

**OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FORTIETH SESSION**

ANNEXES

**Volume I
(of two volumes)**

AGENDA ITEMS 3-84

17 SEPTEMBER - 18 DECEMBER 1985

28 APRIL - 9 MAY, 20 JUNE AND 15 SEPTEMBER 1986



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1988

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

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

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

ANNEXES OF THE FORTIETH SESSION

The agenda items for which annex fascicles exist are listed below.*

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
3.	Credentials of representatives to the fortieth session of the General Assembly: (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee; (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
7.	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.
8.	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee.
12.	Report of the Economic and Social Council: ^a (a) Report of the Council; (b) Reports of the Secretary-General; (c) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
14.	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
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 to fill a casual vacancy on the International Court of Justice.
17.	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) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission; (g) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee; (h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women; (i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries; (j) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia; (k) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; (l) Appointment of a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; (m) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.
18.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

* For the documents concerning the other agenda items and the action taken by the General Assembly, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Check List of Documents and ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53 and addendum.*

^a See also fascicle for items 111 and 12.

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20.	Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin: report of the Secretary-General.
21.	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives.
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26.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General.
27.	International Year of Peace: report of the Secretary-General.
28.	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General.
29.	Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General.
30.	Critical economic situation in Africa: report of the Secretary-General.
31.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee: report of the Secretary-General.
32.	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General.
33.	Question of Palestine:
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34.	Question of Namibia:
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	(b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
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36.	Law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General.
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38.	The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General.
39.	Commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations.
48.	Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security. ^b
49.	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/51 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco). ^b
50.	Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament. ^b

^b See fascicle for items 48 to 69 and 145.

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| 51. | Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament. ^b |
| 52. | Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General. ^b |
| 53. | Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General. ^b |
| 54. | 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. ^b |
| 55. | Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament. ^b |
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| 60. | 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. ^b |
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(e) Freeze on nuclear weapons;
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(g) Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;
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| 62. | Reduction of military budgets: ^b
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| 63. | Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament. ^b |
| 64. | Israeli nuclear armament: report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. ^b |
| 65. | Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: ^b
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(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
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(d) Advisory Board of Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General; |

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| | (e) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament; |
| | (f) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament; |
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| | (h) Prevention of nuclear war: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General; |
| | (i) Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations; |
| | (j) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute; |
| | (k) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament; |
| | (l) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General; |
| | (m) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Report of the Disarmament Commission; (ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; |
| | (n) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Disarmament Commission. |
| 66. | Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Indian Ocean. ^b |
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| 68. | General and complete disarmament: ^b <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof: report of the Conference on Disarmament; (b) Study on the naval arms race: report of the Secretary-General; (c) Study on concepts of security: report of the Secretary-General; (d) Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General; (e) Study on conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General; (f) Military research and development: report of the Secretary-General; (g) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission; (h) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament; (i) 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; (j) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament. |
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^c See fascicle for items 71 to 73.

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| 73. | Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security: report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. ^c |
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| 75. | 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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| 79. | United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East:
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| 80. | International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees: report of the Secretary-General. |
| 81. | Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea: report of the Secretary-General. |
| 82. | Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India. |
| 83. | Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations. |
| 84. | Development and international economic co-operation:
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(b) Review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;
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| 87. | Special economic and disaster relief assistance: special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary-General. |
| 88. | Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: reports of the Secretary-General. ^d |
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| 90. | World social situation: ^e |
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^d See fascicle for items 88, 93 and 94.

^e See fascicle for items 89 to 91 and 95 to 98.

^f See fascicle for items 92, 99 and 100.

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| | (b) World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace; |
| | (c) United Nations Development Fund for Women: reports of the Secretary-General; |
| | (d) Prevention of prostitution. |
| 93. | Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: report of the Secretary-General. ^d |
| 94. | Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination: ^d |
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| 95. | Policies and programmes relating to youth: report of the Secretary-General. ^e |
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| 97. | Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General. ^e |
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| 99. | International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General. ^f |
| 100. | Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women: ^f |
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| 106. | International campaign against traffic in drugs: reports of the Secretary-General. |
| 107. | 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. |
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^g See fascicle for items 101 to 104 and 144.

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| 109. | Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <i>e</i> of the Charter of the United Nations: |
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| 112. | United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General. |
| 113. | Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General. |
| 114. | Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors: |
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| 116. | Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987. |
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| 120. | Joint Inspection Unit: |
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^b See also fascicle for item 12.

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| 123. | Personnel questions:
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| 124. | United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission. |
| 125. | United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board. |
| 126. | Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:
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| 127. | Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses: report of the Secretary-General. |
| 128. | United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General. |
| 129. | Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes: report of the Secretary-General. |
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| 131. | Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States: report of the Secretary-General. |
| 132. | Peaceful settlement of disputes between States. ¹ |
| 133. | Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General. |
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| 135. | Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eighteenth session. |
| 136. | Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General. |
| 137. | Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries. |
| 138. | Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-seventh session. |
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| 140. | Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country. |
| 141. | Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization. ¹ |
| 142. | Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment. |
| 143. | Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences: report of the Secretary-General. |

¹ See fascicle for items 132 and 141.

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
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145.	International co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization. ^b
146.	Solemn appeal to States in conflict to cease armed action forthwith and to settle disputes between them through negotiations, and to States Members of the United Nations to undertake to solve situations of tension and conflict and existing disputes by political means and to refrain from the threat or use of force and from any intervention in the internal affairs of other States.
147.	International relief to Mexico.
148.	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.
149.	International relief to Colombia.
150.	Current financial crisis of the United Nations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 3: Credentials of representatives to the fortieth 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, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1st, 37th and 120th meetings.

DOCUMENT A/40/747

First report of the Credentials Committee

[Original: English]
[14 October 1985]

1. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 17 September 1985, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed a Credentials Committee for its fortieth session consisting of the following Member States: Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, China, Papua New Guinea, Suriname, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America.

2. The Credentials Committee held its first meeting on 9 October 1985.

3. Mr. Stephen Lewis (Canada) was unanimously elected Chairman.

4. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General, dated 8 October 1985, on the status of credentials of representatives to the fortieth session of the General Assembly. The memorandum indicated that, as at 8 October, credentials issued by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as provided for in rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, had been submitted by 120 Member States (Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece,

Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe). During the meeting, the Legal Counsel informed the Committee that, subsequent to the preparation of the memorandum, additional credentials in due form had been received in respect of the representatives of two Member States (Benin and the Philippines).

5. The Legal Counsel explained to the Committee that the Secretary-General's memorandum, as supplemented by the additional information he had provided to the Committee, related solely to the Member States that had submitted formal credentials for their representatives in accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. The Legal Counsel indicated also that at a later stage the Secretary-General would report to the Committee

on the credentials of representatives of other Member States participating in the fortieth session whose formal credentials had not yet been received at the time of the Committee's 1st meeting.

6. Statements relating to the credentials of the representatives of Member States referred to the Committee for its consideration were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, the United States of America and Canada.

7. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the Soviet delegation categorically opposed the acceptance of the credentials of the representatives of so-called "Democratic Kampuchea". It was an irrefutable fact that "Democratic Kampuchea" was only a political ghost to which certain circles were attempting to give some semblance of material existence by allowing it to be represented at the United Nations. The representatives of the so-called "coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea" acted only on behalf of a handful of turncoats driven out of their country, among whom were representatives of the Pol Pot clique responsible for committing bloody crimes against the Kampuchean people. Recent attempts to mislead world opinion by means of political manoeuvres such as the retirement of Pol Pot could not be taken seriously except by simpletons. Such schemes could not change the anti-popular nature of the so-called "coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea". Neither would the financial "injections" by the United States of America to stimulate the activities of reactionary subversive groups in Kampuchea be of any avail in this case. Since 1979, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which represented the interests of the Kampuchean people, had existed on the political map of the world. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, formed as a result of general elections, was exercising effective control over the whole territory of the country, enjoyed the support of friendly States, was rapidly rehabilitating the national economy brought to a state of collapse by the Pol Pot clique, and was strengthening the popular system. In the international arena, the People's Republic of Kampuchea consistently conducted a policy of peace and co-operation and actively advocated the normalization of the situation in South-East Asia. The constructive initiatives aimed at normalizing that situation and transforming the region into a zone of peace, stability and co-operation, as proposed by the People's Republic of Kampuchea, jointly with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam at the Eleventh Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries of Indo-China, held on 15 and 16 August 1985 (A/40/561), were worthy of support. The Soviet delegation was in favour of the immediate restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the United Nations. The only just decision, in keeping with the spirit and letter of the Charter of the United Nations, would be to grant the delegates of the People's Republic of Kampuchea the legitimate right to represent the interests of their country and the Kampuchean people in the Organization. In that connection, the Soviet delegation demanded that the representatives of the so-called "coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea" be expelled from the United Nations since their presence damaged the authority and prestige of the Organization.

8. The same representative added that the Soviet delegation wished to reiterate its opposition to the acceptance of the credentials of the delegation of the Fascist régime in Chile.

9. The representative of China stated that his delegation was glad to note that the General Assembly had taken correct decisions on the legitimacy of the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea. However, in view of the reservations expressed on this matter by a certain delegation in the Committee at the current session of the General Assembly, the Chinese delegation deemed it necessary to reiterate its position in the same regard. As was well known, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk was the sole legitimate Government of Kampuchea. Neither the Charter of the United Nations nor the norms of contemporary international law would concede in any way a change in the legitimate status of Kampuchea by foreign armed aggression against that country. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the genuine representative of the Kampuchean nation and people, was now effectively leading the resistance forces throughout the country in a just struggle against aggression, winning ever-increasing support from both the Kampuchean people and the international community. That was an undeniable fact. As for the Heng Samrin régime propped up by the Vietnamese authorities with armed forces, following their invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, its illegality as a puppet could not be changed no matter what title was conferred on it. That régime could in no way represent the Kampuchean people. Any attempt to seek to bring that régime into the United Nations would be an attempt to legalize aggression, which ran counter to the Charter of the United Nations and was unacceptable to the international community. It was incumbent on every Member of the United Nations to uphold the basic spirit of the Charter and the norms of international law. The Chinese delegation therefore reaffirmed its acceptance of the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea.

