[15] and the Conference of Ministers of Information of States members of the Organization of African Unity at its third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa in March 1985, and at its first extraordinary session, held at Cairo in November 1985, especially those encouraging regional co-operation in the field of information,

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, and those of the Concluding Document of the meeting of representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Madrid from 11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983,

Recalling article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] 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 the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,[5]

Conscious that, in order progressively to remedy existing imbalances, it is essential to strengthen and intensify the development of infrastructure, networks and resources in the communications field and thus encourage a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information,

Emphasizing its full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which constitutes an essential instrument for the development of human and material resources and communication infrastructures in the developing countries,

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 that organization in that field,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (A/41/582 and Add.1, annex);

2. *Recalls* 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,[16] adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

3. *Considers* that the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization represents a significant step towards the gradual elimination of existing imbalances in the field of information and communications and welcomes the decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the Programme at its seventh session, held in Paris from 14 to 20 January 1986;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States that have made or pledged a contribution towards the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication;

5. *Again calls upon* Member States and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as well as other international governmental and non-governmental 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 to contribute to the International Programme for the Development of Communication by making financial resources available as well as staff, equipment, technologies and training resources;

6. *Recalls* resolution 4/22 of 27 October 1980[17] concerning the reduction of telecommunication tariffs for news exchanges, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and takes note of the efforts made by Member States in this respect;

7. *Reaffirms* its support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, its Constitution and the ideals reflected in it;

8. *Invites* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue his efforts in the information and communication field and to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-second session, a detailed report on the application of the International Programme for the Development of Communication as well as on the social, economic and cultural effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies;

9. *Reaffirms* the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which retains the central role in the field of information, gradually to eliminate existing imbalances, particularly with respect to the development of infrastructures and production capacities, and to encourage a free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information with a view to the establishment of a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, in accordance with the relevant United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization consensus resolutions.

C

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the importance attached to questions relating to information,

Taking into account the request of the delegation of Malta to become a member of the Committee on Information,

[14] See A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, annex I, sect. XXXIV.

[15] See A/36/534, annex II

[16] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, pp. 100-104.

[17] *Ibid., Twenty-first Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. III.

as conveyed by the Chairman of the Committee on Information,[18]

Decides to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from sixty-nine to seventy and appoints Malta as a new member.

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, which sets out in its preamble the principles and purposes for which "we the peoples of the United Nations" are to strive,

Reaffirming that the United Nations cannot achieve the purposes for which it has been created unless the peoples of the world are fully aware of its aims and activities,

Recalling its resolution 137 (II) of 17 November 1947, in which, *inter alia,* the Assembly considered that the knowledge and understanding of the aims and activities of the United Nations are essential in promoting and assuring general interest and popular support of its work,

Noting that the World Federation of United Nations Associations, which commemorates its fortieth anniversary in 1986, was established by people from all parts of the world motivated by the ideas of the Charter, as a movement dedicated to the promotion of such understanding and support,

Noting that the Federation is the only international non-governmental organization which devotes itself entirely to building support for the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Acknowledging with great satisfaction the efforts of thousands of individuals voluntarily working to promote the purposes and principles of the United Nations through United Nations associations around the world,

Considering the sustained programmes and numerous activities of the Federation and United Nations associations during the last four decades in pursuit of these objectives,

1. *Commends* the World Federation of United Nations Associations and United Nations associations for the valuable contribution they have made during the past forty years through their activities in the mobilization of popular support for the programmes and work of the United Nations;

2. *Expresses* the wish that the Federation and United Nations associations will have continued success in their efforts to inform the general public about the United Nations at the national and international levels;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments and peoples to encourage and help the World Federation of United Nations Associations through their local United Nations associations to expand and develop the pursuit of the goals to which the Member States have committed themselves.

E

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/164 A and B of 16 December 1985, in which it reaffirmed its strong support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Considering that the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, observed in November 1986, is an important event in international life,

1. *Reaffirms* its full support for and deep appreciation of the efforts that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has been exerting in the information field;

2. *Requests* the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to pay particular attention to that event and to make broad use of that anniversary for the dissemination of information on the role of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the information field, and in all the fields of competence of the latter, namely education, science and culture.

[18] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Special Political Committee,* 20th meeting, para 21.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to E submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/41/753, para. 23). Draft resolutions C and D were adopted without a vote and draft resolutions A, B and E were adopted by recorded votes as follows: recommendation (1) contained in paragraph 1 of draft resolution A was adopted by 128 votes to 2, with 22 abstentions and draft resolution A as a whole was adopted by 148 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions; draft resolution B was adopted by 143 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions; and draft resolution E was adopted by 134 votes to 10, with 9 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 41/68 A to E.[19]

[19] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/21	Report of the Committee on Information	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 21*

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/120	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "The location of United Nations Information Centers (UNICs)": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/41/120/Add.1	_____ : comments of the Secretary-General	
A/41/326-S/18049	Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez (Morocco) from 6 to 10 January 1986	
A/41/425	Letter dated 23 June 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/41/494	Letter dated 29 July 1986 from the Mission of Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/41/562 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/582 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/SPC/41/L.31	Draft resolution	See A/41/753, paras. 8 and 23, draft resolution A
A/SPC/41/L.32	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 23, draft resolution B
A/SPC/41/L.33	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 16 and 23, draft resolution C
A/SPC/41/L.34	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 18 and 23, draft resolution D
A/SPC/41/L.35	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 20 and 23, draft resolution E

United Nations *Agenda item 75*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 75: 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, Forty-first Session, Special Political Committee*, 13th to 19th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 95th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 79.

DOCUMENT A/41/754

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*14 November 1986*]

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 forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 40/165 A to K of 16 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 75, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 13th to 19th meetings, between 27 October and 4 November 1986.

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 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986 (A/41/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);

(*b*) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/41/702);

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General (A/41/555) transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 512 (VI) and paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 40/165 A;

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/41/563) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/165 D;

(*e*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/41/564) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/165 E;

(*f*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/41/565) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/165 F;

(*g*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/41/566) submitted in pursuance of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 40/165 G;

(*h*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/41/543) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/165 H;

(*i*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/41/567) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/165 I;

(*j*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/41/568) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/165 J;

(*k*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/41/457) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/165 K.

5. At its 13th meeting, on 27 October, 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 (A/41/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Norway, Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Financing of the Agency, introduced the report of the Working Group (A/41/702).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

7. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered 11 draft resolutions, as set forth below.

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.7

8. At the 16th meeting, on 30 October, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.7) entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", sponsored by her delegation.

9. At the 19th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of the United States of America orally revised draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.7, by substituting "resolution 40/165 A of 16 December 1985" for "resolution 39/99 A of 14 December 1984" in the first preambular paragraph.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.7, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 119 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 34 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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 Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.8

11. At the 19th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.8), entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", sponsored by Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Bangladesh.

12. On 31 October, the Committee had before it a statement (A/SPC/41/L.18) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.8 submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

13. At its 19th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.8 without a vote (see para. 34 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.9

14. At the 19th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.9), entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Sweden, subsequently joined by Bangladesh.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.9 without a vote (see para. 34 below, draft resolution C).

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.10

16. At the 19th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.10) entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training for Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.10 by a recorded vote of 121 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 34 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagscar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname,

[1] The delegations of Mongolia, Nicaragua and Poland subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[2] The delegations of Nicaragua and Poland subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

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 Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.11

18. At the 19th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.11) entitled "Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.11 by a recorded vote of 117 to 2, with 3 abstentions (see para. 34 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Cameroon, Costa Rica, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.12

20. At the 19th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.12) entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Eygpt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

21. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.12 by a recorded vote of 98 to 20, with 4 abstentions (see para. 34 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Spain.

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.13

22. At the 19th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.13) entitled "Population and refugees displaced since 1967", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.13 by a recorded vote of 97 to 2, with 23 abstentions (see para. 34 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland,

France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.14

24. At the 19th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.14) entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Pakistan.

25. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.14 by a recorded vote of 97 to 2, with 24 abstentions (see para. 34 below, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.15

26. At the 19th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.15) entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.15 by a recorded vote of 95 to 2, with 24 abstentions (see para. 34 below, resolution I). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.16

28. At the 19th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.16) entitled "Palestine refugees in the West Bank", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

29. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.16 by a recorded vote of 115 to 2, with 5 abstentions (see para. 34 below, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Cameroon, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.17

30. At the 19th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.17) entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al Quds' for Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Jordan, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

31. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.17 by a recorded vote of 120 to 2 (see para. 34 below, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

32. Statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, and by the representative of Sweden.

33. The representatives of the United States of America, Austria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Finland and Israel made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

34. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to K below:

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/165 A of 16 December 1985 and all its 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 1985 to 30 June 1986 (A/41/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1),

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of 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 Agency 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 paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) (see A/41/555, annex), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1987;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. *Notes with profound concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency 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 Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

8. *Decides* to extend until 30 June 1990, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

B

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, 36/146 E of 16 December 1981, 37/120 A of 16 December 1982, 38/83 B of 15 December 1983, 39/99 B of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 B of 16 December 1985,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby it 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 East[3] 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/41/702),

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 1985 to 30 June 1986 (A/41/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1),

Gravely concerned at the critical financial situation of the Agency, 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 Agency,

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, 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.

C

Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/165 C of 16 December 1985 and all its 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 1985 to 30 June 1986 (*ibid.*),

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 40/165 C and all its previous resolutions on the question;

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.

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, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 D of 16 December 1985,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last three decades, lost their lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/563),

Having also 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 1985 to 30 June 1986 (A/41/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1),

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, including 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 40/165 D;

4. *Invites* the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend 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, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. *Also appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

[3] A/36/866 and Corr.1; see also A/37/591.

7. *Requests* the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second 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 its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 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, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 E of 16 December 1985,

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 1985 to 30 June 1986 (*ibid.*), and the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/564),

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, in contravention of Israel's obligation under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

Emphasizing the statement contained in paragraph 16 of the report of the Commissioner-General (A/41/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1), which reads as follows:

> "I believe I have a duty to draw the attention of Member States to the deteriorating conditions in the Gaza Strip and urge that the international community give serious consideration to what can be done to ease conditions there. This problem warrants immediate attention",

1. *Reiterates strongly 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 Commissioner-General to extend all the services of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip;

3. *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 forty-second session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 above.

F

Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 F of 16 December 1981, 37/120 F of 16 December 1982, 38/83 F of 15 December 1983, 39/99 F of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 F of 16 December 1985 and all its 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 1985 to 30 June 1986 (*ibid.*), and the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/565),

Deeply concerned at the interruption by the Agency, owing to financial difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields,

1. *Regrets* that its resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F and 40/165 F have not been implemented;

2. *Calls once again upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources 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;

3. *Requests* the Commissioner-General to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

G

Population and refugees displaced since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 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, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 G of 16 December 1985,

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 1985 to 30 June 1986 (A/41/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) and the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/566),

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 to return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that 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 forty-second 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, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 H of 15 December 1983, 39/99 H of 14 December 1984, 40/165 H of 16 December 1985 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 (A/41/543),

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1985 to 31 August 1986 (A/41/555, annex),

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[4] and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

Considering that the Palestine 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 Palestine 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,[5] 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 the rightful owners;

2. *Calls once more upon* Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Deplores* Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

I

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 its resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982, 38/83 I of 15 December 1983, 39/99 I of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 I of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/567),

Having also 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 1985 to 30 June 1986 (A/41/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1),

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[6] and to the obligations arising from the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[7]

Deeply concerned at the marked deterioration in the security situation experienced by the Palestine refugees as stated by the Commissioner-General in his report,

Deeply distressed at the continuous suffering of the Palestinians resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its consequences,

[4] Resolution 217 A (III).

[5] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 11*, document A/5700.

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

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

Reaffirming its support for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon, within its internationally recognized boundaries,

1. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to undertake effective measures to guarantee the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation in 1967 and thereafter;

2. *Holds* Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

3. *Calls once again 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;

4. *Urges* the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide housing to the Palestine refugees whose houses were demolished or razed by the Israeli forces;

5. *Calls once again upon* Israel to compensate the Agency for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-second session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

J

Palestine refugees in the West Bank

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/83 J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 J of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 J of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/568),

Having also 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 1985 to 30 June 1986 (A/41/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1),

Alarmed by Israel's demolition of Palestine refugee camps in the West Bank,

Alarmed also by Israel's plans to remove and resettle the Palestine refugees of the West Bank and to destroy their camps,

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 West Bank away from the homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

1. *Calls once again upon* Israel to abandon those plans and to refrain from any action that leads to the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the West Bank and from the destruction of their camps;

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 keep the matter under close supervision and to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-second session, on any developments regarding this matter.

K

University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/457),

Having also 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 1985 to 30 June 1986 (A/41/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1),

1. *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;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to co-operate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to K submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/41/754, para. 34). Draft resolutions B and C were adopted without a vote and draft resolutions A and D to K were adopted by recorded votes as follows: draft resolution A by 150 votes to none, with 1 abstention; draft resolution D by 153 votes to none, with

1 abstention; draft resolution E by 146 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions; draft resolution F by 130 votes to 20, with 4 abstentions; draft resolution G by 126 votes to 2, with 25 abstentions; draft resolution H by 124 votes to 2, with 28 abstentions; draft resolution I by 121 votes to 2, with 29 abstentions; draft resolution J by 145 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions; and draft resolution K by 152 votes to 2. For the final text, see resolutions 41/69 A to K.[8]

[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1	Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (1 July 1985-30 June 1986)	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 13* and corrigendum and addendum and corrigendum
A/41/326-S/18049	Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez (Morocco) from 6 to 10 January 1986	
A/41/394-S/18128	Letter dated 4 June 1986 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, document S/18128
A/41/457	University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/475	Letter dated 18 July 1986 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/543	Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/555	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine	
A/41/563	Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/564	Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/565	Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/566	Population and refugees displaced since 1967: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/567	Protection of Palestine refugees: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/568	Palestine refugees in the West Bank: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/603-S/18338	Letter dated 12 September 1986 from the Mission of Iraq to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1986*, document S/18338
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/702	Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/SPC/41/L.7	Draft resolution	See A/41/754, paras. 8, 9 and 34, draft resolution A
A/SPC/41/L.8	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 11 and 34, draft resolution B
A/SPC/41/L.9	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 34, draft resolution C
A/SPC/41/L.10	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 16 and 34, draft resolution D
A/SPC/41/L.11	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 18 and 34, draft resolution E
A/SPC/41/L.12	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 20 and 34, draft resolution F
A/SPC/41/L.13	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 22 and 34, draft resolution G
A/SPC/41/L.14	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 24 and 34, draft resolution H

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/SPC/41/L.15	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 26 and 34, draft resolution I
A/SPC/41/L.16	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 28 and 34, draft resolution J
A/SPC/41/L.17	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 30 and 34, draft resolution K
A/SPC/41/L.18	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/41/L.8: note by the Secretary-General	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 76

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 76: 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, Forty-first Session, Special Political Committee*, 5th to 7th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 95th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 80.

DOCUMENT A/41/755

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*23 October 1986*]

1. The item entitled "International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 40/166 of 16 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 76, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 5th, 6th and 7th meetings, on 10, 13 and 14 October 1986.

4. The Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/324) transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/166.

5. At the 5th meeting, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/41/L.5) sponsored by Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

6. At the same meeting, the Chairman/Rapporteur of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, Mr. Koffi Adjoyi (Togo), introduced the report of the Group (A/41/324, annex).

7. At the 7th meeting, it was announced that Bangladesh, Cameroon, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Swaziland had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

8. At the same meeting, the representative of Ethiopia introduced an oral amendment to paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.5, by which the words "as well as" would be replaced by the words "and, in view of paragraph 72 of the report,".

9. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, on behalf of the co-sponsors of the draft resolution, accepted the amendment.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted by consensus draft resolution A/SPC/41/L.5 as orally revised (see para. 13 below).