10. The same representative reiterated the Chinese delegation's position that the fact that the representative of Afghanistan had been allowed to participate in the current session of the General Assembly should not be interpreted as acquiescence in the situation created by the foreign armed invasion and occupation of Afghanistan.

11. The representative of the United States of America stated that the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea were in order and fulfilled the requirements of rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. They had been accepted at previous sessions of the General Assembly and should be accepted at the current session. The substance of the situation in the country would be debated at a later stage in an appropriate forum. The reference made by the representative of the Soviet Union to "popular elections" could not obscure the fact that the people to whom he would have the United Nations accord recognition were merely those whom Viet Nam had brought in when it had invaded the country.

12. The same representative regretted that the Soviet delegation had felt compelled to challenge the credentials of the delegation of Chile. Those credentials were in order and there was no basis whatsoever for questioning their acceptance. If the Soviet Union did not like a particular

Government, it could say so in another forum; to say so in the Credentials Committee was an abuse.

13. The United States representative added that, out of respect for the technical nature of the credentials exercise, his delegation had not raised any objection to the credentials of the representatives of Afghanistan. That, however, was not to be interpreted as acquiescence in the situation that existed as a result of the foreign aggression from the Soviet Union.

14. The representative of Canada stated that, with respect to the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea, his delegation's fundamental guiding principle was that the Credentials Committee should concern itself with the technical aspects of such documents. Whatever the likes or dislikes of the Canadian delegation might be regarding elements of the Coalition Government of that war-torn country, the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea appeared to be in order on the basis of information provided to the Committee. The representatives of that country had participated in previous sessions of the General Assembly and in other international conferences on behalf of the Kampuchean people. The substance of the matter was more appropriately the subject of discussion later on in the proper forum.

15. The same representative added that the credentials of the delegation of Chile appeared to be fully in accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure and there were thus no grounds for adopting a different approach at the current session than in the past. The Canadian delegation also had no objection to the credentials of Afghanistan for the same reason. Acceptance by the Canadian delegation of those credentials and of others before the Committee was not intended to imply any foreign policy position. That was not within the purview of the Credentials Committee.

16. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the Soviet delegation interpreted the statements made in the Committee by a number of representatives as a clumsy attempt to distort historical and political reality. Those assertions could not alter the fact that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan existed, acted in the international arena as a sovereign, non-aligned State and was a full and equal Member of the United Nations. The ill-intentioned remarks made by some representatives represented an inadmissible attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Such

action was contrary to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and to the interests of normalizing the situation in South-West Asia and ensuring favourable conditions for the talks being held through the intermediary of the personal representative of the Secretary-General.

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

"The Credentials Committee,

"Having examined the credentials of the representatives to the fortieth session of the General Assembly of the Member States referred to in paragraph 4 of this report,

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

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

18. The representative of Burundi, on a point of order, requested that the text of the proposal placed before the Committee be made available in French, which was an official language of the United Nations. Subsequently, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested that in the future such texts be made available also in Russian. The Chairman expressed his support for these requests.

19. The draft resolution proposed by the Chairman was adopted without a vote.

20. The Chairman then proposed that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution (see para. 22 below). The proposal was adopted without a vote.

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

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

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

CREREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE
FORTIETH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.

DOCUMENT A/40/747/ADD.1

Second report of the Credentials Committee

[Original: English]
[16 December 1985]

1. The Credentials Committee held its 2nd meeting on 12 December 1985.

2. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General, dated 11 December 1985, concerning the status of credentials of representatives of Member States participating in the fortieth 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 9 October 1985, at which time the Committee had considered and accepted

formal credentials submitted in respect of the representatives of 122 Member States (see A/40/747).

3. It was indicated in the memorandum, which was based on information received up to 11 December 1985, that, as at that date and since the 1st meeting of the Committee, additional formal credentials, in the form required by rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, had been submitted by the following 36 Member States: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Com-

oros, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Gabon, Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Uganda and Yugoslavia.

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

5. Statements relating to the credentials of the representatives of Grenada were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

6. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the Soviet delegation wished to reaffirm its position regarding the non-recognition of the credentials of the representatives of the puppet régime established in Grenada by the United States of America.

7. The representative of the United States of America stated that the credentials of the representatives of Grenada complied with the requirements of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and were therefore in order. The objection raised by the Soviet delegation was without foundation.

8. The Chairman proposed that, taking into account the statements made in the Committee, which would be reflected in its report, the Committee decide to accept the credentials of the representatives of the Member States referred to in paragraph 3 of the Secretary-General's mem-

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

"The Credentials Committee,

"Having examined the credentials of the representatives of the Member States referred to in paragraph 3 of the memorandum by the Secretary-General dated 11 December 1985,

"Taking into account the statements and the reservation made during the debate,

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

9. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

10. The Chairman proposed that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution (see para. 12 below). The proposal was adopted without a vote.

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

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

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

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTIETH
SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.3

Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee in document A/40/747

[Original: Arabic]

[15 October 1985]

At the end of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 22 of document A/40/747, 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 17 September 1985, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed the following nine States members of the Credentials Committee: Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, China, Papua New Guinea, Suriname, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America (see decision 40/301).¹

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 16 October 1985, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 80 to 41, with 20 abstentions, adopted the motion made orally by Sweden that no action be taken on the amendment submitted by Kuwait (A/40/L.3). The Assembly then adopted without a vote the draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee in its first report (A/40/747, para. 22). For the final text, see resolution 40/2 A.¹

At its 120th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted without a vote the draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee in its second report (A/40/747/Add.1, para. 12). For the final text, see resolution 40/2 B.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/723	Letter dated 4 October 1985 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/752	Letter dated 15 October 1985 from the representatives of the following countries addressed to the President of the General Assembly: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, China, Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates and Yemen	Replaced by A/40/752/Rev.1
A/40/752/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1	Letter dated 15 October 1985 from the representatives of the following countries addressed to the President of the General Assembly: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yemen	
A/40/775	Letter dated 18 October 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/40/776	Letter dated 18 October 1985 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/1005	Letter dated 6 December 1985 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES
FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

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, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 109th meeting.

DOCUMENT A/40/642

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[16 September 1985]

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

2. The matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which have been discussed during the period since the notification to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly¹ are as follows:

1. 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.
2. The situation in the Middle East.
3. The question of South Africa.
4. Letter dated 9 November 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council and communications concerning developments in Central America.
5. The situation in Cyprus.
6. 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.
7. The situation between Iran and Iraq.
8. Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
9. The situation in Namibia.
10. Complaint by Angola against South Africa.
11. Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
12. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.

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

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7, document A/39/490.

- 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. Letter dated 5 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council, and letter dated 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 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 Middle East problem including the Palestinian question.
70. The situation in the Comoros.
71. Communications from France and Somalia concerning the incident of 4 February 1976.
72. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories.
73. 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.
74. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.
75. Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the *apartheid* régime in Soweto and other areas.
76. 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.
77. Complaint by Zambia against South Africa.
78. Complaint by Greece against Turkey.
79. Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa.
80. Complaint by Benin.
81. 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.
82. 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].
83. Letters dated 13 June 1979 and 15 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
84. Letter of 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.
85. 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.
86. 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.
87. Letter dated 1 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
88. Complaint by Iraq.
89. Complaint by Seychelles.
90. Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
91. 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.
92. 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.
93. Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas).
94. 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.
95. Letter dated 16 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
96. Letter dated 22 March 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.
97. Letter dated 5 May 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.
98. Letter dated 2 August 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
99. 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.
100. 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.
101. Letter dated 12 September 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.
102. The situation in Grenada.
103. 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.
104. Letter dated 18 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
105. 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.
106. Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
107. 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.
108. 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.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 109th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1985, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/40/642) (decision 40/416²).

² *Ibid.*, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

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, Fortieth Session, General Committee*, 1st to 5th meetings; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 3rd, 5th, 53rd, 78th, 96th, 122nd to 124th, 128th and 133rd meetings.

DOCUMENT A/40/150

Provisional agenda of the fortieth session

[Original: English]
[19 July 1985]

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Zambia (rule 30 of the rules of procedure).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (rule 62).
3. Credentials of representatives to the fortieth session of the General Assembly (rule 28):
 - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee (decision 39/301 of 18 September 1984);
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee (resolutions 39/3 A of 17 October 1984 and 39/3 B of 17 December 1984).
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (rule 31; decision 39/302 of 18 September 1984).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (rule 31; decision 39/303 of 18 September 1984.)
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (rule 31; decision 39/304 of 18 September 1984).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (rule 49; decision 39/405 of 8 November 1984).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (rule 21; decisions 39/401 of 21 September 1984 and 39/402 of 21 September and 9 October 1984).
9. General debate.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (rules 13 (a) and 48; decision 39/413 of 11 December 1984).
11. Report of the Security Council (rule 13 (b); decision 39/457 of 9 April 1985).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (rule 13 (b); resolutions 35/18 of 10 November 1980, 36/151 of 16 December 1981, 38/93 of 16 December 1983, 38/146 of 19 December 1983, 38/198 of 20 December 1983, 39/102 to 39/121 of 14 December 1984, 39/165 and 39/208 of 17 December 1984, 39/223 to 39/230 and 39/233 of 18 December 1984 and 39/248 of 9 April 1985 and decisions 39/442 to 39/445, 39/449, 39/453 and 39/456 of 18 December 1984):
 - (a) Report of the Council;
 - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/18, 36/151, 38/93, 38/198, 39/102, 39/103, 39/105, 39/106, 39/108, 39/113, 39/114, 39/165, 39/208, 39/223, 39/224, 39/228, 39/230 and 39/233 and decision 39/442);
 - (c) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolutions 39/104, 39/107 and 39/109).
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (rule 13 (b); decision 39/414 of 11 December 1984).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 39/12 of 13 November 1984).

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
 - (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (rule 142; decision 39/323 of 22 October and 18 December 1984);
 - (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council (rule 145; decision 39/306 of 22 October 1984).
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:
 - (a) Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board (decision 39/309 of 10 December 1984);
 - (b) Election of nineteen members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (decision 39/310 of 10 December 1984);
 - (c) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council (decision 39/311 of 10 December 1984);
 - (d) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (decision 39/312 of 10 December 1984);
 - (e) Election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (decision 39/313 of 10 December 1984);
 - (f) Election of nineteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (decision 37/308 of 15 November 1982);
 - (g) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (decision 37/319 of 18 December 1982).
17. 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; decision 39/317 of 13 December 1984);
 - (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions (rule 158; decision 39/318 of 13 December 1984);
 - (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors (decision 39/319 of 13 December 1984);
 - (d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee (decision 39/320 of 13 December 1984);
 - (e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (decision 39/321 of 13 December 1984);
 - (f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission (decision 39/322 of 13 December 1984);
 - (g) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (decision 37/318 of 17 December 1982);
 - (h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (decision 37/326 of 21 December 1982 and resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984);
 - (i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (decision 39/316 of 10 December 1984);
 - (j) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (decision 39/325 of 18 December 1984);
 - (k) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (decision 39/324 of 18 December 1984).¹
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolutions 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 39/30 to 39/45 of 5 December 1984, 39/50 A to E of 12 December 1984 and 39/91 to 39/93 of 14 December 1984 and decisions 39/402 of 21 September 1984, 39/404 of 31 October 1984, 39/408 to 39/412 of 5 December 1984 and 39/420 of 14 December 1984):
 - (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 39/40).
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (rule 136; resolution 39/1 of 21 September 1984).
20. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/34 of 25 November 1983).
21. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (resolution 39/4 of 26 October 1984 and decision 39/456 of 18 December 1984).¹
22. The situation in Kampuchea: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/5 of 30 October 1984).
23. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (resolution 39/6 of 1 November 1984 and decision 39/404 of 31 October 1984): report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/6).
24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/7 of 8 November 1984).
25. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/8 of 8 November 1984).
26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/9 of 8 November 1984).
27. International Year of Peace: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/10 of 8 November 1984).
28. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/13 of 15 November 1984).

¹ The inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session was subject to any further action that the General Assembly might take on it at its thirty-ninth session (see decisions 39/456, 39/324 B, 39/454 C and 39/462 to 39/467).

29. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/14 of 16 November 1984).
30. Critical economic situation in Africa: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984).
31. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/47 of 10 December 1984).
32. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/48 of 11 December 1984).
33. Question of Palestine (resolutions 39/49 A to D of 11 December 1984):
 - (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/49 D).
34. Question of Namibia (resolutions 39/50 A to E of 12 December 1984):
 - (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 39/50 A and B).
35. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (resolutions 39/2 of 28 September 1984 and 39/72 A to G of 13 December 1984 and decision 39/407 of 20 November 1984):
 - (a) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
 - (b) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports (resolution 39/72 D);
 - (c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/72 F).
36. Law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/73 of 13 December 1984).
37. 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 39/74 of 13 December 1984).
38. The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984).
39. Commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations (resolutions 39/161 A and B and decision 39/425 of 17 December 1984).
40. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (decision 39/406 of 16 November 1984).
41. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (decisions 39/454 A of 18 December 1984 and 39/454 B of 12 April 1985).¹
42. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (decision 39/455 of 18 December 1984).
43. Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America (decision 39/456 of 18 December 1984).¹
44. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General (decision 39/456 of 18 December 1984).¹
45. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (decision 39/456 of 18 December 1984).¹
46. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (decision 39/456 of 18 December 1984).¹
47. Celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire (decision 39/456 of 18 December 1984).¹
48. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security (resolution 37/70 of 9 December 1982).
49. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/51 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 39/51 of 12 December 1984).
50. Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 39/52 of 12 December 1984).
51. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 39/53 of 12 December 1984).
52. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/54 of 12 December 1984).
53. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/55 of 12 December 1984).
54. 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 39/56 of 12 December 1984).
55. Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 39/57 of 12 December 1984).
56. 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 39/58 of 12 December 1984).

57. Prevention of an arms race in outer space: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 39/59 of 12 December 1984).
58. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/60 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 39/60 of 12 December 1984).
59. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolutions 39/61 A and B of 12 December 1984):
- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 39/61 A);
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/61 B).
60. 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 39/62 of 12 December 1984).
61. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolutions 39/63 A to K of 12 December 1984):
- (a) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/63 A, D and J);
 - (b) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/63 B);
 - (c) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/63 C on a nuclear-arms freeze (resolution 39/63 C);
 - (d) Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures (resolution 39/63 E);
 - (e) Freeze on nuclear weapons (resolution 39/63 G);
 - (f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 39/63 H);
 - (g) Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (resolution 39/63 I);
 - (h) Disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/63 K).
62. Reduction of military budgets (resolutions 39/64 A and B of 12 December 1984):
- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 39/64 A);
 - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/64 B).
63. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (resolutions 39/65 A to E of 12 December 1984): report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolutions 39/65 A to C).
64. Israeli nuclear armament: report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (resolution 39/147 of 17 December 1984).
65. 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, 38/138 O of 20 December 1983 and 39/148 A to R of 17 December 1984 and decision 39/423 of 17 December 1984):
- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 39/148 R);
 - (b) Report on the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 39/148 N);
 - (c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/92 H);
 - (d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/183 O);
 - (e) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolutions 39/148 C and K);
 - (f) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 39/148 D);
 - (g) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 39/148 E);
 - (h) Prevention of nuclear war:
 - (i) Report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 39/148 P);
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/148 F and P);
 - (i) Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations (resolution 39/148 G);
 - (j) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute (resolution 39/148 H);
 - (k) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 39/148 I);
 - (l) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/148 J);
 - (m) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session (resolution 39/148 O):
 - (i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (n) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 39/148 Q).
66. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (resolution 39/149 of 17 December 1984).
67. World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (resolution 39/150 of 17 December 1984).
68. General and complete disarmament (resolutions 38/188 B, G and H of 20 December 1983 and 39/151 A to J of 17 December 1984):

- (a) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 38/188 B);
- (b) Study on the naval arms race: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/188 G);
- (c) Study on concepts of security: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/188 H);
- (d) Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/151 B);
- (e) Study on conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/151 C);
- (f) Military research and development: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/151 F);
- (g) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 39/151 G);
- (h) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 39/151 H);
- (i) 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 39/151 D);
- (j) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 39/151 J).
69. Relationship between disarmament and development (resolutions 37/84 of 9 December 1982, 38/71 A of 15 December 1983 and 39/160 of 17 December 1984 and decision 39/424 of 17 December 1984):
- (a) Reallocation and conversion of resources, through disarmament measures, from military to civilian purposes (resolution 37/84);
- (b) Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/71 A);
- (c) International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development: report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (resolution 39/160 and decision 39/424).
70. Question of Antarctica (resolution 39/152 of 17 December 1984).
71. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 39/153 of 17 December 1984).
72. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolutions 39/154 to 39/157 of 17 December 1984):
- (a) Report of the Security Council (resolution 39/156);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/154 and 39/155).
73. 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 (resolution 39/158 of 17 December 1984).
74. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 39/94 of 14 December 1984).
75. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolutions 39/95 A to H of 14 December 1984): reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/95 A and 39/95 D to H).
76. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (resolution 39/96 of 14 December 1984):
- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
- (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.
77. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (resolution 39/97 of 14 December 1984).
78. Questions relating to information (resolutions 39/98 A and B of 14 December 1984):
- (a) Report of the Committee on Information;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/98 A);
- (c) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 39/98 B).
79. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolutions 39/99 A to K of 14 December 1984):
- (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 39/99 B);
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolution 39/99 A);
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/99 D to K).
80. International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/100 of 14 December 1984).
81. Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/101 of 14 December 1984).
82. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (decision 39/421 of 14 December 1984).

83. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (decision 39/422 of 14 December 1984).
84. Development and international economic co-operation:²
- (a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (resolution 39/162 and decision 39/427 of 17 December 1984): report of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (resolution 39/162);
 - (b) Review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (resolution 39/163 of 17 December 1984);
 - (c) Trade and development (resolutions 39/209 to 39/212, 39/213 A and 39/214 of 18 December 1984 and 39/213 B of 12 April 1985 and decisions 39/432 to 39/434 of 18 December 1984):
 - (i) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/210 and 39/211);
 - (iii) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (resolutions 39/209 and 39/213 B);
 - (d) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (resolution 39/164 and decision 39/428 of 17 December 1984);
 - (e) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (resolutions 39/215 and 39/216 and decision 39/435 of 18 December 1984):
 - (i) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/215 and 39/216);
 - (f) Environment (resolutions 38/163 of 19 December 1983 and 39/167 and 39/168 A and B and decision 39/429 of 17 December 1984):
 - (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 38/163 and 39/167);
 - (g) Human settlements (resolutions 39/169, 39/170 A and B and 39/171 of 17 December 1984):
 - (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/169 and 39/170 B);
 - (h) International Year of Shelter for the Homeless: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/171 of 17 December 1984);
 - (i) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/172 of 17 December 1984);
 - (j) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/174 of 17 December 1984);
 - (k) New international human order: moral aspects of development: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/170 of 19 December 1983);
 - (l) Long-term trends in economic development: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 37/249 of 21 December 1982);
 - (m) Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/175 of 17 December 1984);
 - (n) New and renewable sources of energy: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/173 of 17 December 1984);
 - (o) Development of the energy resources of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/176 of 17 December 1984).
85. Operational activities for development:
- (a) Operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/220 of 18 December 1984);
 - (b) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (c) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
 - (d) United Nations Volunteers programme (resolution 38/173 of 19 December 1983);
 - (e) United Nations technical co-operation activities: reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/219 and decision 39/441 of 18 December 1984);
 - (f) Liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and allocation of the remaining balance: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/201 of 20 December 1983 and decision 39/458 of 9 April 1985).
86. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (resolutions 39/177 and 39/178 of 17 December 1984): report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/177).
87. Special economic and disaster relief assistance: special programmes of economic assistance (resolutions 38/203 and 38/221 of 20 December 1983 and 39/180 to 39/205 of 17 December 1984 and decision

² Under this item, the General Assembly would also have before it the following documents:

- (i) Report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 39/218 (subsequently issued as document A/40/708);
- (ii) Report of the Industrial Development Board (subsequently published as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 16*);
- (iii) Report of the World Food Council (*idem*; *Supplement No. 19*).