11. Subsequently the representative of Israel made a statement.

12. The Committee then heard a concluding statement by Mr. Koffi Adjoyi (Togo), Chairman/Rapporteur of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

13. 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,

Recalling its resolutions 35/124 of 11 December 1980, 36/148 of 16 December 1981, 37/121 of 16 December 1982, 38/84 of 15 December 1983, 39/100 of 14 December 1984 and 40/166 of 16 December 1985 on international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees,

Having considered the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees (A/41/324, annex),

1. *Commends* the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees for the work it has accomplished by consensus, as reflected in its report;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to respect, for the purpose of improving international co-operation to avert new massive flows of refugees, the recommendations and, in particular, to comply with those contained in paragraphs 66, 67 and 69 of the report;

4. *Urges* the main organs of the United Nations to make fuller use of their respective competences under the Charter of the United Nations for the prevention of new massive flows of refugees, as envisaged in paragraph 68 of the report;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to discharge the functions and responsibilities described in paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to bring the report to the attention of Member States and, in view of paragraph 72 of the report, of all the relevant organizations, organs and programmes of the United Nations system.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/41/755, para. 13). For the final text, see resolution 41/70.[1]

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/113-S/17760	Note verbale dated 23 January 1986 from the Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the tenth session of the Al-Quds Committee, held at Marrakesh (Morocco) on 21 and 22 January 1986	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*, document S/17760
A/41/117-S/17765	Letter dated 27 January 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17765
A/41/138-S/17797	Letter dated 5 February 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/17797
A/41/324	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees	
A/41/326-S/18049	Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez (Morocco) from 6 to 10 January 1986	
A/41/338-S/18062 and Corr.1	Letter dated 14 May 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, document S/18062
A/41/360-S/18081 and Corr.1	Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18081
A/41/385-S/18117	Letter dated 30 May 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18117
A/41/460-S/18222	Letter dated 14 July 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1986*, document S/18222
A/41/477-S/18232	Letter dated 23 July 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18232
A/41/607	Letter dated 12 September 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration on human rights adopted on 21 July 1986 by the Foreign Ministers of the 12 member States of the European Community	
A/41/695-S/18390	Letter dated 9 October 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18390
A/41/782-S/18436	Letter dated 30 October 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	*Ibid*, document S/18436
A/41/853-S/18465	Letter dated 19 November 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	*Ibid*, document S/18465

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/862-S/18467	Letter dated 20 November 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18467
A/41/935-S/18493	Letter dated 1 December 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18493
A/41/945-S/18500	Letter dated 4 December 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18500
A/41/965-S/18518	Letter dated 10 December 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18518
A/SPC/41/L.5	Draft resolution	See A/41/755, paras. 5 and 13

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 77

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 77: Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India*

DOCUMENT A/41/756

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[5 November 1986]

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 forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly decision 40/429 of 16 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 77, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

3. At the 12th meeting, on 23 October 1986, the Chairman informed the Committee that he had held consultations with the interested delegations, in particular those of France and Madagascar. In view of the ongoing periodic contacts between the French and Malagasy authorities, it was requested that the Committee postpone consideration of the item and that it be taken up during the forty-second 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 forty-second 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 95th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Special Political Committee contained in paragraph 4 of its report (A/41/756) (see decision 41/416[1]).

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Special Political Committee*, 12th meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 95th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53*.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 78

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 78: Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations*

DOCUMENT A/41/757

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*23 October 1986*]

1. The item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly decision 40/430 of 16 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 78, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. At the 10th meeting of the Special Political Committee, on 17 October, the Chairman proposed that, as no member of the Committee had requested to speak on the substance of the item, consideration of it should be deferred until the forty-second 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 forty-second session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Special Political Committee contained in paragraph 5 of its report (A/41/757) (see decision 41/417[1]).

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986	

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Special Political Committee*, 10th meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 95th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 83.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53*.

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Agenda item 79

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 79: Development and international economic co-operation:*

(*a*) Trade and development:
- **(i) Report of the Trade and Development Board;**
- **(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;**
- **(iii) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;**

(*b*) Food problems:
- **(i) Report of the World Food Council;**
- **(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;**

(*c*) New and renewable sources of energy: report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy;

(*d*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Second Committee*, 12th to 15th, 19th, 23rd to 28th and 33rd to 36th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 98th and 100th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 84.

DOCUMENTS A/41/857 and ADD.1 TO 4

Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/41/857

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1986*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-first session, as item 79, and allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled:

"Development and international economic co-operation:

"(*a*) Trade and development:

"(i) Report of the Trade and Development Board;

"(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;

"(iii) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

"(*b*) Food problems:

"(i) Report of the World Food Council;

"(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;

"(*c*) New and renewable sources of energy: report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy;

"(*d*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General".

2. The Second Committee considered agenda item 79 at its 12th to 15th, 19th and 23rd to 26th meetings, on 15 to 17, 22, 28 and 29 October 1986. An account of the Committee's general discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/41/SR.12-15, 19 and 23-26). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it from its 3rd to 9th meetings, on 6 and from 8 to 10 October 1986 (see A/C.2/41/SR.3-9). An account of the Committee's consideration of the proposals before it is contained in parts II to V of the report, as follows:

Part II (A/41/857/Add.1) of the report: proposals submitted under sub-item (*a*);

Part III (A/41/857/Add.2) of the report: proposals submitted under sub-item (*b*);

Part IV (A/41/857/Add.3) of the report: proposals submitted under sub-items (*c*) and (*d*);

Part V (A/41/857/Add.4) of the report: proposals submitted under no specific sub-item.

3. For its consideration of agenda item 79, the Committee had before it the following documents:

Letter dated 22 January 1986 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Joint Declaration on Nuclear Policy, signed on 30 November 1985 at Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil, by the Presidents of Argentina and Brazil (A/41/111);

Letter dated 23 January 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the Charter of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), adopted on 8 December 1985, the Dhaka Declaration of the Heads of State or Government of the member States of SAARC, adopted on 8 December 1985, and the joint press release issued at the conclusion of the first summit meeting of those States on 8 December 1985 (A/41/114);

Letter dated 27 January 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the memorandum of the Soviet Government on international economic security of States (A/41/118);

Letter dated 29 January 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the basic provisions of the Comprehensive Programme to Promote the Scientific and Technological Progress of the Member Countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) up to the Year 2000, and the communiqué issued at the forty-first (special) meeting of the Session of CMEA (A/41/123);

Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representatives of Mexico and Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the joint statement of the Presidents of Mexico and Venezuela, adopted on 30 January 1986 on the occasion of their meeting at Cancún, Mexico (A/41/157);

Letter dated 3 March 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the section of the political report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union entitled "Basic aims and directions of the Party's foreign-policy strategy" (A/41/185);

Letter dated 29 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement of the Soviet Government issued on 23 April 1986 (A/41/315-E/1986/71);

Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the resolutions adopted by the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez, Morocco, from 6 to 10 January 1986 (A/41/326-S/18049);

Letter dated 8 May 1986 from the Permanent Representatives of Mozambique and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the joint Soviet-Mozambican communiqué of 3 April 1986 (A/41/332-S/18055);

Letter dated 21 May 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Tokyo Economic Declaration issued at the Economic Summit Meeting, held at Tokyo from 4 to 6 May 1986 by the heads of State or Government of seven major industrial nations and the representatives of the European Economic Community (A/41/353);

Letter dated 21 May 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the Tokyo Declaration and the Statement on International Terrorism issued at the Economic Summit Meeting, held at Tokyo from 4 to 6 May 1986 by the heads of State or Government of seven major industrial nations and the representatives of the European Economic Community (A/41/354);

Letter dated 23 May 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Missions of Angola and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the joint Soviet-Angolan communiqué of 10 May 1986 (A/41/372-S/18099 and Corr.1 and 2);

Letter dated 25 May 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the message from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to the Heads of State and Government and peoples of Africa on the occasion of Africa Liberation Day (A/41/373-S/18100);

Letter dated 3 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration concerning co-operation among the Danube States in relation to problems of water management in the River Danube, particularly the protection of its waters against pollution, adopted by the Conference of Danube States, held at Bucharest from 10 to 13 December 1985 (A/41/392 and Corr.1);

Letter dated 9 June 1986 from the Representatives of Bolivia and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the joint communiqué signed by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Bolivia and Peru at La Paz on 3 June 1986 (A/41/408);

Note verbale dated 31 June 1986 from the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the 75th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Mexico City from 7 to 12 April 1986 (A/41/435);

Letter dated 14 July 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the comments of the Government of Japan on the statement of the Soviet Government (A/41/315-E/1986/71) issued on 23 April 1986 (A/41/462-E/1986/121);

Letter dated 15 September 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the High-Level Meeting on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries of the States members of the Group of 77, held at Cairo from 18 to 23 August 1986 (A/41/609);

Letter dated 22 September 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a memorandum issued on behalf of the European Economic Community and its 12 member States (A/41/634);

Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communication of the Ministry of For-

eign Affairs of that country on the assistance of the German Democratic Republic to developing countries and national liberation movements in 1985 (A/41/667);

Letter dated 2 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77 at their tenth annual meeting, held in New York from 29 September to 10 October 1986 (A/41/674);

Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 (A/41/697-S/18392);

Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986 (A/41/703-S/18395);

Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a paper entitled "Economic assistance granted by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the developing countries in 1985" (A/41/731);

Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué of the meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Bucharest on 14 and 15 October 1986 (A/41/744);

Letter dated 21 October 1986 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Lima communiqué issued by the Latin American Council at its twelfth regular meeting, held at Lima on 16 and 17 October 1986 (A/41/772);

Note by the Secretariat transmitting four draft resolutions entitled "International Conference on Money and Finance for Development", "External debt crisis and development", "Commodities" and "Debt and related issues" (A/C.2/41/L.5);

Note by the Secretariat, transmitting a draft resolution entitled "Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development" (A/C.2/41/L.6);

(a) *Trade and development*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. IV, sect. G);

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions (A/41/15, vols. I and II);

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships (A/41/301);

Report of the Secretary-General on specific measures in favour of island developing countries (A/41/495);

Report of the Secretary-General on the trade embargo against Nicaragua (A/41/596 and Add.1 and 2);

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (A/41/598);

Note by the Secretary-General on the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (A/41/698);

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (A/41/715);

Report of the Secretary-General on the particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets (A/41/734);

Report of the Secretary-General on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (A/41/739);

Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment" (A/C.2/41/L.7);

(b) *Food problems*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. IV, sect. D);

Report of the World Food Council on the work of its twelfth session (A/41/19);

(c) *New and renewable sources of energy*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. IV, sect. E);

Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its third session (A/41/44);

(d) *Development of the energy resources of developing countries*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. IV, sect. F);

Report of the Secretary-General on the energy exploration and development trends in developing countries (A/41/383-E/1986/101).

4. At the 12th meeting, introductory statements were made by the Executive Director of the World Food Council under sub-item (*b*), and the Special Co-ordinator for New and Renewable Sources of Energy under sub-item (*c*).

5. At the 15th meeting, the Director of the Energy Office of the United Nations Development Programme made a statement under sub-item (*c*).

6. At the 23rd meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development made an introductory statement under sub-item (*a*).

7. At the 26th meeting, the President of the Trade and Development Board made a statement under sub-item (*a*).

DOCUMENT A/41/857/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*3 December 1986*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*a*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*a*) (trade and development) at its 19th, 23rd to 28th and 33rd to 36th meetings, on 22, 28 and 29 October and 4, 12, 19, 21 and 28 November 1986. An

account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/41/SR.19, 23 to 28 and 33 to 36).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/41/L.12 and L.31

2. At the 19th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.12) entitled "Specific measures in favour of island developing countries", which 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, 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 also* its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976, 32/185 of 19 December 1977, 34/205 of 19 December 1979, 35/61 of 5 December 1980, 37/206 of 20 December 1982 and 39/212 of 18 December 1984, relating to the special needs and problems of island developing countries,

"*Reiterating* the call for specific action in favour of island developing countries contained in resolutions 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,[1] 111 (V) of 3 June 1979[2] and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983[3] of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"*Recognizing* the difficult problems faced by island developing countries, in particular those which suffer handicaps due especially to their smallness, remoteness, vulnerability to natural disasters, constraints in transport and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, the acute problems of obtaining fresh water supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a few commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

"*Mindful* of the fact that timely additional efforts are needed to implement the specific measures required to assist island developing countries in offsetting the major handicaps which hinder their development process,

"1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 39/212 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

"2. *Welcomes* decision 86/33 of 27 June 1986 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the special needs of island developing countries;[4]

"3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation by the international community of measures in favour of island developing countries (A/41/495);

"4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States and organizations that recognize the special needs of island developing countries and have facilitated the implementation of resolutions in favour of those countries;

"5. *Notes with concern* that the specific measures envisaged in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, including Conference resolution 138 (VI), have not yet been fully implemented, and calls upon all States, international organizations and financial institutions to respond positively in this regard and to intensify efforts in the implementation of specific measures in favour of island developing countries;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in co-operation with Governments and regional and other competent institutions, to continue the programme of in-depth studies of the common problems of island economies and of the constraints inhibiting their economic growth and development and, in this regard, to seek the views of island developing countries and other interested countries, with the object of proposing concrete specific action;

"7. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to intensify its role as focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and as a catalyst in this regard, *inter alia*, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full co-operation with regional and subregional organizations;

"8. *Requests* the competent organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the regional commissions, to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to renew his efforts with regard to the possibility of organizing a follow-up meeting to the interregional workshop on planning held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in November 1983, with the participation of representatives of island developing countries and other interested countries;

"10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the measures taken by the international community to respond to the specific needs of island developing countries, as called for in this and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, in order to permit the Assembly to undertake at that session an overall review of the problems and special needs of the island developing countries."

3. At the 28th meeting, Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.31) based on informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.12.

[1] 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.

[2] *Ibid., Fifth Session*, vol. I., *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79 II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

[3] *Ibid., Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II D.6), part one, sect. A.

[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 9* (E/1986/29 and Corr.1), annex I.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.31 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution I).

5. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of New Zealand made a statement.

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.31, draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.12 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.29

7. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Nicaragua, on behalf of Algeria, the Congo, Democratic Yemen, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by Angola and Burkina Faso, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.29) entitled "Trade embargo against Nicaragua".

8. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America proposed that draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.29 and the report of the Secretary-General contained in documents A/41/596 and Add.1 and 2 be referred to the General Assembly for consideration in plenary meeting under agenda item 42 (The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives) and moved, under rule 131 of the rules of procedure, that that proposal be accorded priority consideration by the Committee.

9. Statements were made by the representatives of Mexico, Czechoslovakia (on behalf of the socialist States of Eastern Europe), Zimbabwe and the Syrian Arab Republic.

10. The Committee rejected the motion of the United States of America by 65 votes to 33, with 21 abstentions.

11. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Papua New Guinea, Uganda, the Central African Republic and Yemen.

12. At the 28th meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced amendments to draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.29, contained in document A/C.2/41/L.43, which read as follows:

"1. Insert the following paragraphs after the second preambular paragraph:

" '*Recalling also* its resolution 39/4 of 26 October 1984, in which it encouraged the efforts of the Contadora Group and appealed urgently to all interested States inside and outside the region to co-operate fully with the Group through a frank and constructive dialogue, so as to achieve solutions to the differences between them,

" '*Reaffirming* the sovereign right of each country to choose its own trading policies and partners,'.

"2. Insert the following paragraphs after the third preambular paragraph:

" '*Deeply concerned also* that the declaration of 15 October 1985 to suspend basic civil liberties in Nicaragua will not contribute to economic and social development, international co-operation, or the goals of national reconciliation embodied in the Contadora process,

" '*Recalling* article 21 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, by which trade measures that a party considers necessary for the protection of its essential security interests are expressly permitted,

" '*Taking note* of the conclusions of the panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which considered the Nicaraguan complaint on that issue but concluded that the trade embargo could not be considered a nullification or impairment of benefits to Nicaragua under the General Agreement,'.

"3. Add the following words at the end of the fifth preambular paragraph:

" 'which contained the replies of only eleven countries in response to the Secretary-General's request for information,'.

"4. Insert the following text after paragraph 2:

" '*Deplores also* the continued suspension of civil liberties in Nicaragua in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and requests that the suspension of civil liberties and fundamental freedoms be immediately revoked and a genuine dialogue begun with the internal opposition in Nicaragua;'."

13. The representatives of Mexico and the United States of America made statements.

14. The representative of Nicaragua, on a point of order, inquired whether the contents of document A/C.2/41/L.43 were amendments or constituted a new proposal.

15. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Nicaragua, Mexico, Israel and New Zealand.

16. At the 33rd meeting, the Chairman made a statement on the point of order and the question raised by the representative of Nicaragua at the 28th meeting.

17. Statements were made by the representatives of Mexico, the United States of America and Nicaragua.

18. The representative of the United States of America made a statement requesting that the Legal Counsel be invited to give an opinion on the question of whether the texts contained in document A/C.2/41/L.43 were amendments within the terms of rule 130 of the rules of procedure.

19. Statements were made by the representatives of Peru, Nicaragua and Morocco.

20. Statements on a point of order were also made by the representatives of Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru.

21. The Legal Counsel made a statement.

22. The representative of Peru proposed that the Committee proceed, in accordance with rule 129 of the rules of procedure, to vote paragraph by paragraph on the amendments contained in A/C.2/41/L.43. There being no objection, it was agreed to proceed accordingly.

23. Statements on a point of order were made by the representatives of Peru, Israel, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada and Pakistan.