- 39/431 of 17 December 1984): reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 38/203, 38/221, 39/180 to 39/200 and 39/202 to 39/205).
88. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/16 of 23 November 1984).
89. International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace (resolutions 39/22 and 39/23 of 23 November 1984): report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/22).
90. World social situation (resolutions 37/54 of 3 December 1982 and 38/24 of 22 November 1983):
- (a) World social situation: reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 37/54);
 - (b) Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/24).
91. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress: reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/25 of 22 November 1983 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/15 of 26 May 1983).
92. United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (resolutions 38/107 of 16 December 1983 and 39/123 to 39/129 of 14 December 1984 and decision 39/459 of 12 April 1985):
- (a) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/126);
 - (b) World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (resolutions 39/124 and 39/129);
 - (c) United Nations Development Fund for Women: reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/125 and 39/127);
 - (d) Prevention of prostitution (resolution 38/107).
93. 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 (resolutions 39/17 and 39/18 of 23 November 1984): report of the Secretary-General.
94. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (resolutions 39/19 to 39/21 of 23 November 1984):
- (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 39/20);
 - (c) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/19).
95. Policies and programmes relating to youth: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/24 of 23 November 1984).
96. Question of aging: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/25 of 23 November 1984).
97. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/26 of 23 November 1984).
98. Crime prevention and criminal justice (resolutions 39/112 and 39/118 of 14 December 1984):
- (a) Report of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (resolutions 39/112 and 39/118);
 - (b) Implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/112, para. 12);
 - (c) Implementation of the conclusions of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/112, para. 13).
99. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/122 of 14 December 1984 and 39/249 of 9 April 1985).
100. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (resolution 39/130 of 14 December 1984):
- (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.
101. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/131 of 14 December 1984).
102. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (resolutions 38/111 of 16 December 1983 and 39/132 to 39/134 of 14 December 1984).
103. Question of a convention on the rights of the child (resolution 39/135 of 14 December 1984).
104. International Covenants on Human Rights (resolutions 39/136 to 39/138 of 14 December 1984):
- (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 39/136);
 - (c) Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/138).
105. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolutions 39/139 and 39/140 of 14 December 1984):

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner;
- (b) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/139).
106. International campaign against traffic in drugs (resolutions 39/141 to 39/143 of 14 December 1984): reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/141 and 39/143).
107. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolutions 36/133 of 14 December 1981 and 39/144 and 39/145 of 14 December 1984): reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/133 and 39/145).
108. New international humanitarian order: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/125 of 16 December 1983).
109. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 39/41 of 5 December 1984):
- (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.
110. 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 39/42 and decision 39/412 of 5 December 1984).
111. 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 39/43 of 5 December 1984):
- (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. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/44 of 5 December 1984).
113. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/45 of 5 December 1984).
114. Question of East Timor (decision 39/402 of 21 September 1984):
- (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.
115. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (resolutions 39/66 and 39/67 and decision 39/416 of 13 December 1984):
- (a) United Nations Development Programme;
- (b) United Nations Children's Fund;
- (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
- (d) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
- (e) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
- (f) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
- (g) United Nations Industrial Development Fund.
116. Programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 (resolutions 38/234 of 20 December 1983 and 39/236 and 39/237 A to C of 18 December 1984).
117. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987.
118. Programme planning (resolutions 38/227 A of 20 December 1983 and 39/238 of 18 December 1984 and decisions 39/460 and 39/461 of 12 April 1985):
- (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
119. Financial emergency of the United Nations (resolutions 39/239 A and B of 18 December 1984):
- (a) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations (resolution 39/239 B);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/239 A and B).
120. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolutions 39/240 and 39/241 and decision 39/450 of 18 December 1984):
- (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 39/241);
- (b) Impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/240);
- (c) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General (decision 39/450).
121. Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 39/242 of 18 December 1984):
- (a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/242, sect. IV).

122. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences (resolutions 39/68 A to D of 13 December 1984 and decision 39/403 of 21 September and 9 and 17 October 1984).
123. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (resolutions 39/247 A of 18 December 1984 and 39/247 B of 12 April 1985).
124. Personnel questions (resolutions 39/243 to 39/245 and decision 39/451 of 18 December 1984):
- (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/245);
 - (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 39/244);
 - (c) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General.
125. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission (resolutions 39/27 of 30 November 1984 and 39/69 of 13 December 1984 and decision 39/417 of 13 December 1984).
126. United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (resolution 39/246 and decision 39/452 of 18 December 1984).
127. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (resolutions 39/28 A and B of 30 November 1984 and 39/70 and 39/71 A and B of 13 December 1984):
- (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/28 A and B);
 - (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/71 A and B);
 - (c) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/70).
128. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/127 of 19 December 1983).
129. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/129 of 19 December 1983 and decision 39/308 of 20 November and 5 December 1984).
130. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/130 of 19 December 1983).
131. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/75 of 13 December 1984).
132. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/78 of 13 December 1984).
133. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (resolution 39/79 of 13 December 1984).
134. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/80 of 13 December 1984).
135. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (resolution 39/81 of 13 December 1984 and decision 39/326 of 18 December 1984).
136. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eighteenth session (resolution 39/82 of 13 December 1984).
137. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/83 of 13 December 1984).
138. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (resolution 39/84 of 13 December 1984 and decision 39/327 of 18 December 1984).
139. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-seventh session (resolution 39/85 of 13 December 1984).
140. Preparation for the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations (resolution 39/86 of 13 December 1984).
141. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (resolution 39/87 of 13 December 1984).
142. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (resolutions 39/88 A and B of 13 December 1984).
143. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (decision 39/418 of 13 December 1984).
144. Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences: report of the Secretary-General (decision 39/419 of 13 December 1984).

DOCUMENT A/40/200

Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the fortieth session

[Original: English]
[23 August 1985]

1. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment [item proposed by the Netherlands (A/40/191)].
2. International co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization [item proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/40/192)].

DOCUMENT A/BUR/40/1

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

[Original: English]
[12 September 1985]

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 fortieth regular session, the adoption of the agenda and the allocation of items.

2. By its decision 34/401, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions aimed at rationalizing the procedures and organization of the Assembly, the text of which is reproduced in the rules of procedure of the Assembly (A/520/Rev. 15, annex VI). Many of these provisions, such as those relating to the time-limit for explanations of vote (*ibid.*, para. 6), the right of reply (*ibid.*, paras. 8 to 10) and the balloting procedure (*ibid.*, para. 16), were already implemented at the thirty-fourth to thirty-ninth sessions and are therefore not referred to in the present document. The General Committee however may wish to draw the Assembly's attention to those provisions that have not yet been or have been only partly implemented; those provisions have been reproduced below under the relevant headings.

3. The General Committee may also wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the conclusions of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization concerning the rationalization of the procedures of the General Assembly annexed to resolution 39/88 B (*ibid.*, annex VII).

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, which read as follows:

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

"2. The General Committee should also meet periodically throughout the session to review the progress of work and to make recommendations to the General As-

sembly 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, 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."

Observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations

5. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to General Assembly resolution 39/161 A of 17 December 1984, on the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, particularly paragraph 4, which reads as follows:

"4. *Decides* that a commemorative session of the General Assembly shall be held for a short period, culminating on 24 October 1985 and coinciding with the proclamation of the International Year of Peace;"

and the operative part of resolution 39/161 B, which reads:

"*Decides* that the events commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations should reflect in an appropriate manner the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary, also in 1985, of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with a view to strengthening international commitment to the full achievement of decolonization."

In this connection, the Secretary-General wishes also to draw the General Committee's attention to General Assembly decision 39/420 of 14 December 1984, whereby the Assembly adopted, *inter alia*, a recommendation to hold a special commemorative meeting in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, it being understood that the specific modalities and procedures for the commemoration would be the subject of consultations between the President of the Assembly and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to

the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (see para. 37 below).

6. The General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that the Assembly should consider those aspects of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations which have a bearing on the organization of the session concurrently with the General Committee's first report. In this connection, the Secretary-General wishes at this point to draw the attention of the General Committee to two recommendations of the Preparatory Committee:

(a) By a decision adopted on 10 July 1985, the Preparatory Committee decided, *inter alia*, to recommend that during the commemorative proceedings between 14 and 24 October 1985, Heads of State or Government should be seated in the General Assembly Hall and be escorted to the podium from the floor and, following the practice already approved by the Assembly, delegations should refrain from expressing their congratulations in the General Assembly Hall after a speech had been delivered; to this end, Heads of State or Government should be advised of such arrangements and the President of the fortieth session of the General Assembly should be requested to draw the attention of representatives to such arrangements;³

(b) By a decision of 27 August 1985, the Preparatory Committee also decided to recommend that delegations should be informed that, on 21, 22 and 23 October, provided that statements did not exceed 15 minutes, 21 speakers could be accommodated. If statements were longer or additional speakers were to be heard on those days, extended afternoon meetings or night meetings would have to be held.⁴

Schedule of meetings

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

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

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

9. The General Committee may also wish to recommend to the General Assembly that during the commemorative proceedings of the fortieth anniversary between 14 and 24 October, morning plenary meetings should begin at 10 a.m. instead of 10.30 a.m.

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

General debate

11. 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, 23 September, and end on Friday, 11 October 1985.

12. In accordance with the established practice, the Secretary-General also suggests that the list of speakers in the general debate should be closed on Wednesday, 25 September, at 6 p.m.

13. 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 thirty-ninth session, held on Friday, 21 September 1984, namely that the practice of expressing congratulations in the General Assembly Hall after a speech had been delivered was prohibited.

Explanations of vote

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

"7. When the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, i.e., either in the Committee or in plenary meeting, unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee."

Closing date of the session

15. In accordance with the provisions of rule 2 of the rules of procedure and in the light of the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly that the General Assembly should meet for a period of 13 weeks (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, para. 4), the Secretary-General wishes to suggest that the closing date of the fortieth session should be Tuesday, 17 December 1985.

Records of the Main Committees

16. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to the fact that under rule 58 of the rules of procedure the First Committee shall be provided with verbatim records. That rule also stipulates that no organ of the General Assembly shall have both verbatim and summary records. As previously, the General Committee may therefore wish to recommend that the verbatim records should be the official records of the First Committee and the summary records should remain the official records of all other Main Committees. In accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee (*ibid.*, para. 108 (b)), the General Committee may wish to recommend that the General Assembly should maintain for the fortieth session the practice whereby the Special Political Committee may obtain, on specific request, transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings, or portions thereof. Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 10 (e) of Assembly resolution 2538 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, which reads as follows:

"(e) 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

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 49*, para. 27 (e).

⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 27 (f).

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 fortieth session.

Seating arrangements

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

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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.”

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.”

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

“13. Furthermore:

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

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

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

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

Documentation

22. 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.”

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

Resolutions

24. 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."

Special conferences

25. 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."

Meetings of subsidiary organs

26. In accordance with paragraph 34 of decision 34/401, no subsidiary organ of the Assembly should be permitted to meet at United Nations Headquarters during a regular session of the Assembly, unless explicitly authorized by the Assembly. In this connection, the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to a letter dated 12 September 1985 (A/40/632) 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 fortieth session:

- (a) *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean;
- (b) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;
- (c) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Fund for South Africa;
- (d) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;
- (e) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
- (f) Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
- (g) United Nations Council for Namibia.

Furthermore, the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to paragraph 3 of resolution 39/161 A in which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided that the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations would continue to function until the observance of the anniversary.

Question of smoking in conference rooms

27. The General Committee may wish to recall that, in accordance with a decision taken by the General Assembly at the 3rd plenary meeting of its thirty-eighth session:

- (a) Smoking is prohibited in small conference rooms (such as rooms 5 to 10 and A to E);
- (b) Smoking is discouraged in large conference rooms (such as rooms 1 to 4).

Rationalization of work

28. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the text of the main conclusions of the Meeting of Presidents of the General Assembly on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, held in New York from 6 to 10 June 1985 (A/40/377, annex). The conclusions relevant to the organization of work of the Assembly are reproduced in paragraphs 14 to 20 of that text and in the appendix. (See para. 46 below.)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

29. All proposals for the inclusion of items in the agenda of the fortieth session have been communicated to Member States in the following documents:

- (a) Provisional agenda of the fortieth session (A/40/150);
- (b) Supplementary list (A/40/200);
- (c) Requests for the inclusion of additional items (A/40/241, A/40/242).

The items proposed for inclusion are listed in the draft agenda, which appears in paragraph 33 below.

30. Inasmuch as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization has been converted into a specialized agency and the 53 members of the Industrial Development Board were elected on 12 August 1985, the Secretary-General wishes to recommend that sub-item 16 (a) of the provisional agenda (Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board) should be deleted.

31. In view of the withdrawal of Australia from membership in the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁵ the Secretary-General recommends the inclusion of sub-item 17 (l) (Appointment of a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples) in the draft agenda.

32. In view of the large number of items on the draft agenda and the more limited time available for their consideration in this commemorative session, 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.

⁵ See A/40/92.

33. Subject to the recommendations of the General Committee regarding paragraphs 30 and 31 above, the draft agenda of the fortieth session would consist of the following items:⁶

[Same text as the provisional agenda in document A/40/150, with the exception of the items listed below.]

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (P.15):
 ...
 (c) Election to fill a casual vacancy on the International Court of Justice (A.2).
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections (P.16):
 (a) Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board;⁷
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P.17):
 ...
 (k) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;⁸
 (l) Appointment of a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.⁹
21. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (P.21).⁸
41. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (P.41).⁸
42. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (P.42).
43. Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America (P.43).⁸
44. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General (P.44).⁸
45. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (P.45).⁸
46. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (P.46).⁸
47. Celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire (P.47).⁸
145. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (S.1).
146. International co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization (S.2).
147. Solemn appeal to States in conflict to cease armed action forthwith and to settle disputes between them through negotiations, and to States Members of the United Nations to undertake to solve situations of tension and conflict and existing disputes by political means and to refrain from the threat or use of force and from any intervention in the internal affairs of other States (A.1).

ALLOCATION OF ITEMS

34. The allocation of items described in paragraph 47 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:

⁶ Abbreviations used in the paragraph:

(P.): item on the provisional agenda (A/40/150);

(S.): item on the supplementary list (A/40/200);

(A.): additional items (A/40/241, A/40/242).

⁷ See para. 30.

⁸ The inclusion of this item in the draft agenda of the fortieth session was subject to any decision that the General Assembly might take at the last (108th) plenary meeting of its thirty-ninth session on 16 September 1985 (see decisions 39/456, 39/324 B, 39/454 C and 39/462 to 39/467.

⁹ See para. 31.

"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."

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

146. International co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization (S.2).
147. Solemn appeal to States in conflict to cease armed action forthwith and to settle disputes between them through negotiations, and to States Members of the United Nations to undertake to solve situations of tension and conflict and existing disputes by political means and to refrain from the threat or use of force and from any intervention in the internal affairs of other States (A.1).

The sponsor of the request for the inclusion of item 147 has suggested that it should be allocated to plenary meetings.

36. 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 report¹⁰ should be assigned to the Main Committees in accordance with their respective fields of competence or to plenary meetings, on the understanding that administrative 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	Plenary meetings, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Committees
Chapter II	Plenary meetings, Second and Third Committees
Chapter III	
Sections A to D	Third Committee
Section E	Second Committee
Section F	Plenary meetings, Second and Third Committees
Section G	Second Committee
Section H	Plenary meetings
Section I	Third Committee
Sections J and K	Second Committee
Chapter IV	
Section A	Second and Third Committees
Sections B and C	Second Committee
Section D	Second and Fifth Committees
Sections E and F	Second Committee
Section G	Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Sections H and I	Second Committee
Section J	Second and Fifth Committees
Sections K to O	Second Committee

¹⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 3.

Chapter V	
Section A	Third and Fifth Committees
Sections B and C	Third Committee
Chapter VI	
Section A	Second and Third Committees
Section B	Second Committee
Sections C and D	Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Section E	Plenary meetings, Second and Fourth Committees
Section F	Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Chapter VII	Third and Fifth Committees
Chapter VIII	Plenary meetings, Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Chapter IX	
Sections A and B	Plenary meetings, Second and Third Committees
Section C	Third Committee
Section D	Second Committee
Sections E and F	Third Committee
Sections G to I	Second Committee
Section J	Second and Fifth Committees
Section K	Second Committee
Section L	Fifth Committee

37. With regard to item 18 of the draft agenda (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples), the General Committee may wish to consider referring to the Fourth Committee, as was done at previous sessions, all the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹¹ 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. Furthermore, the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration (resolution 39/93, annex), which was endorsed by the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (see para. 5 above).

38. In connection with item 23 of the draft agenda (Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)), the Secretary-General wishes to remind the General Committee that at the 3rd plenary meeting of its thirty-ninth session 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.

39. With regard to item 34 of the draft agenda (Question of Namibia), the General Committee will recall that at the 3rd plenary meeting of its thirty-ninth session 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.

40. In connection with item 35 of the draft agenda (Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa), the Secretary-General wishes to remind the General Committee that at the 3rd plenary meeting of its thirty-ninth session the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

41. With regard to item 44 of the draft agenda (Question of Cyprus), the General Committee will recall that at the 116th plenary meeting of its thirty-seventh session¹² 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.

42. With regard to item 68 of the draft agenda (General and complete disarmament), the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the fact that some portions of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1984,¹³ 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 the consideration of item 68.

43. In connection with item 84 (i) of the draft agenda (Effective mobilization and integration of women in development), the Secretary-General wishes to recall that in paragraph 1 of its resolution 36/127 the General Assembly recommended, in the light of paragraphs 80 to 82 of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations,¹⁴ that documents concerning the integration of women in development should be made available to the Third Committee under the relevant agenda item.

44. With regard to item 89 of the draft agenda (International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace), the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly to assign to the Third Committee the consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General¹⁵ and the report of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year,¹⁶ bearing in mind paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 39/22 of 23 November 1984, which reads as follows:

"2. *Decides* to devote an appropriate number of plenary meetings at its fortieth session, in 1985, to policies and programmes relating to youth and to designate these meetings as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year which should take place in keep-

¹² The item was not discussed during the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions.

¹³ See A/40/576 and Corr.1.

¹⁴ E/1981/3.

¹⁵ A/40/64-E/1985/5. A/40/631.

¹⁶ A/40/256.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23.

ing with the procedures and practices of the General Assembly;”

The General Committee may wish to recommend to the Assembly that it should hold these plenary meetings upon receipt of the report of the Third Committee on this item.

45. With regard to item 121 of the draft agenda (Joint Inspection Unit), the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly, as was done at the thirty-seventh to thirty-ninth 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.

46. In connection with item 142 of the draft agenda (Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization), the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that the main conclusions of the Meeting of Presidents of the General Assembly on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations (see para. 28) should be made available to the Sixth Committee for their consideration under this item.

47. Subject to changes that may be made by the General Committee in the light of paragraphs 35 to 46 above, the allocation of the items of the draft agenda, as based on previous practice, would be the following:⁶

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Zambia (P.1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (P.2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the fortieth session of the General Assembly (P.3):
 - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (P.4).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (P.5).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (P.6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (P.7).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: 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, III (sections F and H), VI (section E), VIII and IX (sections A, and B)) (P.12).¹⁷
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (P.13).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.14).¹⁸
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (P.15):
 - (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;

¹⁷ The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Committees as follows:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Chapter I | Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Committees |
| (b) Chapters II, III (section F) and IX (sections A and B) | Second and Third Committees |
| (c) Chapter VI (section E) | Second and Fourth Committees |
| (d) Chapter VIII | Second, Third and Fifth Committees. |

For further details, see para. 36.

¹⁸ See para. 42.

- (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (c) Election to fill a casual vacancy on the International Court of Justice (A.2).
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections (P.16):
 - (a) Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board;¹⁹
 - (b) Election of nineteen members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (c) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
 - (d) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
 - (e) Election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries;
 - (f) Election of nineteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;
 - (g) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
 17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P.17):²⁰
 - (h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women;
 - (i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries;
 - (j) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;
 - (k) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;⁸
 - (l) Appointment of a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.²¹
 18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18):²²
 - (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
 19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (P.19).
 20. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin: report of the Secretary-General (P.20).
 21. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (P.21).⁸
 22. The situation in Kampuchea: report of the Secretary-General (P.22).
 23. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General (P.23).²³
 24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference: report of the Secretary-General (P.24).
 25. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General (P.25).
 26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General (P.26).
 27. International Year of Peace: report of the Secretary-General (P.27).
 28. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General (P.28).
 29. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General (P.29).
 30. Critical economic situation in Africa: report of the Secretary-General (P.30).

¹⁹ See para. 30.

²⁰ For sub-items (a) to (g), see “Fifth Committee”, item 15.