24. At the same meeting, after a statement by the Chairman, the representative of Peru orally proposed the following sub-amendments (subsequently issued in document A/C.2/41/L.57) to the amendments by the United States of America contained in document A/C.2/41/L.43:

"1. *Amendment No. 1, first paragraph*

"Replace the words 'its resolution 39/4 of 26 October 1984' by the words 'Security Council resolution 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983' and at the end of the paragraph add the following words 'as well as Security Council resolution 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985 which calls upon

all States to refrain from carrying out, supporting or promoting political, economic or military actions of any kind against any State in the region which might impede the peace objectives of the Contadora Group'.

"2. *Amendment No. 1, second paragraph*

"Replace the words 'trading policies and partners' by the words 'development policies and strategies'.

"3. *Amendment No. 3*

"Replace the words 'only eleven countries' by the words 'Governments of Member States'."

25. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany orally proposed the following sub-amendment (subsequently issued in document A/C.2/41/L.58) to the amendments by the United States of America contained in document A/C.2/41/L.43:

"In the second paragraph of amendment 1 replace the words 'and partners' by the words 'in accordance with international obligations'."

26. The representative of Mexico orally proposed the following sub-amendments (subsequently issued in document A/C.2/41/L.59) to the amendments by the United States of America contained in document A/C.2/41/L.43:

"1. *Amendment No. 2, first paragraph*

"Reword the paragraph to read as follows:

" '*Deeply concerned also* that the trade embargo against Nicaragua will not contribute to its economic and social development, international co-operation, or the goals and objectives embodied in the Contadora process,'.

"2. *Amendment No. 2, second paragraph*

"Replace the text of the paragraph by the following:

" '*Recalling* all relevant articles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,'.

"3. *Amendment No. 2, third paragraph*

"After the word 'issue' replace the text by the following:

" 'and which, *inter alia*, stated that trade embargoes, such as the one imposed by the United States, ran counter to the basic aims of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, namely to foster non-discriminatory and open trade policies, to further the development of less developed contracting parties and to reduce uncertainty in trade relations,'.

"4. *Amendment No. 4*

"Reword the paragraph to read as follows:

" '*Deplores also* the continued financing of military and other activities in and against Nicaragua which impede its economic and social development and violate the fundamental rights of the Nicaraguan people;'."

27. The representative of Canada orally proposed the following sub-amendment (subsequently issued in document A/C.2/41/L.60) to the amendments by the United States of America contained in document A/C.2/41/L.43:

"In the third paragraph of amendment 2 delete the words 'which considered the Nicaraguan complaint on that issue but concluded that the trade embargo could not be considered a nullification or impairment of benefits to Nicaragua under the General Agreement'."

28. The representative of Ghana orally proposed a sub-amendment (subsequently issued in document A/C.2/41/L.61) to the amendments by the United States of America contained in document A/C.2/41/L.43, which proposed to delete amendment 4.

29. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposed, under rule 116 of the rules of procedure, the adjournment of the debate.

30. Statements against the motion to adjourn the debate were made by the representatives of Peru and Mexico. Statements in favour of the motion were made by the representatives of Morocco and Canada.

31. The motion was carried by a recorded vote of 56 to 48, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan, Malawi, Malta, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Zaire.

32. At the 34th meeting, the representative of the United States of America withdrew the amendments contained in document A/C.2/41/L.43 and stated that his delegation would not participate in the consideration of the question.

33. Statements were made by the representatives of Mexico, Peru, Nicaragua and Poland.

34. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requested a recorded vote on draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.29.

35. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.29 by a recorded vote of 86 to 1, with 43 abstentions (for the text, see para. 68 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Guatemala, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Oman, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

36. After the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.29, statements were made by the representatives of Israel, Japan, Australia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Czechoslovakia (on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Canada, Austria, Ecuador and New Zealand.

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.30

37. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.30) entitled "Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries".

38. At the 33rd meeting, the representative of Israel orally proposed the following amendments to the draft resolution:

(*a*) In paragraph 2, the word "developed" should be deleted;

(*b*) In paragraph 3, the word "developed" should be replaced by the word "all".

39. Before the vote, the representative of Yugoslavia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) made a statement.

40. At the request of the United States of America, the Committee then proceeded to a recorded vote on the amendments to paragraphs 2 and 3

41. The amendment to paragraph 2 was rejected by 106 votes to 3, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Canada, Israel, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Denmark, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

42. The amendment to paragraph 3 was rejected by 104 votes to 3, with 29 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Canada, Israel, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Denmark, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal,

Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

43. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.30 as a whole by a recorded vote of 113 to 21, with 4 abstentions (for the text, see para. 68 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, 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, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Fiji, Greece, Spain, Turkey.

44. After the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.30, statements were made by the representatives of Austria, New Zealand, Czechoslovakia (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Swaziland, Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community).

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.37

45. At the 33rd meeting, Mr. Finn Jønck, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.37) entitled "International code of conduct on the transfer of technology", which was based on informal consultations.

46. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.37 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution IV).

47. After the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.37, a statement was made by the representative of Canada (also on behalf of Australia, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America).

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.44

48. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.44) entitled "Restrictive business practices".

49. At the 33rd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.44 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution V).

Draft decision A/C.2/41/L.45

50. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/41/L.45) entitled "United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships".

51. At the 33rd meeting, Mr. Finn Jønck, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft decision by replacing, in subparagraph (*b*), the word "Urges" by the word "Invites".

52. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/41/L.45, as orally revised (see para. 69 below, draft decision I).

53. After the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/41/L.47 and L.70

54. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.47) entitled "Commodities", 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, 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* United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976,[1] 124 (V) of 3 June 1979[2] and 155 (VI) of 2 July 1983[3] on the Integrated Programme for Commodities and 153 (VI) of 2 July 1983[3] on the Common Fund for Commodities,

"*Expressing deep concern* at the present state of world trade in commodities,

"*Bearing in mind* Trade and Development Board decision 341 (XXXIII) of 3 October 1986 (see A/41/15, vol. II, sect.II.A) on the provisional agenda, place, date and duration of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"1. *Stresses* the urgent need for appropriate and early action to address the deteriorating situation of developing countries in the field of commodities;

"2. *Urges* all States to make the maximum effort to contribute to the achievement of positive results, including the adoption of concrete and action-oriented measures at the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the solution of commodity problems, particularly those adversely affecting the economies of developing countries, and to the full implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to monitor closely movements in international commodity trade, including long-term trends and prospects for primary commodities, in accordance with the mandate of the Conference;

"4. *Decides* to review at its forty-second session the relevant outcome of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to give impetus to follow-up action in the field of commodities."

55. At the 35th meeting, Mr. Finn Jønck, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.70) based on informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.47 and orally revised it by replacing, in the third preambular paragraph, the words "countries that produce commodities" by the words "commodity-producing countries" and by inserting, in the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "as adopted" after the words "3 October 1986".

56. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.70, as orally revised (see para. 68 below, draft resolution VI).

57. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.70, draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.47 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/41/L.5

58. By its decision 40/474 of 20 June 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, had decided to defer until its forty-first session consideration of a draft resolution entitled "Commodities" (see A/C.2/41/L.5).[5]

59. At the 35th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee recommended that the General Assembly decide to defer consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Commodities", contained in document A/C.2/41/L.5, until its forty-second session (see para. 69 below, draft decision II).

60. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Yugoslavia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community).

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.53

61. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.53) entitled "Seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development".

62. At the 35th meeting, Mr. Finn Jønck, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on behalf of the sponsors, revised the draft resolution by deleting, at the end of the third preambular paragraph, the words "in which it looked forward to the opportunity presented by the seventh session of the Conference to achieve progress in key issues in the field of international trade and related areas of international economic co-operation for development"; by inserting, in the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "as adopted" after the words "3 October 1986"; and by replacing, in paragraph 2, the dates "8 to 31 July 1987" by "9 to 31 July 1987".

63. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.53, as orally revised (see para. 68 below, draft resolution VII).

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/41/L.7

64. By its decision 40/439 of 17 December 1985, the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-first session consideration of a draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment" (see A/C.2/41/L.7).

65. At the 27th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should defer until its forty-second session consideration of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/41/L.7 (see para. 69 below, draft decision III).

Draft decision

66. At the 35th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (A/41/698), the report of the Secretary-General on the particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets (A/41/L.734) and the report of the Trade and Development Board (A/41/15, vols. I and II) (see para. 69 below, draft decision IV).

67. The representative of Mongolia made a statement.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

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

Draft resolution I

SPECIFIC MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF ISLAND 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, 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 also its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976, 32/185 of 19 December 1977, 34/205 of 19 December 1979, 35/61 of 5 December 1980, 37/206 of 20 December

[5] For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 84, document A/40/989/Add.3, para. 66.

1982 and 39/212 of 18 December 1984, relating to the special needs and problems of island developing countries,

Reiterating the call for specific action in favour of island developing countries contained in resolutions 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,[1] 111 (V) of 3 June 1979[2] and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983[3] of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing the difficult problems faced by island developing countries, in particular those which suffer handicaps due especially to their smallness, remoteness, vulnerability to natural disasters, constraints in transport and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, the acute problem of obtaining fresh water supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a few commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Mindful of the fact that timely additional efforts are needed to implement the specific measures required to assist island developing countries in offsetting the major handicaps that hinder their development process,

Noting with regret that the comprehensive review of the problems and needs of island developing countries requested in resolution 39/212 has not been possible during the forty-first session of the General Assembly,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 39/212 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

2. *Welcomes* decision 86/33 of 27 June 1986 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the special needs of island developing countries;[4]

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation by the international community of measures in favour of island developing countries (A/41/495);

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States and organizations that have responded to the special needs of island developing countries and have facilitated the implementation of resolutions in favour of those countries;

5. *Notes with concern* that the specific measures envisaged in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, including Conference resolution 138 (VI), have not yet been fully implemented, and calls upon all States, international organizations and financial institutions to respond positively in this regard and to intensify efforts in the implementation of specific measures in favour of island developing countries;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in co-operation with Governments and regional and other competent institutions, to continue the programme of in-depth studies of the common problems of island economies and of the constraints inhibiting their economic growth and development and, in this regard, to seek the views of island developing countries and other interested countries, with the objective of proposing concrete specific action;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to intensify its role as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and as a catalyst in this regard, *inter alia*, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full co-operation with regional and subregional organizations;

8. *Requests* the competent organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the regional commissions, and invites the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to renew his efforts with regard to the possibility of organizing a follow-up meeting to the interregional workshop on planning held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in November 1983, with the participation of representatives of island developing countries and other interested countries;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare an analytical and comprehensive report, which should make use, *inter alia*, of the work in progress in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Development Programme and should include specific recommendations to ensure that the General Assembly at its forty-third session is able to undertake a thorough review of the problems and special needs of island developing countries.

Draft resolution II

TRADE EMBARGO AGAINST NICARAGUA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 40/185 and 40/188 of 17 December 1985,

Reaffirming the sovereign and inalienable right of Nicaragua and the other States in Central America to determine their own political, economic and social systems, and to develop their international relations according to their peoples' interests, free of outside interference, subversion, direct and indirect coercion or threats of any kind,

Deeply concerned at the fact that the trade embargo against Nicaragua still persists and has been extended and broadened as from May 1986,

Considering the Judgment of the International Court of Justice, dated 27 June 1986, by which the Court decided that the country that imposed the embargo had a duty immediately to cease and to refrain from said act,[6]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the trade embargo against Nicaragua (A/41/596 and Add.1 and 2),

1. *Invites* all States members of the international community to continue to promote concrete forms of co-operation in Central America, in particular to help reduce the negative effects of the trade embargo adopted against Nicaragua;

2. *Deplores* the continuation of the trade embargo contrary to General Assembly resolution 40/188 and the Judg-

[6] See Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, *I.C.J Reports 1986*, p 14.

ment of the International Court of Justice, and requests once again that those measures be immediately revoked;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III

ECONOMIC MEASURES AS A MEANS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC COERCION AGAINST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 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,

Reaffirming article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which declares that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing international trade and trade policies for development contained in its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 152 (VI) of 2 July 1983[3] on rejection of coercive economic measures, and the principles and rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and paragraph 7 (iii) of the Ministerial Declaration adopted on 29 November 1982 by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at their thirty-eighth session,[7]

Reaffirming its resolutions 38/197 of 20 December 1983, 39/210 of 18 December 1984 and 40/185 of 17 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the adoption and effects of economic measures taken by developed countries for coercive purposes, including their impact on international economic relations (A/41/739), and considering that further work should be undertaken in order to implement resolutions 38/197, 39/210 and 40/185,

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive measures adversely affects the economies and development efforts of developing countries and that, in some cases, those measures have worsened, creating a negative impact on international economic co-operation,

1. *Calls upon* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures in order to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, which have been increasing and have taken new forms;

2. *Deplores* the fact that some developed countries continue to apply and, in some cases, have increased the scope and magnitude of economic measures that have the purpose of exerting, directly or indirectly, coercion on the sovereign decisions of developing countries subject to those measures;

3. *Reaffirms* that developed countries should refrain from threatening or applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions, incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of undertakings contracted, multilaterally and bilaterally, against developing countries as a form of political and economic coercion that affects their economic, political and social development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, in-depth report on effective measures to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, mentioned in paragraph 1 above, and on the economic measures that adversely affect the development efforts of developing countries, mentioned in paragraph 3 above, taking into account existing information and including:

(*a*) Relevant information from Governments;

(*b*) Information from all the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system;

(*c*) Suggestions for monitoring application of the measures referred to in paragraph 3;

(*d*) A compilation of the norms, rules, regulations, resolutions and other decisions existing in the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system that are being violated by the use of coercive economic measures against developing countries;

5. *Appeals* to Governments and to the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system to provide the necessary information to the Secretary-General, so that he may prepare the report called for in paragraph 4 above;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the above-mentioned report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

Draft resolution IV

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT ON THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/184 of 17 December 1985, in which it invited 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 to consult, as appropriate, with regional groups and Governments, taking into account the need for balanced geographical representation, with a view to identifying appropriate solutions to the issues outstanding in the code of conduct,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the consultations held in 1986 relating to the negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (A/41/715);

2. *Notes* that the consultations have not been completed and that further work is required in the search for possible solutions to the outstanding issues in order to complete successfully the negotiations on a code of conduct;

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 to continue and to finalize in 1987, on the basis of a more structured consult-

[7] See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Twenty-ninth Supplement* (Sales No GATT/1983-1), document L/5424.

ative mechanism, their consultations with regional groups and interested Governments with a view to identifying appropriate solutions to the issues outstanding in the code of conduct;

4. *Further invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the consultations referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Decides* to take, at that session, in the light of the consultations, further action on the negotiations on the code of conduct, including the possible reconvening of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, preferably in 1988.

Draft resolution V

RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/63 of 5 December 1980, by which it adopted the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices,[8] and decided to convene, in 1985, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a United Nations conference to review all aspects of the Set of Principles and Rules,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, together with the proposals made by regional groups,[9] and the outcome of the consultations held in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/192 of 17 December 1985, reflected in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/41/598),

1. *Decides* to convene, in 1990, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices;

2. *Decides also* that the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, at its annual session in 1990, shall serve as the preparatory body for that Conference.

Draft resolution VI

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, 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 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976,[1] 124 (V) of 3 June 1979[2] and 155 (VI) of 2 July 1983[3] on the Integrated Programme for Commodities and 153 (VI) of 2 July 1983[3] on the Common Fund for Commodities,

Expressing deep concern at the problems facing commodity-producing countries,

Bearing in mind Trade and Development Board decision 341 (XXXIII) of 3 October 1986 (see A/41/15, vol. II, sect. II.A.), as adopted, on the provisional agenda, place, date and duration of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. *Stresses* the urgent need for appropriate and early action to address the present world situation in the field of commodities;

2. *Urges* all States to make the maximum effort to contribute to the achievement of positive results at the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in solving short-term and long-term commodity problems, particularly those adversely affecting the economies of developing countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to monitor closely movements in international commodity trade, including long-term trends and prospects for primary commodities, in accordance with the mandate of the Conference;

4. *Decides* to review at its forty-second session the relevant outcome of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to give impetus to follow-up action in the field of commodities.

Draft resolution VII

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,[10] on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly, and 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, and its decision 40/438 of 17 December 1985 concerning the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy,

Recalling further its resolutions 38/155 of 19 December 1983 on the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its sixth session, and 40/189 of 17 December 1985,

Having considered Trade and Development Board decision 341 (XXXIII) of 3 October 1986 (see A/41/15, vol. II, sect. II.A), as adopted, on the provisional agenda, place, date and duration of the seventh session of the Conference, and noting the recommendation contained in that decision to accord priority to the seventh session of the Conference in relation to other United Nations activities at Geneva,

[8] A/C.2/35/6, annex.