²¹ See para. 31.

²² See paras. 5 and 37.

²³ See para. 38.

31. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee: report of the Secretary-General (P.31).
32. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General (P.32).
33. Question of Palestine (P.33):
 - (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
34. Question of Namibia (P.34):²⁴
 - (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.
35. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.35):²⁵
 - (a) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
 - (b) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports;
 - (c) Report of the Secretary-General.
36. Law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General (P.36).
37. 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.37).
38. The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General (P.38).
39. Commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations (P.39).²⁶
40. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (P.40).
41. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (P.41).⁸
42. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (P.42).
43. Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America (P.43).⁸
44. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General (P.44).²⁷
45. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (P.45).⁸
46. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (P.46).⁸
47. Celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire (P.47).⁸
9. 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.56).
10. Prevention of an arms race in outer space: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.57).
11. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/60 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.58).
12. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (P.59):
 - (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
13. 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.60).
14. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (P.61):
 - (a) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/63 C on a nuclear-arms freeze;
 - (d) Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures;
 - (e) Freeze on nuclear weapons;
 - (f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (g) Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;
 - (h) Disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General.
15. Reduction of military budgets (P.62):
 - (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
16. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.63).
17. Israeli nuclear armament: report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (P.64).
18. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (P.65):
 - (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) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (e) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (f) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (g) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (h) Prevention of nuclear war:
 - (i) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (i) Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations;
 - (j) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute;
 - (k) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (l) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (m) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:
 - (i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

First Committee

1. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security (P.48).
2. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/51 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.49).
3. Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.50).
4. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.51).
5. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General (P.52).
6. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General (P.53).
7. 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.54).
8. Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat

²⁴ See para. 39.

²⁵ See para. 40.

²⁶ See para. 5.

²⁷ See para. 41 and footnote 3.

- (n) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Disarmament Commission.
19. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (P.66).
20. World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (P.67).
21. General and complete disarmament (P.68):²⁸
- Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - Study on the naval arms race: report of the Secretary-General;
 - Study on concepts of security: report of the Secretary-General;
 - Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General;
 - Study on conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
 - Military research and development: report of the Secretary-General;
 - Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - 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;
 - Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament.
22. Relationship between disarmament and development (P.69):
- Reallocation and conversion of resources, through disarmament measures, from military to civilian purposes;
 - Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Secretary-General;
 - International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development: report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development.
23. Question of Antarctica (P.70).
24. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (P.71).
25. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (P.72):
- Report of the Security Council;
 - Reports of the Secretary-General.
26. 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.73).

Special Political Committee

- Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (P.74).
- 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.75).
- International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (P.76)
 - Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
 - Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: report of the Secretary-General.
- Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (P.77).
- Questions relating to information (P.78):

²⁸ See para. 42.

- Report of the Committee on Information;
 - Report of the Secretary-General;
 - 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.79):
- Report of the Commissioner-General;
 - Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;
 - Reports of the Secretary-General.
7. International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees: report of the Secretary-General (P.80).
8. Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea: report of the Secretary-General (P.81).
9. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (P.82).
10. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (P.83).

Second Committee

- Report of the Economic and Social Council (P.12):²⁹
 - Report of the Council (chapters I, II, III (sections E to G, J and K), IV, VI, VIII and IX (sections A, B, D and G to K));³⁰
 - Reports of the Secretary-General.
- Development and international economic co-operation (P.84):²
 - International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade: report of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;
 - Review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;
 - Trade and development:
 - Report of the Trade and Development Board;
 - Reports of the Secretary-General;
 - Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
 - Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
 - Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries:
 - Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;
 - Reports of the Secretary-General;

²⁹ For sub-item (c), see "Third Committee", item 1.

³⁰ The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to plenary meetings and to the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Committees:

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

For further details, see para. 36.

- (f) Environment:
 - (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (g) Human settlements:
 - (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (h) International Year of Shelter for the Homeless: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (i) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General;³¹
 - (j) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (k) New international human order: moral aspects of development: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (l) Long-term trends in economic development: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (m) Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (n) New and renewable sources of energy: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (o) Development of the energy resources of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General.
3. Operational activities for development (P.85):
 - (a) Operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (c) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
 - (d) United Nations Volunteers programme;
 - (e) United Nations technical co-operation activities: reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (f) Liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and allocation of the remaining balance: report of the Secretary-General.
 4. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Secretary-General (P.86).
 5. Special economic and disaster relief assistance: special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary-General (P.87).

Third Committee

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (P.12):
 - (a) Report of the Council (chapters I, II, III (sections A to D, F and I), IV (sections A and G), V, VI (sections A, C, D and F), VII, VIII and IX (sections A to C, E and F));³²
 - (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.88).
3. International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace: report of the Secretary-General (P.89).³³
 4. World social situation (P.90):
 - (a) World social situation: reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights: report of the Secretary-General.
 5. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress: reports of the Secretary-General (P.91).
 6. United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (P.92):
 - (a) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace;
 - (c) United Nations Development Fund for Women: reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (d) Prevention of prostitution.
 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: report of the Secretary-General (P.93).
 8. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (P.94):
 - (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. Policies and programmes relating to youth: report of the Secretary-General (P.95).
 10. Question of aging: report of the Secretary-General (P.96).
 11. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General (P.97).
 12. Crime prevention and criminal justice (P.98):
 - (a) Report of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;
 - (b) Implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Implementation of the conclusions of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report of the Secretary-General.
 13. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General (P.99).
 14. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (P.100):
 - (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.
 15. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance: report of the Secretary-General (P.101).
 16. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (P.102).
 17. Question of a convention on the rights of the child (P.103).
 18. International Covenants on Human Rights (P.104):
 - (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;

³¹ See para. 43.

³² The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to plenary meetings and to the Second, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Committees:

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

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

19. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (P.105):
 - (a) Report of the High Commissioner;
 - (b) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General.
20. International campaign against traffic in drugs: reports of the Secretary-General (P.106).
21. 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.107).
22. New international humanitarian order: report of the Secretary-General (P.108).
23. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (S.1).

Fourth Committee

1. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (P.109):
 - (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.110).
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.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.
4. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I and VI (section E)) (P.12).³⁴
5. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (P.112).
6. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (P.113).
7. Question of East Timor (P.114):
 - (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.18):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.

³⁴ The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Committees:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| (a) Chapter I..... | Plenary meetings,
Second, Third,
Fifth and Sixth
Committees |
| (b) Chapter VI (section E)..... | Plenary meetings and
Second Committee. |

For further details, see para. 36.

³⁵ See para. 37.

Fifth Committee

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.115):
 - (a) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (b) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - (d) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
 - (e) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - (f) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
 - (g) United Nations Industrial Development Fund.
2. Programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 (P.116).
3. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (P.117).
4. Programme planning (P.118):
 - (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
 - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
5. Financial emergency of the United Nations (P.119):
 - (a) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations;
 - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
6. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.120):
 - (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
 - (b) Impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General.
7. Joint Inspection Unit (P.121):³⁶
 - (a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit;
 - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
8. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences (P.122).
9. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (P.123).
10. Personnel questions (P.124):
 - (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.
11. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission (P.125).
12. United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (P.126).
13. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (P.127):
 - (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States: report of the Secretary-General.

³⁶ See para. 45.

14. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, IV (sections D, G and J), V (section A), VI (sections C, D and F), VII, VIII and IX (sections J and L)) (P.12).³⁷
15. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P.17):³⁸
 - (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) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission;
 - (g) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee.
3. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes: report of the Secretary-General (P.130).
4. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General (P.131).
5. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States: report of the Secretary-General (P.132).
6. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (P.133).
7. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General (P.134).
8. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (P.135).
9. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eighteenth session (P.136).
10. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General (P.137).
11. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (P.138).
12. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-seventh session (P.139).
13. Preparation for the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations (P.140).
14. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P.141).
15. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.142).³⁹
16. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (P.143).
17. Draft standard rules of procedures for United Nations conferences: report of the Secretary-General (P.144).
18. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter I) (P.12).⁴⁰

Sixth Committee

1. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses: report of the Secretary-General (P.128).
2. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General (P.129).

³⁷ The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Committees:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Chapter I..... | Plenary meetings,
Second, Third,
Fourth and Sixth
Committees |
| (b) Chapters IV (sections D and J) and IX (section J)..... | Second Committee |
| (c) Chapters IV (section G) and VI (sections C, D and F)..... | Second and Third
Committees |
| (d) Chapters V (section A) and VII..... | Third Committee |
| (e) Chapter VIII..... | Plenary meetings,
Second and Third
Committees. |

For further details, see para. 36.

³⁸ for sub-items (h) to (l), see "Plenary meetings", item 17.

³⁹ See para. 46.

⁴⁰ Chapter I of the report would be referred also to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees. For further details, see para. 36.

DOCUMENT A/40/250

First report of the General Committee

[Original: English]
[18 September 1985]

1. At its 1st meeting, on 18 September 1985, the General Committee considered the memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/40/1). An account of the discussion appears in the summary record of the meeting.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

General Committee

2. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (A/BUR/40/1, 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.

Observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations

3. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 5), the General Committee draws the General Assem-

bly's attention to Assembly resolution 39/161 A of 17 December 1984 on the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, particularly paragraph 4, and the operative part of resolution 39/161 B. In this connection, the General Assembly's attention is also drawn to Assembly decision 39/420 of 14 December 1984, whereby the Assembly adopted, *inter alia*, a recommendation to hold a special commemorative meeting in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, it being understood that the specific modalities and procedures for the commemoration would be the subject of consultations between the President of the Assembly and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (see para. 31 (a) (i) below).

4. The General Committee also recommends to the General Assembly that the Assembly should consider those aspects of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations which have a

bearing on the organization of the session concurrently with the General Committee's first report.

Schedule of meetings

5. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (A/BUR/40/1, para. 7), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 3 of decision 34/401.

6. Also at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 8), 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.

7. The General Committee also recommends to the General Assembly that during the commemorative proceedings of the fortieth anniversary, between 14 and 24 October, morning plenary meetings should begin at 10 a.m. instead of 10.30 a.m.

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

General debate

9. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 11 and 12), the General Committee recommends that:

(a) The general debate should begin on Monday, 23 September, and end on Friday, 11 October 1985;

(b) The list of speakers in the general debate should be closed on Wednesday, 25 September, at 6 p.m.

10. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 13), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to the decision taken by the Assembly at the 3rd plenary meeting of its thirty-ninth session, held on Friday, 21 September 1984, namely that the practice of expressing congratulations in the General Assembly Hall after a speech had been delivered was prohibited.

Explanations of vote

11. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 14), the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to paragraph 7 of its decision 34/401.

Closing date of the session

12. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 15), the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that the closing date of the fortieth session should be Tuesday, 17 December 1985.

Records of the Main Committees

13. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 16), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to rule 58 of the rules of procedure, which stipulates that the First Committee shall be provided with verbatim records and that no organ of the General Assembly shall have both verbatim and summary records. The General Committee therefore recommends that the verbatim records should be the official records of the First Committee and the summary records should remain the official records of all other Main Committees. In this connection, the General Committee also recommends to the General Assembly that the practice whereby the Special

Political Committee may obtain, on specific request, transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings, or portions thereof, should be maintained for the fortieth session. Furthermore, the General Committee wishes to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 10 (e) of Assembly 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 fortieth session.

Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees

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

Concluding statements

15. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 19), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 17 of decision 34/401.

Questions related to the programme budget

16. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 20 and 21), 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.

17. Also at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 20), 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

18. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 22), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 28 of decision 34/401.

19. Furthermore, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 23), the General Committee recommends that the General Assembly should urge all Member States and subsidiary organs to exercise maximum restraint in requesting circulation of material as official documents of the Assembly.

Resolutions

20. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 24), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 32 of decision 34/401.

Special conferences

21. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 25), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to recommendation 6 of the Committee on Conferences, adopted by the Assembly in paragraph (b) of its decision 34/405.

Meetings of subsidiary organs

22. The General Committee, in the light of recommendations submitted by the Committee on Conferences (see A/40/632 and A/40/648), decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the following subsidiary organs of the Assembly should be authorized to meet during the fortieth session:

- (a) *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean;
- (b) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;
- (c) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Fund for South Africa;
- (d) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;
- (e) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
- (f) Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
- (g) United Nations Council for Namibia;
- (h) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

Furthermore, the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to paragraph 3 of resolution 39/161 A in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, decided that the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations would continue to function until the observance of the anniversary.

Rationalization of work

23. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/BUR/40/1, para. 28), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to the text of the main conclusions of the Meeting of Presidents of the General Assembly on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, held in New York from 6 to 10 June 1985 (A/40/377, annex). The conclusions relevant to the organization of work of the Assembly are reproduced in paragraphs 14 to 20 of that text and in the appendix. (See para. 31 (f) below.)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

24. The General Committee considered the draft agenda of the fortieth session submitted by the Secretary-General in his memorandum (A/BUR/40/1, para. 33). All the items contained in the draft agenda formed part of the following documents:

- (a) Provisional agenda of the fortieth session (A/40/150);
- (b) Supplementary list (A/40/200);
- (c) Requests for the inclusion of additional items (A/40/241, A/40/242).

25. Inasmuch as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization has been converted into a specialized agency and the 53 members of the Industrial Development Board were elected on 12 August 1985, the General Committee recommends that sub-item 16 (a) of the draft agenda (Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board) should be deleted.

26. In view of the withdrawal of Australia from membership in 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 General Committee recommends the inclusion of

sub-item 17 (l) (Appointment of a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples) in the draft agenda.

27. The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that consideration of item 114 of the draft agenda (Question of East Timor) should be deferred until the forty-first session and that, consequently, the item should be included in the provisional agenda of that session.

28. The General Committee took note of the suggestions of the Secretary-General (A/BUR/40/1, para. 32) regarding:

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

In this connection, the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to the Committee's agreement, on a proposal by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to meet later during the session to consider recommendations to the General Assembly on the rationalization of its work.

29. Taking into account paragraphs 25 to 28 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following agenda:

[Same text as in the draft agenda in document A/BUR/40/1, with the exception of the items listed below.]

- 17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P.17):
 - (l) Appointment of a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.⁴¹
- 114. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.115):
 - (a) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (b) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - (d) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
 - (e) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - (f) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
 - (g) United Nations Industrial Development Fund.
- 115. Programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 (P.116).
- 116. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (P.117).
- 117. Programme planning (P.118):
 - (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
 - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
- 118. Financial emergency of the United Nations (P.119):
 - (a) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations;
 - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
- 119. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.120):
 - (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
 - (b) Impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General;

⁴¹ See para. 26.

- (c) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General.
120. Joint Inspection Unit (P.121):
- (a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
121. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences (P.122).
122. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (P.123).
123. Personnel questions (P.124):
- (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.
124. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission (P.125).
125. United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (P.126).
126. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (P.127):
- (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States: report of the Secretary-General.
127. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses: report of the Secretary-General (P.128).
128. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General (P.129).
129. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes: report of the Secretary-General (P.130).
130. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General (P.131).
131. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States: report of the Secretary-General (P.132).
132. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (P.133).
133. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General (P.134).
134. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (P.135).
135. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eighteenth session (P.136).
136. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General (P.137).
137. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (P.138).
138. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-seventh session (P.139).
139. Preparation for the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations (P.140).
140. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P.141).
141. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.142).
142. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (P.143).
143. Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences: report of the Secretary-General (P.144).
144. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (S.1).
145. International co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization (S.2).
146. Solemn appeal to States in conflict to cease armed action forthwith and to settle disputes between them through negotiations, and to States Members of the United Nations to undertake to solve situations of tension and conflict and existing disputes by political means and to refrain from the threat or use of force and from any intervention in the internal affairs of other States (A.1).

ALLOCATION OF ITEMS

30. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (A/BUR/40/1, para. 34), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 4 of decision 34/401.

31. Taking into account the recommendations in paragraphs 24 to 29 above regarding the inclusion of items in the agenda, the General Committee approved the allocation of items contained in paragraph 47 of the Secretary-General's memorandum (A/BUR/40/1) with the following modifications:

(a) *Plenary meetings*

(i) Item 18 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples). The General Committee decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 37), to recommend that the General Assembly should refer to the Fourth Committee all the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹¹ 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. Furthermore, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Declaration (resolution 39/93, annex), which was endorsed by the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (see para. 3 above).

(ii) Item 23 (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 34 (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.

(iv) Item 35 (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 in-

dividuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

(v) Item 44 (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.

(vi) Item 147 (Solemn appeal to States in conflict to cease armed action forthwith and to settle disputes between them through negotiations, and to States Members of the United Nations to undertake to solve situations of tension and conflict and existing disputes by political means and to refrain from the threat or use of force and from any intervention in the internal affairs of other States). 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 68 (General and complete disarmament). The General Committee decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/BUR/40/1, para. 42), to recommend that the relevant paragraphs of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1984,¹³ 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 68.

(ii) Item 146 (International co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the First Committee.

(c) *Second Committee*

Item 84 (i) (Effective mobilization and integration of women in development). The General Committee decided to recommend that documents concerning the integration of women in development should be made available to the Third Committee under item 92.

(d) *Third Committee*

Item 89 (International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace). The General Committee decided to recommend that the reports of the Secretary-General¹⁵ and the report of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year¹⁶ should be assigned to the Third Committee, bearing in mind paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 39/22 of 23 November 1984, which reads as follows:

"2. *Decides* to devote an appropriate number of plenary meetings at its fortieth session, in 1985, to policies and programmes relating to youth and to designate these meetings United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year which should take place in keeping with the procedures and practices of the General Assembly;"

The General Committee also decided to recommend to the Assembly that it should hold these plenary meetings upon receipt of the report of the Third Committee on this item.

(e) *Fifth Committee*

Item 121 (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.

(f) *Sixth Committee*

Item 142 (Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the main conclusions of the Meeting of Presidents of the General Assembly on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations (see para. 23 above) should be made available to the Sixth Committee for their consideration under this item.

32. Taking into account paragraphs 30 and 31 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following allocation of items:⁶

[Same text as in paragraph 47 of document A/BUR/40/1, with the exception of the following items.]

Plenary meetings

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.14).⁴²
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P.17):⁴³
 - (h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women;
 - (i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries;
 - (j) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;
 - (k) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
 - (l) Appointment of a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.⁴¹
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18):⁴⁴
 - (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.
23. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General (P.23).⁴⁵
34. Question of Namibia (P.34):⁴⁶
 - (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
 - (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
 - (c) Reports of the Secretary-General.
35. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.35):⁴⁷
 - (a) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
 - (b) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports;
 - (c) Report of the Secretary-General.
39. Commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations (P.39).⁴⁸
47. Solemn appeal to States in conflict to cease armed action forthwith and to settle disputes between them through negotiations, and to States Members of the United Nations to undertake to solve situations of tension and conflict and existing disputes by political means and to refrain from the threat or use of force and from any intervention in the internal affairs of other States (A.1).⁴⁹

⁴² See para. 31 (b) (i).

⁴³ For sub-items (a) to (g), see "Fifth Committee", item 15.

⁴⁴ See paras. 3 and 31 (a) (i).

⁴⁵ See para. 31 (a) (ii).

⁴⁶ See para. 31 (a) (iii).

⁴⁷ See para. 31 (a) (iv).

⁴⁸ See para. 3.

⁴⁹ See para. 31 (a) (vi).

48. International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace (P.89).⁵⁰

First Committee

21. General and complete disarmament (P.68):⁴²
- (a) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (b) Study on the naval arms race: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Study on concepts of security: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (d) Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (f) Military research and development: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (g) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (h) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (i) 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;
 - (j) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament.
27. International co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization (S.2).⁵¹

Special Political Committee

11. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.35):⁴⁷
- (a) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
 - (b) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports;
 - (c) Report of the Secretary-General.

Second Committee

2. Development and international economic co-operation (P.84):²
- (a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade: report of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;
 - (b) Review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;
 - (c) 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;
 - (d) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
 - (e) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries:
 - (i) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (f) Environment:
 - (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;

- (g) Human settlements:
 - (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
- (h) International Year of Shelter for the Homeless: report of the Secretary-General;
- (i) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General;⁵²
- (j) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General;
- (k) New international human order: moral aspects of development: report of the Secretary-General;
- (l) Long-term trends in economic development: report of the Secretary-General;
- (m) Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;
- (n) New and renewable sources of energy: report of the Secretary-General;
- (o) Development of the energy resources of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General.