[9] For the proposals, see A/C.2/40/12, annex The report of the Conference was issued as document TD/RBP/CONF.2/8 and Corr.1

[10] See General Assembly resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3

1. *Notes* the adoption by the Trade and Development Board, in its decision 341 (XXXIII), of the provisional agenda for the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the related understandings reached;

2. *Decides* to convene the seventh session of the Conference at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 9 to 31 July 1987, the final week to be devoted to the conclusion of the work of the session at the ministerial level;

3. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board to undertake the necessary intergovernmental preparations for the Conference and, at the second part of its thirty-third session, to agree on organizational arrangements for the Conference that will encourage ministerial participation, particularly in the conclusion of its work;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary facilities and resources are allocated so that adequate substantive preparations and logistic arrangements may be made for the seventh session of the Conference;

5. *Calls upon* all States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue and intensify, through consultations among themselves, their preparations for the seventh session of the Conference, with a view to ensuring that the session makes a significant contribution to multilateral action for the revitalization of development, growth and international trade;

6. *Notes* the desire of the Group of Latin American States to hold the eighth session of the Conference in one of the countries of Latin America, on the understanding that the final decision on the venue would be taken at the appropriate time, and notes the interest of the Government of Cuba in acting as host to the eighth session of the Conference.

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69. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to IV below:

Draft decision I

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON CONDITIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF SHIPS

The General Assembly

(*a*) Welcomes the successful outcome of the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships, which, on 7 February 1986, adopted the United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships;[11]

(*b*) Invites all States that have not yet done so to take the measures necessary to become contracting parties to the Convention.

Draft decision II

COMMODITIES

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Commodities" (see A/C.2/41/L.5[5]).

[11] TD/RS/CONF/23.

Draft decision III

PROTECTIONISM AND STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment" (see A/C.2/41/L.7).

Draft decision IV

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly takes note of the following reports:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (A/41/698);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets (A/41/734);

(*c*) Report of the Trade and Development Board (A/41/15, vols. I and II).

DOCUMENT A/41/857/ADD.2

PART III OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*3 December 1986*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*b*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*b*) (food problems) at its 19th and 36th meetings, on 22 October and 28 November 1986. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/41/SR.19 and 36).

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.11 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1

2. At the 19th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.11) entitled "Food and agricultural problems", which 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, 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,

"*Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, adopted by the World Food Conference,[12]

"*Stressing* the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention,

"*Reaffirming* that food and agricultural problems in developing countries should be considered in a compre-

[12] *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

hensive manner in their different dimensions and in their immediate, short-term and long-term perspectives,

"*Reaffirming also* the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[13] in which the international community committed itself, *inter alia,* to give priority attention and increased resources to the rehabilitation and development of food and agriculture in Africa,

"*Noting* the recognition of the growing agricultural trade crisis and its crippling effects on the economies of agricultural exporters, notably debtor countries, whose ability to service their debt is being continuously eroded, and welcoming the decision taken at the special ministerial session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 19 September 1986, to address agricultural trade as part of the new round of multilateral trade negotiations,

"*Emphasizing* the important role that a reliable and increasing supply of agricultural inputs and manpower development could play in enabling food-deficit developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, to increase domestic food production and thereby stimulate national economic growth and social progress in those countries, especially in Africa,

"*Reaffirming* that the right to food is a universal human right which should be guaranteed to all people and, in that context, believing in the general principle that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure,

"*Reaffirming also* its previous resolutions on food and agricultural problems,

"1. *Welcomes* the conclusions and recommendations, as adopted, contained in the report of the World Food Council on the work of its twelfth ministerial session, held at Rome from 16 to 19 June 1986 (A/41/19, part one);

"2. *Affirms* that increasing food production will contribute significantly to the elimination of poverty and malnutrition and to the attainment of self-reliance in developing countries, and recommends that higher priority be given to food production in their national development policies and that the agricultural sector be granted a larger part of resources devoted to economic and social development;

"3. *Stresses* the need to continue and to intensify the support for programmes and policies for increasing food and agricultural production and raising nutritional standards in developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries, and in this context urges the international community, particularly the developed countries, to take determined action, in support of the efforts of developing countries, to increase the flow of resources, particularly the concessional flow, by, *inter alia,* increasing their contributions to multilateral organizations;

"4. *Emphasizes* that the success of efforts of developing countries to solve their food and agricultural problems in immediate, medium-term and long-term perspectives depends overwhelmingly on their economic growth, which, in turn, requires an international climate favourable to development, and calls for concrete international action towards this end;

"5. *Urges* all Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take effective action for the rapid and full implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, *inter alia,* through providing additional resources to support and supplement the efforts of the African countries in achieving the growth and development of the food and agricultural sector and through the promotion of national and regional food strategies, particularly taking into account the role that improvement in this sector can play in Africa's overall development, and taking into account the four-point programme of action endorsed in September 1986 by the Fourteenth Regional Conference for Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;[14]

"6. *Urges* developed countries to provide the International Development Association with adequate financial resources for its eighth general replenishment in order to meet the increasing demand for assistance from this source, especially for the development of food and agriculture;

"7. *Appeals* to the international community to contribute generously to the achievement of the target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1987-1988, as set out in General Assembly resolution 40/176 of 17 December 1985, and urges the international community to fulfil the unmet food aid needs of the African countries affected by drought and famine;

"8. *Emphasizes* the need to increase the aid commitments to food and agriculture and calls upon the international community, particularly the developed countries, to increase the flow of resources to adequate levels, through all channels, in support of programmes and policies for increasing food and agricultural production and raising nutritional standards in developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries, to be channelled through existing organizations and programmes;

"9. *Urges* the international community to give its full and enduring support to the International Fund for Agricultural Development by providing it with a firm financial basis and, in this context, appeals for increased contributions for the implementation of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the Fund;

"10. *Appeals* to donor countries to increase, within their development assistance programmes, the provision of essential agricultural inputs;

"11. *Welcomes* the commitments agreed upon at the special ministerial session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on standstill and rollback, and urges the new round of multilateral trade negotiations, taking into account the general principles governing these negotiations with the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, specifically the principles of differential and more fa-

[13] General Assembly resolution S-13/2.

[14] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the Fourteenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa, Yamoussoukro (Côte d'Ivoire), 2-11 September 1986* (ARC/86/REP), paras. 21 and 46 to 55 and annex H.

vourable treatment, embodied in part IV of the General Agreement, as well as other relevant provisions thereof, to address agricultural trade issues as a matter of urgency in order to:

"(*a*) Seek the removal of market access barriers;

"(*b*) Undertake substantial reductions of agricultural subsidies;

"(*c*) Eliminate within an agreed period all subsidies affecting agricultural trade;

"(*d*) Secure early changes in current domestic farm support policies of those countries whose policies, individually or collectively, adversely affect international trade in agricultural products;

"(*e*) Resolve the long-standing issues in agriculture and tropical products;

"12. *Stresses* the importance of competent international organizations and agencies according high priority to human resources development with a focus on professional training in agricultural and rural development, especially at the farm level;

"13. *Emphasizes* the urgency of strengthening international co-operation in the field of transfer of agricultural technologies to developing countries and of enhancing research so as to allow constant innovation and technological improvement adaptable to climate, soil and agricultural systems, strengthening advisory services and increasing support in this regard;

"14. *Encourages* efforts towards increasing small-farmer productivity and optimizing employment possibilities in rural areas through adoption of labour-intensive technologies;

"15. *Stresses* the need for promoting co-ordinated international action to tackle the longer-term problems of migratory pest control, particularly in Africa, and calls upon donors to continue to give high priority to the implementation and co-ordination by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of emergency control programmes against grasshoppers and locusts at present affecting vast areas of Africa, and to remain prepared to provide assistance to affected countries at short notice, as necessary;

"16. *Supports* the establishment of effective early-warning systems and national, subregional and regional food security arrangements in developing countries to combat future food emergencies;

"17. *Urges* Governments to ensure and enhance the participation of women in the formulation and implementation of national food policies, plans and projects, in view of the importance accorded to food self-sufficiency and the acknowledged role of women in food production, marketing and family nutrition;

"18. *Invites* the World Food Council to assess the impact of economic adjustment to developing countries on the nutrition levels of low-income groups and to suggest, where necessary, remedial measures in this area, including the mobilization of resources, to alleviate the sufferings of these groups;

"19. *Also invites* the World Food Council to maintain an active interest in the progress and outcome of the negotiations on agricultural and trade issues in the new round of multilateral trade negotiations;

"20. *Recognizes* the positive efforts of developing countries to intensify regional and interregional co-operation in their efforts to increase their food and agricultural production through such measures as the harmonization of pricing policies, the creation of preferential trade mechanisms, and the accelerated promotion of regional and subregional food strategies, and urges the World Food Council to take vigorous follow-up action with all parties concerned to implement the conclusions and recommendations reached at the regional and interregional consultations organized by the Council in 1986."

3. At the 36th meeting, the Committee had before it amendments (A/C.2/41/L.62) to draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.11, submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community. The purpose of the amendments was to:

(*a*) Replace the sixth preambular paragraph by the following:

"*Noting* the global structural surpluses for some important agricultural products and the harmful effects of such imbalances on international markets for agricultural products and on the economies of some agricultural producers, in particular developing countries, and welcoming the decision taken by the special ministerial session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986, to address agricultural trade as part of the new round of multilateral trade negotiations,";

(*b*) Replace paragraph 11 by the following:

"11. *Welcomes* the commitments agreed upon at the special ministerial session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on standstill and rollback and agrees that there is an urgent need to bring more discipline and predictability to world agricultural trade by correcting and preventing restrictions and distortions, including those related to structural surpluses, so as to reduce the uncertainty, imbalances and instability in world agriculture markets and further agrees, taking into account the general principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, including, *inter alia*, the principle of differential and more favourable treatment embodied in part IV of the General Agreement, as well as other relevant provisions thereof, on the need to address agricultural trade issues in order to:

"(*a*) Improve market access through, *inter alia*, the reduction of import barriers;

"(*b*) Improve the competitive environment by increasing discipline in the use of all direct and indirect subsidies and other measures affecting directly or indirectly agricultural trade, including the phased reduction of their negative effects and dealing with their causes;

"(*c*) Minimize the adverse effects that sanitary and phytosanitary regulations and barriers can have on trade in agriculture, taking into account the relevant international agreements;";

(*c*) Insert the following paragraph after paragraph 11:

"*Recognizes* the importance of trade in tropical products to a large number of less developed countries and agrees that special attention should be given to this area;".

4. At the same meeting, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.11/Rev.1 and Corr.1), submitted by the same sponsors, which 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, 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,

"*Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, adopted by the World Food Conference,[12]

"*Stressing* the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention,

"*Reaffirming* that food and agricultural problems in developing countries should be considered in a comprehensive manner in their different dimensions and in their immediate, short-term and long-term perspectives,

"*Reaffirming also* the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[13] in which the African countries and the international community committed themselves, *inter alia,* to give priority attention and increased resources to the rehabilitation and development of food and agriculture in Africa,

"*Noting with concern* that the present agricultural trade situation, marked by structural surpluses, growing protectionism, heavy subsidies and distortions in the use of resources, is not in the interest of developed and developing countries,

"*Welcoming* the commitment agreed upon at the special ministerial session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on standstill and rollback, which are applicable to agricultural trade, and recognizing that the new round of multilateral trade negotiations, taking into account the general principles governing those negotiations, including, *inter alia,* the principles of differential and more favourable treatment embodied in part IV of the General Agreement, as well as other relevant provisions thereof, will address agricultural trade issues, taking into account that agreements reached at an early stage may be implemented on a provisional or definitive basis by agreement prior to the formal conclusion of the negotiations,

"*Emphasizing* the important role that a reliable and increasing supply of agricultural inputs and manpower development could play in enabling food-deficit developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to increase domestic food production and thereby stimulate national economic growth and social progress in those countries, especially in Africa,

"*Reaffirming* that the right to food is a universal human right which should be guaranteed to all people and, in that context, believing in the general principle that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure, either at the national or international level,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/44 of 21 July 1986, entitled 'Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa',

"*Reaffirming also* that the maintenance of peace and security and the strengthening of international co-operation in food and agriculture are important for improved economic conditions and enhanced food security,

"*Recognizing* the positive efforts of developing countries to intensify regional and interregional co-operation to increase their food and agricultural production through such measures as the harmonization of pricing policies, the creation of preferential trade mechanisms and the accelerated promotion of regional and subregional food strategies,

"1. *Welcomes* the conclusions and recommendations, as adopted, contained in the report of the World Food Council on the work of its twelfth ministerial session, held at Rome from 16 to 19 June 1986 (A/41/19, part one);

"2. *Affirms* that increasing food production in developing countries will contribute significantly to the elimination of poverty and malnutrition and to the attainment of self-reliance, and recommends that higher priority be given to food production in the national development policies of those countries and that the agricultural sector be granted a larger part of resources devoted to economic and social development;

"3. *Stresses* the need to continue and to intensify the support for programmes and policies for increasing food and agricultural production and raising nutritional standards in developing countries, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, and in this context urges the international community, in particular the developed countries, to take further determined action, in support of the efforts of developing countries, to increase the flow of resources, in particular the concessional flow, by, *inter alia,* increasing their contributions to multilateral organizations;

"4. *Emphasizes,* in this context, the particular need to increase the aid commitments to food and agriculture and for such assistance to be channelled through existing organizations and programmes;

"5. *Emphasizes also* that the success of efforts of developing countries to solve their food and agricultural problems in immediate, medium-term and long-term perspectives depends overwhelmingly on their economic growth, which, in turn, requires an international climate favourable to development, and calls for further concrete international action towards that end;

"6. *Urges* all Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take effective action for the rapid and full implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, in which the international community recognized that the African countries needed additional external resources and in that context committed itself to making every effort to provide sufficient resources to support and supplement the efforts of the African countries in achieving the growth and development of the food and agricultural sector through the promotion of national and regional food strategies, particularly taking into account the role that improvement

in that sector could play in Africa's overall development and taking into account the four-point programme of action endorsed in September 1986 by the Fourteenth Regional Conference for Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;[14]

"7. *Stresses* the urgent need to provide the International Development Association with adequate financial resources for its eighth general replenishment in order to meet the increasing demand for assistance from that source, especially for the development of food and agriculture;

"8. *Appeals* to the international community to contribute generously to the achievement of the target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1987-1988, as set out in General Assembly resolution 40/176 of 17 December 1985, and urges the international community to fulfil the unmet food aid needs of the African countries affected by drought and famine;

"9. *Urges* the international community to give its full and enduring support to the International Fund for Agricultural Development by providing it with a firm financial basis and, in this context, appeals for increased contributions for the implementation of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the Fund;

"10. *Appeals* to donor countries to increase, within and consistent with their development assistance programmes, the provision of essential agricultural inputs;

"11. *Takes note* that views differed at the forty-first session of the General Assembly on the issue of subsidies, other farm support policies and trade barriers and their distorting impact on international agricultural trade, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of the World Food Council and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a comprehensive and analytical report on this question to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session;

"12. *Stresses* the importance of competent international organizations and agencies according high priority to human resources development with a focus on professional training in agricultural production and research and rural development, especially at the farm level;

"13. *Emphasizes* the urgency of strengthening international co-operation in the field of transfer of agricultural technologies to developing countries and of enhancing research so as to allow constant innovation and technological improvement adaptable to climate, soil and agricultural systems, strengthening advisory services and increasing support in this regard to facilitate free exchange of information on experience and technology relating to food production, processing and storage;

"14. *Encourages* efforts to increase productivity of small-farmers and to optimize employment possibilities in rural areas through adoption, where appropriate, of labour-intensive technologies;

"15. *Stresses* the need for promoting co-ordinated international action to tackle the longer-term problems of migratory pest control, particularly in Africa, and calls upon donors to continue to give high priority to the implementation and co-ordination by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of emergency control programmes against grasshoppers and locusts at present affecting vast areas of Africa, and to remain prepared to provide assistance to affected countries at short notice, as necessary;

"16. *Supports* the establishment of effective early-warning systems and national, subregional and regional food security arrangements in developing countries to combat future food emergencies;

"17. *Urges* Governments to ensure and enhance the participation of women in the formulation and implementation of national food policies, plans and projects, in view of the importance accorded to food and the acknowledged role of women farmers in food production, marketing and family nutrition and in view of the consensus achieved on the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;[15]

"18. *Invites* the World Food Council:

"(*a*) To assess the impact of economic adjustment policies in developing countries on the nutrition levels of low-income groups and to suggest, where necessary, remedial measures in this area, including ways to stimulate the provision of resources to alleviate the sufferings of these groups;

"(*b*) To assess the impact of trade-distorting agricultural policies on the agricultural development of all countries and suggest remedial measures, where necessary;

"(*c*) To maintain an active interest in the progress and outcome of the negotiations on agricultural and trade issues in the new round of multilateral trade negotiations;

"(*d*) To assist in accelerating the promotion of regional and subregional food strategies by stimulating vigorous follow-up action with all parties concerned in order to implement the conclusions and recommendations reached at the regional and interregional consultations organized by the World Food Council in 1986;

"(*e*) To stimulate progress in and contribute actively to the implementation of the food policy and programme components of the United Nations Programme of Action of African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, particularly in increasing food production and reducing hunger, and to assist African Governments in implementing the mutually agreed food-sector priorities through concrete and accelerated assistance in support of food strategies and policies."

5. At the same meeting, Mr. Finn Jønck, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations, orally revised draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.11/Rev.1 and Corr.1 as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 6, the words "taking into account the four-point programme of action" were replaced by the words "noting in this regard the four-point programme of action";

(*b*) In paragraph 13, the word "and" was inserted before the words "to facilitate free exchange";

(*c*) In paragraph 18, the words "within its mandate" were added after the words "*Invites* the World Food Council".

[15] See *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV 10), chap I, sect.A.

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the sponsors, further orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) The sixth preambular paragraph was reworded to read as follows:

"*Noting with concern* that the present agricultural trade situation, marked by structural imbalances, protectionism, heavy direct and indirect subsidies and distortions in the use of resources, is detrimental to all countries, in particular the developing countries,";

(*b*) After the sixth preambular paragraph, a new seventh preambular paragraph was inserted which read as follows:

"*Noting* the views expressed during its forty-first session on the issues of international agricultural trade,";

(*c*) The original seventh preambular paragraph was deleted;

(*d*) After the eleventh preambular paragraph, a new preambular paragraph was inserted which read as follows:

"*Welcoming* the support given by the international donor community to agricultural development in developing countries, and the efforts of these countries in their food and agricultural developments,";

(*e*) Paragraph 11 was replaced by the following:

"11. *Welcomes* the commitments agreed upon at the special ministerial session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986, on standstill and rollback, also applicable to agricultural trade, and recognizes that the new round of multilateral trade negotiations, taking into account all the general principles governing those negotiations, including the principle of differential and more favourable treatment, embodied in part IV of the General Agreement, as well as other relevant provisions thereof, will address agricultural trade issues with the aim of achieving greater liberalization of trade in agriculture as well as in tropical products;";

(*f*) After paragraph 11, a new paragraph 12 was inserted which read as follows:

"12. *Recognizes* that further consideration of the problems which impede liberalization of international agricultural trade is necessary, and requests the Secretary-General to keep these problems under review and to make available the relevant reports prepared by various competent organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to the General Assembly at its forty-second session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987, together with an oral report on the problems mentioned above to be presented also to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987;";

(*g*) Subparagraphs (*b*) and (*c*) of the original paragraph 18 were reworded as follows, in a single subparagraph:

"(*b*) To assess the impact of the present agricultural trade situation in all its aspects and to maintain an active interest in the progress and outcome of multilateral negotiations on agricultural trade issues;".

7. After a suspension of the 36th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the sponsors, further orally revised the draft resolution by rewording the new paragraph 12.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.11/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 10 below).

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom (on behalf of States members of the European Economic Community), Argentina, New Zealand, Australia, Egypt, Canada, Colombia, Chile, Tunisia, Poland and Morocco.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

10. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL 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,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition adopted by the World Food Conference,[12]

Stressing the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention,

Reaffirming that food and agricultural problems in developing countries should be considered in a comprehensive manner in their different dimensions and in their immediate, short-term and long-term perspectives,

Reaffirming also the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[13] in which the African countries and the international community committed themselves, *inter alia,* to give priority attention and increased resources to the rehabilitation and development of food and agriculture in Africa,

Noting with concern that the present agricultural trade situation, marked by structural imbalances, protectionism, heavy direct and indirect subsidies and distortions in the use of resources, is detrimental to all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Noting the views expressed during its forty-first session on the issues of international agricultural trade,

Emphasizing the important role that a reliable and increasing supply of agricultural inputs and manpower development could play in enabling food-deficit developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to increase domestic food production and thereby stimulate national economic growth and social progress in those countries, especially in Africa,

Reaffirming that the right to food is a universal human right which should be guaranteed to all people and, in that context, believing in the general principle that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure, either at the national or at the international level,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/44 of 21 July 1986, entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa",

Reaffirming also that the maintenance of peace and security and the strengthening of international co-operation in food and agriculture are important for improved economic conditions and enhanced food security,

Welcoming the support given by the international donor community to agricultural development in developing countries, and the efforts of these countries in their food and agricultural developments,

Recognizing the positive efforts of developing countries to intensify regional and interregional co-operation to increase their food and agricultural production through such measures as the harmonization of pricing policies, the creation of preferential trade mechanisms and the accelerated promotion of regional and subregional food strategies,

1. *Welcomes* the conclusions and recommendations, as adopted, contained in the report of the World Food Council on the work of its twelfth ministerial session, held at Rome from 16 to 19 June 1986 (A/41/19, part one);

2. *Affirms* that increasing food production in developing countries will contribute significantly to the elimination of poverty and malnutrition and to the attainment of self-reliance, and recommends that higher priority be given to food production in the national development policies of those countries and that the agricultural sector be granted a large part of resources devoted to economic and social development;

3. *Stresses* the need to continue and to intensify the support for programmes and policies for increasing food and agricultural production and raising nutritional standards in developing countries, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, and in this context urges the international community, in particular the developed countries, to take further determined action, in support of the efforts of developing countries, to increase the flow of resources, in particular the concessional flow, by, *inter alia*, increasing their contributions to multilateral organizations;

4. *Emphasizes*, in this context, the particular need to increase the aid commitments to food and agriculture and for such assistance to be channelled through existing organizations and programmes;

5. *Emphasizes also* that the success of efforts of developing countries to solve their food and agricultural problems in immediate, medium-term and long-term perspectives depends overwhelmingly on their economic growth, which, in turn, requires an international climate favourable to development, and calls for further concrete international action towards that end;

6. *Urges* all Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take effective action for the rapid and full implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, in which the international community recognized that the African countries needed additional external resources and in that context committed itself to making every effort to provide sufficient resources to support and supplement the efforts of the African countries in achieving the growth and development of the food and agricultural sector through the promotion of national and regional food strategies, particularly taking into account the role that improvement in that sector could play in Africa's overall development and noting in this regard the four-point programme of action endorsed in September 1986 by the Fourteenth Regional Conference for Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;[14]

7. *Stresses* the urgent need to provide the International Development Association with adequate financial resources for its eighth general replenishment in order to meet the increasing demand for assistance from that source, especially for the development of food and agriculture;

8. *Appeals* to the international community to contribute generously to the achievement of the target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1987-1988, as set out in General Assembly resolution 40/176 of 17 December 1985, and urges the international community to fulfil the unmet food aid needs of the African countries affected by drought and famine;

9. *Urges* the international community to give its full and enduring support to the International Fund for Agricultural Development by providing it with a firm financial basis and, in this context, appeals for increased contributions for the implementation of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the Fund;

10. *Appeals* to donor countries to increase, within and consistent with their development assistance programmes, the provision of essential agricultural inputs;

11. *Welcomes* the commitments agreed upon at the special ministerial session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986, on standstill and roll back, also applicable to agricultural trade, and recognizes that the new round of multilateral trade negotiations, taking into account all the general principles governing those negotiations, including the principle of differential and more favourable treatment, embodied in part IV of the General Agreement, as well as other relevant provisions thereof, will address agricultural trade issues with the aim of achieving greater liberalization of trade in agriculture as well as in tropical products;

12. *Recognizes* that further consideration of the problems which impede liberalization of international agricultural trade is necessary, and requests the Secretary-General to keep these problems under review and to make available the relevant reports prepared by various competent organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to the General Assembly at its forty-second session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987, together with an oral report on the problems mentioned to be presented to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987;

13. *Stresses* the importance of competent international organizations and agencies according high priority to human resources development with a focus on professional training in agricultural production and research and rural development, especially at the farm level;

14. *Emphasizes* the urgency of strengthening international co-operation in the field of transfer of agricultural technologies to developing countries and of enhancing research so as to allow constant innovation and technological improvement adaptable to climate, soil and agricultural systems, strengthening advisory services and increasing sup-

port in this regard and to facilitate free exchange of information on experience and technology relating to food production, processing and storage;

15. *Encourages* efforts to increase productivity of small-farmers and to optimize employment possibilities in rural areas through adoption, where appropriate, of labour-intensive technologies;

16. *Stresses* the need for promoting co-ordinated international action to tackle the longer-term problems of migratory pest control, particularly in Africa, and calls upon donors to continue to give high priority to the implementation and co-ordination by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of emergency control programmes against grasshoppers and locusts at present affecting vast areas of Africa, and to remain prepared to provide assistance to affected countries at short notice, as necessary;

17. *Supports* the establishment of effective early-warning systems and national, subregional and regional food security arrangements in developing countries to combat future food emergencies;

18. *Urges* Governments to ensure and enhance the participation of women in the formulation and implementation of national food policies, plans and projects, in view of the importance accorded to food and the acknowledged role of women farmers in food production, marketing and family nutrition and in view of the consensus achieved on the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;[15]

19. *Invites* the World Food Council within its mandate:

(*a*) To assess the impact of economic adjustment policies in developing countries on the nutrition levels of low-income groups and to suggest, where necessary, remedial measures in this area, including ways to stimulate the provision of resources to alleviate the sufferings of these groups;

(*b*) To assess the impact of the present agricultural trade situation in all its aspects and to maintain an active interest in the progress and outcome of multilateral negotiations on agricultural trade issues;

(*c*) To assist in accelerating the promotion of regional and subregional food strategies by stimulating vigorous follow-up action with all parties concerned in order to implement the recommendations adopted at the regional and interregional consultations organized by the World Food Council in 1986;

(*d*) To stimulate progress in and contribute actively to the implementation of the food policy and programme components of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, particularly in increasing food production and reducing hunger, and to assist African Governments in implementing the mutually agreed food-sector priorities through concrete and accelerated assistance in support of food strategies and policies.

DOCUMENT A/41/857/ADD.3

PART IV OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*26 November 1986*]

Proposals submitted under sub-items (*c*) and (*d*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-items (*c*) (new and renewable sources of energy) and (*d*) (development of the energy resources of developing countries) at its 19th and 33rd meetings, on 22 October and 19 November 1986. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/41/SR.19 and 33).

NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.10

2. At the 19th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.10) entitled "Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 36/193 of 17 December 1981, 37/250 of 21 December 1982, 38/169 of 19 December 1983 and 39/173 of 17 December 1984,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its third session (A/41/44) and endorses the resolutions and decision contained therein;

"2. *Reaffirms* the significance and importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy[16] as the basic framework for action by the international community and the United Nations system in this field;

"3. *Expresses concern* at the slow rate of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and invites all Governments, appropriate international financial institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and organs and bodies of the United Nations system to continue their support and intensify their efforts towards accelerated and comprehensive implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

"4. *Recommends*, in this regard, that effective implementation of proposals put forward by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination[17] be pursued, and calls for the preparation of a set of updated or new proposals, within the framework of the Nairobi Programme of Action, for the consideration of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its fourth session; conclusions and recommendations of technical panels and expert group meetings, already convened or to be organized, should assist in further identifying areas in which activities should be undertaken;

"5. *Endorses* resolution 1 (III) of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (*ibid.*, annex) in which it decided to adopt a substance-oriented approach that would enable it, at each of its sessions, to give depth to its deliberations by placing one or two specific themes on the agenda, within the scope of its mandate;

"6. *Reiterates* the need actively to pursue ways and means of mobilizing adequate additional financial resources, commensurate with the needs of developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of

[16] *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.

[17] See A/AC 215/5.

energy, and, in this connection, invites Governments to increase their voluntary contributions to the Energy Account of the United Nations Development Programme in order to enable it to expand its activities in new and renewable sources of energy;

"7. *Invites* all the relevant entities within the United Nations system to take the necessary steps to contribute effectively to the preparation, convening and follow-up of consultative meetings at the national, subregional, regional and global levels in order to mobilize additional financial resources for the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action."

3. At the 33rd meeting, Mr. Finn Jønck, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.32), submitted as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.10, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 8 below, with the exception of paragraph 6.*]

"6. *Reiterates* the need to actively pursue ways and means of mobilizing adequate additional financial resources commensurate with the needs of developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, and, in this connection, *inter alia,* emphasizes the importance of positive measures for promoting investment in the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy in accordance with national laws, regulations, plans and priorities, and invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to intensify its efforts to attract additional voluntary contributions to the Energy Account of the Programme to enable it to expand its activities in responding to the needs of the developing countries for the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;".

The Vice-Chairman orally revised paragraph 6 of the draft resolution when he introduced it.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.32, as orally revised (see para. 8 below).

5. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Mauritania made a statement.

6. In the light of the adoption of the draft resolution, draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.10 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Development of the energy resources of developing countries

Draft decision

7. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the energy exploration and development trends in developing countries (A/41/383-E/1986/101) (see para. 9 below).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

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

Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/193 of 17 December 1981, 37/250 of 21 December 1982, 38/169 of 19 December 1983 and 39/173 of 17 December 1984,

Stressing that, while recent changes in the energy sector may have had a significant impact on the cost-effectiveness of some forms of new and renewable sources of energy, the importance of their continued development and efficient utilization is not diminished,

Taking into account the fact that new and renewable sources of energy constitute a significant share of world energy supplies, in particular in developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its third session (A/41/44) and endorses the resolutions and decision contained therein;

2. *Reaffirms* the significance and importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy[16] as the basic framework for action by the international community and the United Nations system in that field;

3. *Expresses concern* at the slow rate of implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and invites all Governments and the appropriate international financial institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and organs and bodies of the United Nations system to continue their support and intensify their efforts towards the accelerated and comprehensive implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and, to this end, stresses the importance of increasing inter-agency co-ordination within the United Nations system as well as co-ordination of development activities for new and renewable sources of energy at all levels;

4. *Recommends,* in that regard, that the effective implementation of the proposals put forward by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination[17] be pursued and calls for the preparation of a set of updated or new proposals, within the framework of the Nairobi Programme of Action, for the consideration of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its fourth session, taking into account technological innovations as well as the conclusions and recommendations of technical panels and expert group meetings in that field, in order to help identify areas in which activities should be undertaken;

5. *Endorses* resolution 1 (III) of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (*ibid.*, annex), in which it decided to adopt a substance-oriented approach that would enable it, at each of its sessions, to give depth to its deliberations by placing one or two specific themes on the agenda, within the scope of its mandate, and calls for the increasing participation of experts at future sessions of the Committee and a more effective exchange of information on technology and experience regarding the development of new and renewable sources of energy;

6. *Reiterates* the need to utilize fully existing channels, including the United Nations Trust Fund for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and actively to pursue ways

and means of mobilizing adequate additional financial resources, commensurate with the needs of developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, and, in this connection, *inter alia,* emphasizes the importance of positive measures for promoting investment in the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy in accordance with national laws, regulations, plans and priorities, and invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to intensify its efforts to attract additional voluntary contributions to the Energy Account of the Programme to enable it to expand its activities in responding to the needs of the developing countries for the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;

7. *Invites* the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide assistance to developing countries, upon request and within the context of their national policies, in identifying specific and viable projects in the areas of their most pressing needs and in strengthening their national frameworks for new and renewable sources of energy;

8. *Urges* that greater attention be given to the development of new and renewable sources of energy for the rural sector and to their integration into the overall rural economy, bearing in mind the depletion of the fuelwood supply taking place in many regions of the world;

9. *Invites* the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, at its fourth session, to review its working methods so as to ensure further improvement in the fulfilment of its mandate;

10. *Invites* all the organizations of the United Nations system concerned to take the necessary steps to contribute effectively to the preparation, convening and follow-up of consultative meetings at the national, subregional, regional and global levels for the appraisal of projects and the mobilization of additional financial resources for the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

11. *Also invites* the Administrative Committee on Coordination, in particular its Inter-Agency Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and the appropriate intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations to take into account in their future work the relevant content of paragraphs 218 to 223 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.[15]

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

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENERGY RESOURCES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the energy exploration and development trends in developing countries (A/41/383-E/1986/101).

DOCUMENT A/41/857/ADD.4
PART V OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*2 December 1986*]

Proposals submitted under no specific sub-item

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals submitted under agenda item 79 which were not related to a specific sub-item at its 19th, 23rd, 27th, 28th and 35th meetings, on 22 and 28 October, and 4, 12 and 28 November 1986. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/41/SR.19, 23, 27, 28 and 35).

Draft decision A/C.2/41/L.13

2. At the 19th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/41/L.13) entitled "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States".

3. At its 27th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision by 115 votes to 3, with 21 abstentions (for the text, see para. 23 below, draft decision I).

4. The representative of Israel made a statement before the vote.

5. Statements after the vote were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Sweden (also on behalf of Finland), Czechoslovakia (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and New Zealand.

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.18

6. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.18), entitled "Urgent measures for reactivation of growth and development in 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, and decision 40/438 of 17 December 1985 concerning the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

"*Bearing in mind* Economic and Social Council decision 1986/172 of 22 July 1986,

"*Gravely concerned* at the present state of the world economy and its adverse impact on the development process of developing countries, resulting in a reverse transfer

of financial resources from developing to developed countries, a serious inadequacy of growth in developing countries and a persistent decline in the standards of living of their peoples,

"*Affirming* the need for the macro-economic policies of the major industrial countries to be supportive of sustained and equitable growth in the world economy compatible with the goals and objectives of the development process of developing countries,

"*Affirming also* that the debt problem of the developing countries constitutes one of the most serious obstacles to their growth and development as well as to the attainment of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

"*Deeply concerned* that the economic adjustment policies imposed through conditionality by the multilateral monetary and financial institutions have involved heavy economic and social costs, thus increasing the level of absolute poverty, and have not led to resumed growth and development or resolved the debt crisis,

"*Emphasizing* the need for a just and favourable international economic environment as a pre-condition for the attainment of the development objectives of developing countries,

"1. *Emphasizes* that it is urgent that the international community take deliberate and concerted policy action to support sustained and equitable growth and development;

"2. *Expresses concern* at the continuing deflationary tendencies in the world economy which are aggravated by the policies pursued by the major developed countries and which need to be corrected in order to create an external environment more supportive of the development process of developing countries;

"3. *Stresses* that a substantial increase in financial flows is needed to meet the serious financing gap faced by developing countries and, in this regard, emphasizes in particular the need to increase development finance, *inter alia,* through providing multilateral development agencies with additional resources, and the need to increase concessional flows and to accelerate their disbursement, in particular to the least developed countries, with a view to urgently reaching internationally accepted targets for official development assistance;

"4. *Reaffirms* the need for a political and global approach to address the debt crisis in a spirit of shared responsibility between debtor developing countries, creditor developed countries, international multilateral financial institutions and commercial banks, in a manner that contributes to the sustained growth and development of developing countries, taking into account the capacity of the indebted countries to service their debt and consistent with their national development objectives and priorities;

"5. *Emphasizes* the urgency of improving the market access of exports of developing countries, *inter alia,* through immediate implementation of, and strict adherence to, the standstill and roll back commitments agreed to at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in September 1986, and of taking concrete measures for improving the terms of trade of developing countries;

"6. *Urges* immediate action to reverse the deteriorating trend in world trade in commodities, *inter alia,* by providing for stable and remunerative prices and market stability, promoting wider market opportunities for commodity exports of developing countries and stabilizing at a higher level their commodity export earnings as well as encouraging greater participation by developing countries in the processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation, of commodity exports;

"7. *Reaffirms* the need to provide stable and supportive monetary and financial conditions for the development process of developing countries, and calls for priority action, particularly in the areas of liquidity creation and management, exchange rate stability, lowering of real interest rates, and greater symmetry in the adjustment process;

"8. *Urges* all Governments and the organizations of the United Nations system to take concrete and timely measures to ensure the speedy and full implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990, as contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986;

"9. *Calls upon* developed countries and the United Nations system to intensify their efforts in all the above and interrelated areas in order to reactivate growth and development in developing countries;

"10. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to review at its second regular session of 1987 the progress made in the areas included in the present resolution."

7. At the 35th meeting, Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the outcome of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution, and stated that it was his understanding that no action should be taken on it.

8. At the same meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia made a statement on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77.

9. Also at the same meeting, the Committee decided to take no action on draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.18.

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/41/L.5 and draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.19

10. By its decision 40/474 of 20 June 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, had decided to defer until its forty-first session consideration of and appropriate action on the draft resolution entitled "International Conference on Money and Finance for Development" (see A/C.2/41/L.5).

11. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced an updated version (A/C.2/41/L.19) of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/41/L.5 entitled "International Conference on Money and Finance for Development" which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recognizing* the need for a suitable international monetary and financial system supportive of a balanced and equitable development of the world economy,

"*Recognizing also* the need for the international monetary and financial system to address the particular needs of development of the developing countries,

"*Emphasizing* that the structural deficiencies and shortcomings in the existing monetary and financial system call for its comprehensive review and reform so that it can respond to the needs of the 1980s and beyond,

"*Noting* the increasing recognition of the need for the convening of an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development,

"*Bearing in mind* the proposals of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 and the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Buenos Aires from 28 March to 9 April 1983, for the convening of an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development, and proposals made on this subject by other countries,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake consultations at an appropriately high level on the terms of reference, format and time-frame of an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development, with a view to the convening of an intergovernmental committee to commence the preparatory process by April 1987;

"2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to make available, in consultation with all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, the necessary documentation for the preparatory body;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an initial report on the preparatory process to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987, and to submit a subsequent report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session."

12. At the 35th meeting, Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the outcome of informal consultations held on the draft resolution, and stated that it was his understanding that it should be transmitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session for consideration.

13. At the same meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia made a statement on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77.

14. Also at the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to transmit draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.19 to the forty-second session for consideration (see para. 23 below, draft decision II).

Draft decision A/C.2/41/L.46 and Rev.1

15. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/41/L.46) entitled "International conference on money and finance", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the current international monetary situation, taking into account recent discussions and developments on the matter, for submission to the Assembly at its forty-second session, and, in this regard, to compile and provide information on proposals for convening an international monetary conference or gathering that have been made in recent years by Governments, prominent persons and organizations."

16. At its 35th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised draft decision (A/C.2/41/L.46/Rev.1).

17. At the same meeting, Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the outcome of informal consultations held on the revised draft decision.

18. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia made a statement on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77 and requested that a roll-call vote be taken on the draft decision.

19. At that meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/41/L.46/Rev.1 by a roll-call vote of 104 to 17, with 6 abstentions (for the text, see para. 23 below, draft decision III). The voting was as follows:[18]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Finland, Israel, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden.

20. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community.

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/41/L.6

21. By its decision 40/434 of 17 December 1985, the General Assembly had decided to defer until its forty-first session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development".[19]

[18] The delegations of Cameroon, Chad and Ecuador subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

[19] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/40/1009/Add.2, para. 5.

22. At its 28th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should transmit to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization the draft resolution entitled "Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development" contained in document A/C.2/41/L.6 (see para. 23 below, draft decision IV).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

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

Draft decision I

CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General, in order to facilitate the elaboration of the comprehensive and analytical report requested in its resolution 40/182 of 17 December 1985, on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,[20] to circulate to all States a questionnaire which should, *inter alia*, seek information regarding:

(*a*) Their assessment of the implementation of the provisions of the articles of the Charter;

(*b*) All steps they have taken, including legal and economic regulations aimed at implementing the Charter;

(*c*) All national programmes and measures aimed at a broader implementation of the provisions of the Charter.

[20] See General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX).

Draft decision II

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MONEY AND FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly decides to transmit to its forty-second session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "International Conference on Money and Finance for Development" (A/C.2/41/L.19).

Draft decision III

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MONEY AND FINANCE

The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the current international monetary situation, taking into account recent discussions and developments on the matter, for submission to the Assembly at its forty-second session, and, in this regard, to provide information on proposals that have been made in recent years by Governments, prominent persons and organizations for convening an international conference on monetary issues.

Draft decision IV

MOBILIZATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly decides to transmit to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization the draft resolution entitled "Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development" (see A/C.2/41/L.6)

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly took note of part I of the report of the Second Committee (A/41/857) (decision 41/434[21])

At the same meeting, the Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to VII and draft decisions I to IV submitted by the Second Committee in part II of its report (A/41/857/Add.1, paras. 68 and 69). Draft resolution I was adopted without a vote. Draft resolutions II and III were adopted respectively by 83 votes to 2, with 44 abstentions* and by 115 votes to 23, with 3 abstentions.* Draft resolutions IV to VII were adopted without a vote. Draft decisions I to IV were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 41/163 to 41/169 and decisions 41/435 to 41/438.[21]

Also at the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution and draft decision submitted by the Second Committee in part IV of its report (A/41/857/Add.3, paras. 8 and 9). For the final texts, see resolution 41/170 and decision 41/439.[21]

At the same meeting, the Assembly took action on draft decisions I to IV submitted by the Second Committee in part V of its report (A/41/857/Add.4, para. 23). Draft decision I was adopted by 129 votes to 1, with 23 abstentions.* Draft decision II was adopted without a vote. Draft decision III was adopted by 129 votes to 18, with 6 abstentions.* Draft decision IV was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see decisions 41/440 to 41/443.[21]

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1986, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in part III of its report (A/41/857/Add.2, para. 10). For the final text, see resolution 41/191.[21]

* Recorded vote.

[21] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1*
A/41/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986	*Ibid., Supplement No. 3*
A/41/15, vol. I	Report of the Trade and Development Board (thirty-second session)	*Ibid., Supplement No. 15,* vol. I
A/41/15, vol. II	Report of the Trade and Development Board (first part of the thirty-third session)	*Ibid., Supplement No. 15,* vol. II
A/41/19	Report of the World Food Council on the work of its twelfth session, 16-19 June 1986	*Ibid., Supplement No. 19*
A/41/44	Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy	*Ibid , Supplement No. 44*
A/41/111	Letter dated 22 January 1986 from the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/41/114	Letter dated 23 January 1986 from the representative of Bangladesh to the Secretary-General	
A/41/118	Letter dated 27 January 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/41/123	Letter dated 29 January 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/41/157	Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the representatives of Mexico and Venezuela to the Secretary-General	
A/41/185	Letter dated 3 March 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/41/301	United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships: report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	
A/41/315-E/1986/71	Letter dated 29 April 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/41/326-S/18049	Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	
A/41/332-S/18055	Letter dated 8 May 1986 from the representatives of Mozambique and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986,* document S/18055
A/41/353	Letter dated 21 May 1986 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/41/354	Letter dated 21 May 1986 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/41/372-S/18099 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 23 May 1986 from the representatives of Angola and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18099
A/41/373-S/18100	Letter dated 25 May 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18100
A/41/383-E/1986/101	Energy exploration and development trends in developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/392 and Corr 1	Letter dated 3 June 1986 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	
A/41/408	Letter dated 9 June 1986 from the representatives of Bolivia and Peru to the Secretary-General	
A/41/435	Note verbale dated 13 June 1986 from the Mission of Mexico to the Secretary-General	
A/41/462-E/1986/121	Letter dated 14 July 1986 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/41/495	Specific measures in favour of island developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/596 and Add.1 and 2	Trade embargo against Nicaragua: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/598	United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices: report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	
A/41/609	Letter dated 15 September 1986 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/634	Letter dated 22 September 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	
A/41/667	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/41/674	Letter dated 2 October 1986 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	
A/41/698	Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States: note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/41/715	International code of conduct on the transfer of technology: report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	
A/41/731	Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/734	Particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/739	Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/744	Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	
A/41/772	Letter dated 21 October 1986 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru to the Secretary-General	
A/41/924	Letter dated 28 November 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Bangalore Declaration issued at the conclusion of the second summit meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation, held at Bangalore, India, on 16 and 17 November 1986	
A/41/946	Letter dated 3 December 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued at the forty-second meeting of the Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, held at Bucharest from 3 to 5 November 1986	
A/C.2/41/5	Letter dated 13 October 1986 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/41/L.5	Note by the Secretariat transmitting draft resolutions	See A/41/857/Add.1, paras. 58 and 69, draft decision II, and A/41/857/Add.4, paras. 10 and 11
A/C.2/41/L.6	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	See A/41/857/Add.4, paras. 22 and 23, draft decision IV
A/C.2/41/L.7	*Idem*	See A/41/857/Add.1, paras. 64 and 69, draft decision III
A/C.2/41/L.10	Draft resolution	See A/41/857/Add 3, para. 2
A/C.2/41/L.11	*Idem*	See A/41/857/Add.2, para. 2
A/C.2/41/L.11/Rev.1 and Corr.1	*Idem*	*Ibid*, paras 4 to 7 and 10
A/C.2/41/L.12	*Idem*	See A/41/857/Add.1, para. 2
A/C.2/41/L.13	Draft decision	See A/41/857/Add.4, paras. 2 and 23, draft decision I
A/C.2/41/L.18	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 6
A/C.2/41/L.19	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 11 and 23, draft decision II
A/C.2/41/L.29	*Idem*	See A/41/857/Add.1, paras. 7 and 68, draft resolution II
A/C.2/41/L.30	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras 37 and 68, draft resolution III
A/C.2/41/L.31	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 3 and 68, draft resolution I
A/C.2/41/L.32	*Idem*	See A/41/857/Add.3, paras. 3 and 8
A/C.2/41/L.37	*Idem*	See A/41/857/Add.1, paras. 45 and 68, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/41/L.43	Amendments to document A/C.2/41/L.29	*Ibid.*, para. 12
A/C.2/41/L.44	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 48 and 68, draft resolution V
A/C.2/41/L.45	Draft decision	*Ibid.*, paras. 50, 51 and 69, draft decision I
A/C.2/41/L.46	*Idem*	See A/41/857/Add.4, para. 15
A/C.2/41/L.46/Rev.1	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 16 and 23, draft decision III
A/C.2/41/L.47	Draft resolution	See A/41/857/Add.1, para. 54
A/C.2/41/L.53	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 61, 62 and 68, draft resolution VII
A/C.2/41/L.57	Amendments to document A/C.2/41/L.43	*Ibid.*, para. 24
A/C.2/41/L.58	Amendment to document A/C.2/41/L.43	*Ibid.*, para. 25
A/C.2/41/L.59	Amendments to document A/C.2/41/L.43	*Ibid.*, para. 26
A/C.2/41/L.60	Amendment to document A/C 2/41/L.43	*Ibid.*, para. 27
A/C.2/41/L.61	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 28
A/C.2/41/L.62	Amendments to document A/C.2/41/L 11	See A/41/857/Add.2, para. 3
A/C.2/41/L.70	Draft resolution	See A/41/857/Add.1, paras. 55 and 68, draft resolution VI

United Nations **Agenda item 80**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 80: Operational activities for development:*

(*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system: reports of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) United Nations Development Programme;

(*c*) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;

(*d*) United Nations Children's Fund;

(*e*) World Food Programme

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Second Committee*, 3rd to 9th, 29th to 32nd and 34th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 98th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 85.

DOCUMENT A/41/869

Report of the Second Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*26 November 1986*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-first session, as item 80, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled:

"Operational activities for development:

"(*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system: reports of the Secretary-General;

"(*b*) United Nations Development Programme;

"(*c*) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;

"(*d*) United Nations Children's Fund;

"(*e*) World Food Programme".

2. The Second Committee considered item 80 at its 29th to 32nd and 34th meetings, on 17 to 18 and 21 November 1986. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/41/SR.29-32 and 34). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 3rd to 9th meetings, on 6 and 8 to 10 October 1986 (see A/C.3/41/SR.3-9).

3. For its consideration of item 80, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Letter dated 3 March 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a document entitled "Basic aims and directions of the Party's foreign-policy strategy" (A/41/185);

(*b*) Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Montevideo Declaration (A/41/254-E/1986/61);

(*c*) Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986 (A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1);

(*d*) Letter dated 1 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), held at Berlin from 17 to 21 April 1986 (A/41/356);

(*e*) Letter dated 11 July 1986 from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a document entitled "Contributions to the development activities of the United Nations system" (A/41/461-E/1986/119 and Corr.1);

(*f*) Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communication entitled "Assistance of the German Democratic Republic to developing countries and national liberation movements in 1985" (A/41/667);

(*g*) Letter dated 2 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77 at their tenth annual meeting, held in New York from 29 September to 1 October 1986 (A/41/674);

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. VI, sect. B);

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the triennial policy review of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/41/350-E/1986/108);

Note by the Secretary-General on information provided by organizations of the United Nations system on the system-wide policy issues affecting operational activities for development (A/41/374-E/1986/109 and Add.1-3);

Note by the Secretary-General (A/41/776 and Corr.1);

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. VI, sect. B);

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its organizational meeting for 1986, its special session on preparations for the fourth programming cycle and its thirty-third session (E/1986/29 and Corr.1);

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/41/600);

(c) *United Nations Fund for Population Activities*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. VI, sect. B);

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its organizational meeting for 1986, its special session on preparations for the fourth programming cycle and its thirty-third session (E/1986/29 and Corr.1, part three, chap. VI);

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on the United Nations Population Award (1986) (A/41/503 and Corr.1 and 2);

(d) *United Nations Children's Fund*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. VI, sect. B);

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (14-25 April 1986) (E/1986/28);

(e) *World Food Programme*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. IV, sect. D).

4. At the 29th meeting, introductory statements were made by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund.

5. At the 30th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Technical Co-operation for Development made a statement.

6. At the 31st meeting, the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities made an introductory statement. The Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women also made a statement.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.67

7. At the 34th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela), introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.67) entitled "Operational activities for development", which was submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 14 below).

Draft decision A/C.2/41/L.66

9. At the 34th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/41/L.66), which was submitted on the basis of informal consultations, and orally revised the title, which had read "Field representation of organizations of the United Nations system", to read "Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on field representation of organizations of the United Nations system and technical co-operation among developing countries".

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision, as orally revised (see para. 15 below, draft decision I).

Draft decision A/C.2/41/L.68

11. At the 34th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/41/L.68) entitled "United Nations Population Award", which was submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision (see para. 15 below, draft decision II).

Draft decision

13. At its 34th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee adopted a draft decision (see para. 15 below, draft decision III).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

14. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Having considered the parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 that concern the policy review of operational activities for development (A/41/3, chap. VI, sect. B),

Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/74 of 23 July 1986, entitled "Policy review of operational activities for development", the text of which is annexed to the present resolution.

ANNEX

Policy review of operational activities for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 38/171 of 19 December 1983 and 40/211 of 17 December 1985,

Appreciating the overall impact of operational activities for development, which have become an established and important dimension of the development efforts of the organizations of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming that the primary objective of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system is to promote the economic self-reliance of developing countries through multilateral co-operation and, in this context, emphasizing the need to maintain the multilateral character of the operational activities of the United Nations system and for all Governments to enhance their commitment in this regard,

Stressing the urgent need to strengthen multilateral co-operation for development through, *inter alia,* increased voluntary contributions to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the exclusive responsibility of the Government of the recipient country in formulating its national development plan, priorities and objectives, as set out in the consensus contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, and emphasizing that the integration of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system with national programmes would enhance the impact and relevance of those activities,

Reaffirming that economic and technical co-operation among developing countries should be a significant dimension of all operational activities for development, as a key element in the strategy of collective self-reliance and an essential instrument to promote changes contributing to a balanced and equitable process of global economic development,

Emphasizing the need to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of developing countries,

Emphasizing also the urgency for the United Nations system to respond in an effective and coherent manner to the increasing requirements for external assistance and, in this context, reaffirming the need for new and purposeful efforts at all levels to improve the provision, utilization, administration and co-ordination of development assistance,

Aware 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 bilateral and mutlilateral co-operation, including the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contribution of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in promoting operational activities for development and takes note with interest of the report of the Director-General for the triennial policy review of operational activities for development (A/41/350-E/1986/108, annex);

2. *Takes note* of the information provided by some of the organizations of the United Nations system in response to General Assembly resolution 40/211 (see A/41/374-E/1986/109 and Add 1-3), urges all organizations to respond, and expresses the hope that the quality of such information will be improved in the future;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* at the stagnation in recent years in real terms of overall contributions for operational activities for development, particularly the prognosis of a marginal annual rate of growth over the next few years,

4. *Emphasizes* the need for a significant, continuous, predictable and real increase in resources for operational activities for development to meet the growing requirements for development of the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries;

5. *Urges* all countries to increase their voluntary contributions for operational activities for development, in particular those countries whose overall performance is not commensurate with their capacity;

6. *Affirms* that the programming and implementation of operational activities for development shall continue to be based on the principles set out in the consensus of 1970, as contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV);

7. *Reiterates* the need for all organizations of the United Nations system to make greater use of the capacities of developing countries, *inter alia,* through increasing government execution of projects and employment of local consultants and national experts, with a view to improving the cost-effectiveness and relevance of operational activities for development as well as facilitating the transfer of skills;

8. *Expresses its concern* at the recent decline in the proportion of equipment procured from developing countries, reaffirms the need to increase procurement from sources that at present are underutilized, and invites organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development to take the necessary measures to widen the geographical distribution of their sources of procurement consistent with the principle of competitive international bidding through, *inter alia,* better utilization of sources of supplies from developing countries and underutilized donor countries;

9. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to conduct further comparative analyses of the relationship between programme delivery and administrative and support costs with a view to releasing the maximum amount of resources for development activities and increasing programme delivery;

10. *Encourages* the steps being taken to conduct needs assessments as a basis for the co-ordination of all technical co-operation in support of the priority programmes of the recipient Government;

11. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of developing countries to co-ordinate development co-operation, through, *inter alia,* the determination of local co-ordination arrangements;

12 *Requests* organizations of the United Nations system to give high priority to assisting Governments at their request in strengthening their capacity for co-ordination at both the overall and the sectoral level;

13. *Invites* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to introduce, in close co-operation with the Governments of recipient countries, specific measures aimed at strengthening the capabilities of the recipient countries to exercise their sovereign rights regarding preparation and realization of programmes and projects of technical co-operation, including training projects for personnel in national planning, co-ordination and evaluation institutions and measures increasingly to entrust Governments and institutions of recipient countries with the responsibility for executing projects;

14 *Decides* to intensify its efforts to ensure overall co-ordination of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and, in this context, stresses that efforts should be undertaken to strengthen the necessary dialogue and interaction between the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system concerned with operational activities for development so as to ensure consistency between decisions taken by policy-making bodies;

15. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system to reaffirm their full support for improved coherence of action by the system at the country level and for the role of the resident co-ordinator in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and in accordance with the relevant recommendations of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation;

16. *Strongly urges* Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to provide resident co-ordinators with the requisite authority to carry out their role and responsibilities as defined in General Assembly resolution 32/197, taking into account other relevant Assembly resolutions, in order to promote greater coherence and co-ordination within the United Nations system, *inter alia,* through the following measures:

(*a*) Enabling the resident co-ordinator to consult on a regular basis with the Government and representatives of organizations of the United Nations system on specific measures regarding areas where greater coherence of action is required and, where host country Governments so request, to play a broader co-ordinating role,

(*b*) Strengthening local co-ordination arrangements, where necessary, for the implementation of such measures, *inter alia,* through the conduct of joint technical co-operation needs assessments and programming missions;

(*c*) Establishing systematic exchange of information and streamlining procedures and reporting requirements by the United Nations field offices;

17. *Requests* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system to pay particular attention to the need to rationalize field representation of the organizations and, recognizing the necessity to consult with the recipient Government on such matters, to establish new field offices only if the required services cannot be shared with other organizations or provided in any other way;

18. *Emphasizes* the importance for recipient countries to receive full information from all donors on their assistance efforts within the framework of operational activities for development, including information on the cost, nature and objective of each project, concessionality, and tying status;

19. *Requests* the resident co-ordinators to assist Governments of recipient countries, upon request, in managing information from all donors on their assistance efforts and in ensuring co-ordination and improved effectiveness of such assistance;

20. *Requests* the Director-General to study in a few selected donor and recipient countries, with the agreement and co-operation of the Governments concerned, existing co-ordination practices designed to ensure consistence and coherence in their policy and positions in the area of operational activities for development;

21. *Stresses* the importance of the United Nations Development Programme country programme as the framework for promoting a more coherent and co-ordinated approach to technical co-operation activities by the United Nations development system;

22. *Invites* the Director-General, with the support of extrabudgetary resources, to conduct case studies in one or more countries, with the agreement and co-operation of the Governments concerned, on the functioning of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, bearing in mind the specificity of individual country circumstances;

23. *Urges* the continuation of efforts to harmonize, to the extent possible, the operational procedures of the organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development, in areas such as project presentation, monitoring, evaluation and procurement;

24. *Invites* the organizations concerned to improve the integration of food aid with overall development efforts;

25. *Strongly urges* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme to continue their efforts for co-ordinated programming, through the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, so as to promote greater collaboration;

26. *Urges* other organizations to consider adopting similar co-ordinated programming practices;

27. *Invites* organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pursue measures to enhance the involvement of non-governmental organizations and enterprises in operational activities, in accordance with the objectives and priorities of each developing country;

28. *Reiterates* the need for the increased participation of women in operational activities and requests the Director-General, in presenting his report (A/41/350-E/1986/108, annex) to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, to address this issue along the lines called for in Assembly resolution 40/211;

29. *Strongly urges* the organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development to intensify their efforts to integrate economic and technical co-operation among developing countries into operational activities, *inter alia,* by orienting their programmes and projects towards strengthening such co-operation in accordance with the priorities defined by the developing countries themselves;

30. *Emphasizes* the need for close collaboration between the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat in view of the potential for greater complementarity between them and requests the Director-General to include recommendations in this regard, as appropriate, in his report for the next policy review,

31. *Reaffirms* the authority and responsibility entrusted to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation by the General Assembly in resolution 32/197, to ensure effective leadership of the United Nations system in the field of development and international economic co-operation and in exercising overall co-ordination within the system in order to ensure a multidisciplinary approach to the problems of development on a system-wide basis;

32. *Requests* the Director-General to include in his annual report on operational activities for development information on important policy and management issues affecting the coherence and functioning of system-wide activities, in the light of the relevant decisions of the governing bodies of organizations of the system, and to submit that information to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council for consideration;

33. *Requests* the Director-General, in preparing his report for the next policy review, to provide a general framework of broad objectives for operational activities for development within the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/197;

34. *Also requests* the Director-General to include in his report for the next comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development a specific chapter containing information about measures taken by organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system aimed at strengthening the capabilities of the recipient countries in the preparation and implementation of programmes and projects of technical co-operation;

35. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system to provide the Council at its second regular session of 1987 with their views and comments on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on the role of the resident co-ordinators, the use of the United Nations Development Programme country programming process as a framework for operational activities, the co-location of field offices and the further harmonization of operational procedures;

36. *Further requests* the Director-General, in presenting his report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, to take into account the views expressed by Member States during the present review, including those on updating the report and particularly those concerning the mobilization of financial resources for operational activities for development and other areas that require greater coverage

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* *

15. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to III below:

Draft decision I

REPORTS OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT ON FIELD REPRESENTATION OF ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly decides, in the light of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/74 of 23 July 1986, to transmit to the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Field representation of organizations of the United Nations system: structure and co-ordination" (A/41/424), as well as the report of the Joint Inspection Unit concerning technical co-operation among developing countries,[1] together with the views expressed by Member States during the discussion on those issues (see A/C.2/41/SR.29-32 and 34 and corrigendum) and the comments to be made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, for the consideration of those bodies in formulating their views for presentation to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987.

Draft decision II

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

The General Assembly takes note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on the United Nations Population Award (A/41/503 and Corr.1 and 2), and decides to amend General Assembly resolution 36/201 of 17 December 1981 and the annex thereto in the manner indicated below:

(*a*) Paragraph 1 of the resolution is amended to read:

"*Decides* to establish an annual award, to be named the United Nations Population Award, for the most outstanding contribution to the awareness of population questions or to their solutions, by an individual or indi-

[1] A/40/656 and Add.1.

viduals, by an institution or institutions or by any combination thereof, to be presented through the United Nations;''

(*b*) Articles 2 and 4 of the annex to the resolution are amended to read:

Article 2, paragraph 1

''The Award shall be presented annually to an individual or individuals, to an institution or institutions or to any combination thereof, for the most outstanding contribution to increasing the awareness of population questions or to their solutions. No staff member, organ or organization of the United Nations system shall be eligible for the Award.''

Article 2, paragraph 3

''The recipient or recipients of the Award shall be announced by the beginning of March each year, and the Award shall be presented by the Secretary-General in the middle of June.''

Article 4, paragraph 1 (chapeau)

''The recipient or recipients of the Award shall be selected from among those nominated under article 5 below, by a Committee for the United Nations Population Award, to be composed of:''.

Draft decision III

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly decides to take note of the following documents:

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the triennial policy review of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/41/350-E/1986/108);

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General on information provided by organizations of the United Nations system on the system-wide policy issues affecting operational activities for development (A/41/374-E/1986/109 and Add.1-3);

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General on the operational activities of the United Nations system (A/41/776 and Corr.1);

(*d*) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its organizational meeting for 1986, its special session on preparations for the fourth programming cycle and its thirty-third session (E/1986/29 and Corr.1);

(*e*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/41/600).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution and draft decisions I to III submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/41/869, paras. 14 and 15). For the final texts, see resolution 41/171 and decisions 41/444 to 41/446.[2]

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986, chap. IV, sect. D, and chap. VI, sect. B	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 3*, chap. IV, sect. D, and chap. VI, sect B
A/41/185	Letter dated 3 March 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/41/254-E/1986/61	Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the representative of Uruguay to the Secretary-General	
A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General	
A/41/350-E/1986/108	Operational activities of the United Nations system: note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/356	Letter dated 1 May 1986 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/41/374-E/1986/109 and Add.1-3	Operational activities for development of the United Nations system: note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/424	Field representation of organizations of the United Nations system: structure and co-ordination: note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/461-E/1986/119 and Corr.1	Letter dated 11 July 1986 from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/41/503 and Corr.1 and 2	United Nations Population Award: note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/600	United Nations Development Fund for Women: note by the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/667	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/41/674	Letter dated 2 October 1986 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	
A/41/776 and Corr.1	Operational activities of the United Nations system: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/41/L.66	Draft decision	See A/41/869, paras. 9 and 15, draft decision I
A/C.2/41/L.67	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 14, draft resolution
A/C.2/41/L.68	Draft decision	*Ibid.*, paras. 11 and 15, draft decision II
E/1986/28	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (14-25 April 1986)	See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 8*
E/1986/29 and Corr.1	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its organizational meeting for 1986, its special session on preparations for the fourth programming cycle and its thirty-third session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 9*

United Nations *Agenda item 81*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1986/1987

Agenda item 81: Training and research:*

(*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research:

(i) Report of the Executive Director;

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) United Nations University: report of the Council of the United Nations University;

(*c*) Unified approach to development analysis and planning: report of the Secretary-General;

(*d*) University for Peace

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Second Committee*, 3rd to 9th, 13th, 15th to 17th, 20th, 27th and 28th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 98th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 86.

DOCUMENT A/41/859

Report of the Second Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1986*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-first session, as item 81, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled:

"Training and research:

"(*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research:

(i) Report of the Executive Director;

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;

"(*b*) United Nations University: report of the Council of the United Nations University;

"(*c*) Unified approach to development analysis and planning: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*d*) University for Peace".

2. The Second Committee considered item 81 at its 13th, 15th to 17th, 20th, 27th and 28th meetings on 16, 17, 20 and 23 October and on 4 and 12 November 1986. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/41/SR.13, 15-17, 20, 27 and 28). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the agenda items allocated to it, at its 3rd to 9th meetings, on 6 and 8 to 10 October 1986 (see A/C.2/41/SR.3-9).

3. For its consideration of agenda item 81, the Committee had before it the following documents:

Letter dated 11 July 1986 from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting a text entitled "Contributions to the development activities of the United Nations system" (A/41/461-E/1986/119 and Corr.1);

(a) *United Nations Institute for Training and Research*

Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/41/14);

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (General Assembly resolution 40/214) (A/41/521);

(b) *United Nations University*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. III, sect. I);

Report of the Council of the United Nations University (A/41/31);

(c) *Unified approach to development analysis and planning*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. II);

Report of the Secretary-General on a unified approach to development analysis and planning (A/41/323-E/1986/77 and Corr.1 and Add.1);

(d) *University for Peace*

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 (A/41/3, chap. III, sect. D).

4. At the 13th meeting, an introductory statement was made by the Rector of the United Nations University.

5. At the 15th meeting, an introductory statement was made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. The representative of the Secretary-General on the Council of the University for Peace also made a statement.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.36

6. At the 28th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.36) entitled "Restructuring plan for the United Nations Institute for Training and Research" submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela).

7. At the same meeting, the representative of the Budget Division made a statement on the programme budget implications relating to draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.36.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 21 below, draft resolution I).

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Egypt, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Canada. The Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research also made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.16 and Rev.1

10. At the 20th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.16) entitled "United Nations University", on behalf of Austria, Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Iceland, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka and orally revised it by replacing the word "developed" in the last preambular paragraph with the word "attained" and deleting the word "Member" in paragraph 7. Subsequently, Côte d'Ivoire, Nepal and Poland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read, as orally revised, as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Reaffirming* its previous resolutions on the United Nations University,

"*Having considered* the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University in 1985 (A/41/31),

"*Noting with appreciation* the contributions of all countries that have supported the University,

"*Also noting with appreciation* the continuing interest of the Government of Japan in, and its support for, the construction of a permanent headquarters building,

"*Expressing its appreciation* to the Government of Finland for the continued financial and other support it provides to the first research and training centre established by the University, the World Institute for Development Economics Research,

"*Noting* decision 5.2.4 adopted on 23 May 1986 by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and twenty-fourth session,

"*Noting with satisfaction* that 1985 marked the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the University and that during its first ten years the University has attained a distinctive institutional identity within the United Nations system and the international academic and scientific community,

"1. *Welcomes* the progress achieved by the University in implementing programmes of research, advanced training and dissemination of knowledge, as well as in implementing the activities planned within the framework of the first medium-term perspective (1982-1987);

"2. *Notes with appreciation* the decision of the Council to undertake a comprehensive external evaluation of the work of the University during its first ten years, in order to assess the extent to which the University has fulfilled the objectives of its Charter, with a view to making proposals to strengthen its future performance and thus contributing significantly to the planning of its future endeavours;

"3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the World Institute for Development Economics Research began operations in Helsinki in 1985 and that it has made considerable progress on the three research themes for its initial programme: "Hunger and poverty: the poorest billion"; "Money, finance and trade: reform for world development"; and "Development and technological transformation: the management of change";

"4. *Also notes with satisfaction* the progress being made towards the establishment of other training and research centres, particularly the proposed Institute for Natural Resources in Africa;

"5. *Notes* the continuing and intensified co-operative activities of the United Nations University with the United Nations, its bodies and the specialized agencies, on the one hand, and with the international academic and scientific community, on the other, which enhance the responsiveness of the University to global issues and problems and bring its work into closer relation with the concerns of the United Nations system and the world academic community with regard to those issues and problems;

"6. *Recognizes* that the University needs to build up its Endowment Fund and Operating Fund in order to increase its core income;

"7. *Earnestly appeals* to all States to take cognizance of the progress made by the United Nations University and the relevance of its work to the concerns of the United Nations and to contribute urgently and generously to its Endowment Fund and its subsidiary institutes and, additionally or alternatively, to make operating contributions to the University to enable it to fulfil its mandate efficiently, in accordance with its Charter and with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly."

11. At its 27th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.16/Rev.1) submitted by the same sponsors.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.16/Rev.1 (see para. 21 below, draft resolution II).

13. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Bolivia made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.17 and Rev.1

14. At the 20th meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic introduced, also on behalf of Poland, draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.17) entitled "Unified

approach to development analysis and planning", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*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, and its resolution 38/179 of 19 December 1983, concerning a unified approach to the analysis and planning of development,

"*Mindful* of its resolution 40/178 of 17 December 1985 on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of international economic, scientific-technological and social co-operation, in which it stressed the willingness of Member States to strengthen the United Nations system as a framework for constructive dialogue and joint efforts in solving international economic problems, including those confronting the developing countries,

"*Bearing in mind* the conclusions of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, concerning the United Nations special responsibility for carrying out research on global and sectoral issues, and their interrelationship, to assist Member States and the deliberations of the competent intergovernmental bodies,

"*Believing* that a unified approach to development analysis and planning is an effective tool for integrating the economic and social components in the formulation of policies and programmes at the national and international levels for the benefit of social and economic progress and human well-being,

"*Stressing* that the eradication of hunger and malnutrition and the solution of other social problems on the basis of industrial, agricultural and rural development are among the essential objectives of the Third United Nations Development Decade,

"*Recalling* the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[1] adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth special session,

"*Reaffirming* that each State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its economic and social system in accordance with the will of its people and without outside interference,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on a unified approach to development analysis and planning (A/41/323-E/1986/77 and Corr.1 and Add.1);

"2. *Considers* a unified approach to development analysis and planning at the national level, covering all sectors of the national economy, public and private, as a means for the attainment of sustained social, economic and human development;

"3. *Invites* Governments to support the efforts of developing countries to strengthen their economic management by applying a unified approach to development analysis and planning of their economies, especially with regard to integrating the development of food production and agriculture with supporting industrialization, economic and social infrastructure and human resources development;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take into account a unified approach to development analysis and planning in his reports on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, bearing in mind its emphasis on the agricultural development of the continent;

"5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that a unified approach to development analysis and planning is applied in the United Nations economic and social studies, ongoing research, projections and reports, including the *World Economic Survey*, as well as in the appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

"6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to study the question of a unified approach to development analysis and planning in order to make available to all States the national and international experience gained in this field."

15. At the 28th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.17/Rev.1), submitted by the same sponsors.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.17/Rev.1 (see para. 21 below, draft resolution III).

17. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Canada made a statement.

18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Czechoslovakia (speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Chile.

Draft resolution A/C.2/41/L.15

19. At the 20th meeting, the representative of Costa Rica introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.15) entitled "University for Peace". Subsequently, Argentina joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

20. At the 27th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 21 below, draft resolution IV).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

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

Draft resolution I

RESTRUCTURING PLAN FOR THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/214 of 17 December 1985, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare comprehensive specific plans for the future of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research based on the options of either closing down or restructuring the Institute, including a blueprint for a specific scheme for the long-term and stable funding of the Institute and specific suggestions for the improvement of administrative arrangements to ensure cost-effectiveness,

[1] General Assembly resolution S-13/2, annex.

Recalling also its resolutions 37/142 of 17 December 1982 and 38/177 of 19 December 1983, in which it called upon the Secretary-General to submit a report on long-term financing arrangements for the Institute that would place its financing on a more predictable, assured and continuous basis,

Recalling further its resolution 39/177 of 17 December 1984, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive study on the Institute, its activities in training and research, its funding and its future role,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/521) and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/41/14),

Recognizing the continuing importance and relevance of the mandate of the Institute, particularly at a time when improvement of the effectiveness of the United Nations is a major preoccupation of Member States,

Noting with regret that the 1985 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities[2] was unable to provide the General Fund of the Institute with the level of resources required to maintain it as a viable entity during 1986,

Noting with concern the lack of a sufficiently broad base of donor countries supporting the Institute,

Noting further with regret that voluntary contributions to the Institute have so far been insufficient to guarantee the level of resources needed to maintain it as a viable entity and that it has not been possible to reach agreement on any of the three options for long-term financing arrangements for the Institute recommended by the Board of Trustees, namely, setting up a reserve fund, adopting a replenishment system or establishing an endowment fund,[3]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

2. *Reaffirms* the continuing relevance of the mandate of the Institute and takes note of the view of the Secretary-General that the mandate remains valid and useful;

3. *Recommends* that the Institute be restructured on the basis of the following parameters:

I. PROGRAMME

A. Training

1. Training shall be the main focus of the Institute's activities during the interim period, and that focus should be duly reflected in the budget allocations;

2. The core training programme financed from the General Fund shall concentrate on training for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy at various levels and primarily on training of persons from developing countries;

3. Training programmes designed and conducted by the Institute for other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies shall not result in any financial obligations for the General Fund and shall be carried out on a fully reimbursable basis;

4. Training for economic and social development or any other training activities shall be funded from special purpose grants.

B. Research

1. Ongoing research projects shall continue until completed;

2. In future, priority shall be given to requests made by the Secretary-General for research and study to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations; to this end, the Secretary-General is requested to make full use of the available expertise and facilities of the Institute;

3. Other research activities related to the mandate of the Institute, including new projects approved by the Board of Trustees, will be carried out according to the availability of resources;

4. Research and study falling within the mandate of the Institute may be financed from special purpose grants on a full-cost basis;

5. Research-cum-training in negotiating techniques, international law and economic and social development shall be funded from special purpose grants.

C. Projects financed from special purpose grants

1. Special purpose grants shall be welcome as long as they are made for activities that relate directly to the mandate of the Institute and do not overlap with work carried out elsewhere in the United Nations system;

2. Special purpose grants shall cover, in addition to full costs, at least 13 percent of project support costs;

3. The Executive Director of the Institute shall make available to all States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations a complete list of training and research programmes that, for lack of financial resources, cannot be financed from the General Fund; donors may make special purpose grants for the execution of such programmes.

II. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

In light of the restructured programme set out above, the Secretary-General is requested to review the management, staff and administrative and financial arrangements of the Institute to ensure that the restructured programme is carried out in a cost-effective manner.

A. Budget

The budget estimates for 1987 as set out in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/521) and in the proposed allocations for 1987 prepared by the Institute are unbalanced, and administrative staff costs are disproportionate to programme delivery costs.

1. No salaries for posts or parts thereof shall be charged to the training or research programme allocations except for those of the Professional and General Service staff assigned to the two branches responsible for those programmes;

2. Allocations for programme and general operational costs shall correspond to the priority given to activities;

3. General operational costs shall be reduced to a minimum, particularly in the sections related to staff travel, fund-raising, furniture and equipment, communications and miscellaneous expenses;

[2] See A/CONF.132/SR.1-3 and corrigendum.
[3] A/39/148, para. 8.

4. Staff costs shall be reduced in relation to operational costs so that their ratio is equivalent to that of similar organizations of the United Nations system;

5. The Institute shall rely entirely on voluntary contributions;

6. The Institute shall consider ways of increasing its income, *inter alia,* rental income, through more efficient use of its premises.

B. Staff

The Secretary-General is requested to review the composition and grading of the staff, including the post of Executive Director, taking into account the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity and paying due regard to as wide a geographical basis as possible, with a view to:

1. Diversifying the composition of the Professional staff to avoid limiting it to senior posts, and utilizing the experience and expertise of lower-level Professionals available in the Institute; in this regard, non-programme functions, such as external relations and administration and finance, of the restructured Institute can be undertaken by lower-level Professionals;

2. Distributing Professional and General Service staff among the various branches of the Institute in proportion to the work-load of and tasks entrusted to the branches in the restructured programme, and at a level that would enable the Institute to carry out a meaningful programme;

3. Giving priority, in the recruitment of personnel for the execution of projects financed from special purpose grants, to Professional and General Service staff of the Institute who may not be retained as members of the core staff paid from the General Fund, and considering those persons for employment with other organizations of the United Nations system which may draw on their skills, as appropriate;

4. Keeping a roster of consultants and experts and rotating staff whose services may be needed by the Institute for the execution of projects and programmes, at no cost or through financing from special purpose grants.

C. Board of Trustees

The Secretary-General is requested to ensure full compliance with the decision of the Board that no financial costs shall be charged to the budget of the Institute for the functioning of the Board, and that the selection of members of the Board of Trustees shall include government representatives who are knowledgeable about the work of the Institute and the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to carry out the restructuring of the Institute as from 1 January 1987, in close consultation, as appropriate, with all States, in accordance with the recommendations set out above and with sufficient capacity to ensure the continuation of the Institute as a viable and autonomous entity, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution and to include a comprehensive assessment of the experience with the interim solution in 1987 to enable the Assembly to evaluate the situation and reach a decision on the future of the Institute;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in case the necessary financing is not ensured by the implementation of the interim solution as defined above, to take steps with a view to phasing out, as appropriate, the activities of the Institute in the most cost-effective manner possible, and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a detailed proposal on the reallocation of the appropriate and essential activities of the Institute to other entities of the United Nations system;

6. *Urges* all States that have not yet contributed to the Institute to do so, calls upon all States to increase their contributions to the Institute at and following the 1986 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, in order to enable the Institute to implement the restructuring plan and continue to fulfil its important mandate, and appeals to those donors that do not intend to pledge contributions to consider contributing to the Institute at a level commensurate with their capacity;

7. *Appeals* to all States to provide appropriate special purpose grants to enable the Institute to implement the training and research programmes that cannot be financed from its General Fund, and calls upon intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Institute.

Draft resolution II

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the United Nations University,

Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University in 1985 (A/41/31),

Noting with appreciation the contributions of all countries that have supported the University,

Also noting with appreciation the continuing interest of the Government of Japan in, and its support for, the construction of a permanent headquarters building,

Expressing its appreciation to the Government of Finland for the continued financial and other support it provides to the first research and training centre established by the University, the World Institute for Development Economics Research,

Noting decision 5.2.4 adopted on 23 May 1986 by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and twenty-fourth session,

Noting with satisfaction that 1985 marked the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the University and that during its first ten years the University has developed a distinctive institutional identity within the United Nations system and the international academic and scientific community,

1. *Welcomes* the progress achieved by the University in implementing programmes of research, advanced training and dissemination of knowledge, as well as in implementing the activities planned within the framework of the first medium-term perspective (1982-1987);

2. *Notes with appreciation* the decision of the Council to undertake a comprehensive external evaluation of the work of the University during its first ten years, in order to assess the extent to which the University has fulfilled the objectives of its Charter, with a view to making proposals

to strengthen its future performance and thus contributing significantly to the planning of its future endeavours;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the World Institute for Development Economics Research began operations at Helsinki in 1985 and that it has made considerable progress on the three research themes for its intitial programme: "Hunger and poverty: the poorest billion"; "Money, finance and trade: reform for world development"; and "Development and technological transformation: the management of change";

4. *Also notes with satisfaction* the progress being made towards the establishment by the United Nations University of other research and training centres, particularly the proposed Institute for Natural Resources in Africa;

5. *Requests* the United Nations University, when drawing up its report to the General Assembly, to take into account the comments made by Governments in the Assembly on the manner in which the activities of the University are presented, in particular by strengthening the analytical content of the report;

6. *Notes* the continuing and intensified co-operative activities of the United Nations University with the United Nations, its bodies and the specialized agencies, on the one hand, and with the international academic and scientific community, including national research centres, on the other, which enhance the responsiveness of the University to global issues and problems and bring its work into closer relation with the concerns of the United Nations system and the world academic community with regard to those issues and problems;

7. *Recognizes* that the University needs to intensify its fund-raising efforts to build up its Endowment Fund and Operating Fund in order to increase its core income;

8. *Earnestly appeals* to all States to take cognizance of the progress made by the United Nations University and the relevance of its work to the concerns of the United Nations, to contribute urgently and generously to its Endowment Fund and its subsidiary institutes and, additionally or alternatively, to make operating contributions to the University to enable it to fulfil its mandate efficiently, in accordance with its Charter and with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

Draft resolution III

UNIFIED APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS AND PLANNING

The General Assembly,

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,

Recalling also its resolution 38/179 of 19 December 1983 on a unified approach to development analysis and planning,

Mindful of its resolution 40/178 of 17 December 1985 on strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field of international economic, scientific-technological and social co-operation, in which it stressed, *inter alia*, the willingness of Member States to strengthen the United Nations system as a framework for constructive dialogue and joint efforts in solving international economic problems, especially those confronting the developing countries,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/51 of 22 July 1986, in which the Council endorsed the conclusions of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its twenty-sixth session, concerning the United Nations special responsibility for carrying out research on global and sectoral issues, and their interrelationship, in order to assist Member States and the deliberations of the competent intergovernmental bodies,

Believing in the usefulness of integrating economic and social components in the formulation of policies and programmes at the national and international levels for the benefit of social and economic progress and human well-being,

Stressing that the eradication of hunger and malnutrition and the solution of other economic and social problems on the basis of industrial, agricultural and rural development are among the objectives of the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth special session,[1]

Reaffirming that each State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its economic and social system in accordance with the will of its people and without outside interference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on a unified approach to development analysis and planning, in particular the observations and conclusions contained therein (A/41/323-E/1986/77 and Corr.1 and Add.1);

2. *Considers* that an integrated approach to development analysis and planning, which takes into account differing economic, social and political features of national economies, is one of the tools for the attainment of sustained social, economic and human development;

3. *Invites* States to support the efforts of developing countries, if they so request, to strengthen their management capacity to apply a unified approach to development analysis and comprehensive macro-economic strategies and planning, especially with regard to integrating food and agricultural production in all sectors and supporting industrialization, economic and social infrastructure and human resources development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take into account a unified approach to development analysis and planning when preparing economic and social studies, ongoing research, projections and reports, including the *World Economic Survey* and the *Report on the World Social Situation*, as well as the appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to make available to States the experience gained in the use of a unified approach to development analysis and planning, taking into account the fact that new ideas relating to the promotion of social and economic development are emerging.

Draft resolution IV

UNIVERSITY FOR PEACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/109 of 18 December 1978, 34/111 of 14 December 1979 and 35/55 of 5 December 1980,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/2 of 24 May 1985 and 1986/6 of 21 May 1986,

Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/6.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to IV submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/41/859, para. 21). For the final texts, see resolutions 41/172 to 41/175.[4]

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986, chap. II and chap. III, sects. D and I	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 3*, chap. II and chap. III, sects. D and I
A/41/14	Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research	*Ibid., Supplement No. 14*
A/41/31	Report of the Council of the United Nations University	*Ibid., Supplement No. 31*
A/41/323-E/1986/77 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Unified approach to development analysis and planning: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/461-E/1986/119 and Corr.1	Letter dated 11 July 1986, from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/41/521	United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/697-S/18392	Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	
A/41/703-S/18395	Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986	
A/C.2/41/L.15	Draft resolution	See A/41/859, paras. 19 and 21, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/41/L.16	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 10
A/C.2/41/L.16/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 11 and 21, draft resolution II
A/C.2/41/L.17	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 14
A/C.2/41/L.17/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 16 and 21, draft resolution III
A/C.2/41/L.36	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 6 and 21, draft resolution I

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم . استعلم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة ، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

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