Third Committee

3. International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace: report of the Secretary-General (P.89).⁵⁰
6. United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (P.92):⁵²
- (a) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace;
 - (c) United Nations Development Fund for Women: reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (d) Prevention of prostitution.

Fourth Committee

7. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18):⁴⁴
- (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.23).⁴⁵
9. Question of Namibia (P.34):⁴⁶
- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
 - (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
 - (c) Reports of the Secretary-General.

Fifth Committee

7. Joint Inspection Unit (P.121):⁵³
- (a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit;
 - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.

Sixth Committee

15. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.142).⁵⁴

⁵⁰ See para. 31 (d).

⁵¹ See para. 31 (b) (ii).

⁵² See para. 31 (c).

⁵³ See para. 31 (e).

⁵⁴ See para. 31 (f).

DOCUMENT A/40/250/ADD.1**Second report of the General Committee**

[Original: English]
[23 September 1985]

1. At its 2nd meeting, on 23 September 1985, the General Committee considered a request submitted by Nicaragua (A/40/243) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

“International relief to Mexico”.

2. 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/40/250/ADD.2**Third report of the General Committee**

[Original: English]
[29 October 1985]

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ALLOCATION OF ITEMS

1. At its 3rd meeting, on 29 October 1985, the General Committee considered a request submitted by the Netherlands, the Philippines, Sweden and Venezuela (A/40/244) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

“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.”

2. 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 Sixth Committee.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

3. At the same meeting, the General Committee, in view of the great number of speakers expected to address the General Assembly at the plenary meetings to be designated United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, starting on 13 November 1985, in connection with item 89 (International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace), decided to recommend to the Assembly that morning meetings should start at 10 a.m. instead of 10.30 a.m.

DOCUMENT A/40/250/ADD.3**Fourth report of the General Committee**

[Original: English]
[15 November 1985]

1. At its 4th meeting, on 15 November 1985, the General Committee considered a request submitted by Bolivia (A/40/245) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

“International relief to Colombia”.

2. 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/40/250/ADD.4

Fifth report of the General Committee

[Original: English]
[28 April 1986]

1. At its 5th meeting, on 28 April 1986, the General Committee considered a request submitted by the Secretary-General (A/40/247) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

“Current financial crisis of the United Nations.”

2. 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.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 3rd and 53rd plenary meetings, on 20 September and 29 October 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first (A/40/250, paras. 2-23) and third (A/40/250/Add.2, para. 3) reports, adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the fortieth session (see decision 40/401).⁵⁵

At its 3rd, 5th, 53rd, 78th, 123rd and 124th plenary meetings, on 20 and 23 September, 29 October, 15 November 1985 and 28 April 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first (A/40/250, paras. 24-32), second (A/40/250/Add.1, para. 2), third (A/40/250/Add.2, para. 2), fourth (A/40/250/Add.3, para. 2) and fifth (A/40/250/Add.4, para. 2) reports and on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/40/246, para. 5), adopted the agenda (A/40/251 and Add.1-4) and the allocation of items (A/40/252 and Add.1-4) for the fortieth session (see decision 40/402).⁵⁵

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/40/250, para. 27), decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled “Question of East Timor” (see decision 40/402).⁵⁵

At its 3rd and 96th plenary meetings, on 20 September and 29 November 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences (see A/40/663 and A/40/940) and of the General Committee (A/40/250, para. 22), decided to authorize some subsidiary organs to hold meetings during the fortieth session (see decision 40/403).⁵⁵

At its 122nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1985, the General Assembly decided to resume its fortieth session at a date to be announced, for the sole purpose of considering the following agenda items: 16 (a), 17 (h), 17 (l), 21, 41, 43 to 46, 84, 84 (c), 116 and 123 (see decision 40/470).⁵⁵ At its resumed session from 28 April to 9 May and on 20 June 1986, however, the Assembly considered, apart from agenda items 16 (a) and 17 (h), additional items 17 (m) (see A/40/PV.123) and 150 (see A/40/250/Add.4) and, on the recommendations of the Secretary-General (see A/40/101/Add.4 and A/40/1131), decided, at its 128th and 133rd plenary meetings, to reopen consideration of agenda items 17 (a) and 69 (c), respectively.

⁵⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/40/53)*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/50 and Corr.1	Preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session	Replaced by A/40/50/Rev.1
A/40/50/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i>	
A/40/100	Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session	
A/40/100/Add.1	Annotated agenda of the fortieth session	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/101/Add.4	Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/191	Netherlands: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the fortieth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 144
A/40/192	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the fortieth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 145
A/40/241	Romania: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the fortieth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 146
A/40/242	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item in the agenda of the fortieth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 15
A/40/243	Nicaragua: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the fortieth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 147
A/40/244	Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden and Venezuela: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the fortieth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 148
A/40/245	Bolivia: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the fortieth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 149
A/40/246	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item in the agenda of the fortieth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 17
A/40/247	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the fortieth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 150
A/40/251 and Add.1-4	Agenda of the fortieth session	For the final text, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings</i> , vol.I, p.v
A/40/252 and Add.1-4	Allocation of agenda items for the fortieth session	<i>Idem</i> , <i>Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53</i> , sect. 1
A/40/377	Letter dated 12 June 1985 from the President of the General Assembly to the Secretary-General	See annex fascicle, agenda item 39
A/40/632	Letter dated 12 September 1985 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	
A/40/648	Letter dated 17 September 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	
A/40/663	Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	
A/40/726 and Corr.1	Letter dated 30 September 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	
A/40/860	Note verbale dated 6 November 1985 from the representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the Secretary-General	
A/40/940	Letter dated 26 November 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	
A/40/1131	International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development: note by the Secretary-General	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

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

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Second Committee*, 18th to 23rd, 29th, 30th, 34th, 36th, 39th, 42nd, 43rd, 46th and 48th to 52nd meetings; *ibid.*, *Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Third Committee*, 54th to 72nd meetings; *ibid.*, *Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 59th and 70th meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Sixth Committee*, 51st meeting; *ibid.*, *Sixth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum, and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 112th, 116th, 120th and 122nd meetings.

** For the questions dealt with in the report and considered under other agenda items, see the annex fascicle for agenda items 111 and 12 and annex fascicles for the following agenda items: item 84, item 85, item 86, item 87, items 88, 93 and 94, items 89 to 91 and 95 to 98; items 92, 99 and 100; items 101 to 104 and 144; item 105, item 106, item 107, item 108, item 109, item 110, items 111 and 12, item 113, item 115, item 116, item 117 and item 121. For the questions dealt with in the preceding report, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12.

NOTE

Allocation of the chapters (I-IX) of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1985 (A/40/3 and Add.1)

PLenary MEETINGS:

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

FOURTH COMMITTEE:

Chapters I and VI (section E) (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Committees; section E of chapter VI was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second Committee)

FIFTH COMMITTEE:

Chapters I, IV (sections D, G and J), V (section A), VI (sections C, D and F), VII, VIII and IX (sections J and L) (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth Committees; sections D and J of chapter IV and section J of chapter IX were also referred to the Second Committee; section G of chapter IV and sections C, D and F of chapter VI were also referred to the Second and Third Committees; section A of chapter V and chapter VII were also referred to the Third Committee; chapter VIII was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second and Third Committees)

SIXTH COMMITTEE:

Chapter I (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees)

DOCUMENT A/40/1009 AND ADD.1 AND 2

Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/40/1009
PART I OF THE REPORT

[Original: English/Spanish]
[11 December 1985]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fortieth 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 E to G, J and K), IV, VI, VIII and IX (sections A, B, D and G to K) of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1985 (A/40/3).

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/212 of 19 December 1979, the questions dealt with in the chapters and sections of the report of the Council allocated to the Second Committee were considered in relation to the relevant questions dealt with under agenda items 84, 85, 86 and 87 (see A/C.2/40/1). The Assembly allocated subitem (c) exclusively to the Third Committee. In the context of item 12, the Second Committee considered the following questions:

(a) International economic security: a major condition for accelerating the economic decolonization of developing countries;

(b) Conducting constructive and action-oriented international economic negotiations;

(c) Summary and conclusions of the biennial report on the world population situation;

(d) Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

(e) Measures to ensure the effective and accelerated implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in the African least developed countries during the second half of the 1980s;

(f) Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;

(g) Food and agricultural production in Africa;

(h) Critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa;

(i) Food and agricultural problems;

(j) Pledging target for contributions to the World Food Programme for the biennium 1987-1988;

(k) International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade;

(l) Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

(m) Countries stricken by desertification and drought;

(n) World Tourism Organization;

(o) Economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories;

(p) Assistance to the Palestinian people;

(q) Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development.

3. The Committee held a general discussion on this item at its 18th to 21st meetings, from 28 to 30 October 1985. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/40/SR.18-21). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 3rd to 12th meetings, from 8 to 11 and 14 to 16 October 1985 (see A/C.2/40/SR.3-12). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item will be given in parts II and III of the present report (A/40/1009/Add.1 and 2).

4. At the 18th meeting statements were made by the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization.

5. At the 19th meeting the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization made a statement.

6. At the 21st meeting the Deputy Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa made a statement.

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

Documentation under the item as a whole

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1985 and on its first and second regular sessions of 1985 (A/40/3)

Letter dated 29 January 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/109-S/16914)

Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/173-S/17033)

Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/276-S/17138)

Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/303-E/1985/76)

Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/321)

Letter dated 24 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United

Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/340-E/1985/118)

Letter dated 28 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/342-E/1985/119)

Letter dated 22 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/347-E/1985/121)

Letter dated 3 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/366-E/1985/123)

Letter dated 10 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/374-E/1985/126)

Letter dated 14 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/384-E/1985/127)

Note verbale dated 24 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/407-E/1985/131)

Letter dated 3 July 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/458-E/1985/135)

Letter dated 9 July 1985 from the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/476-E/1985/137)

Letter dated 12 July 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/477-E/1985/136)

Letter dated 9 July 1985 from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/489-E/1985/143)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the statement by the President of the Economic and Social Council on the general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments (A/40/525)

Note verbale dated 21 June 1985 from the Permanent Mission of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/534-E/1985/159)

Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/852)

Letter dated 20 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/910 and Corr. 1)

Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.2/40/9)

Letter dated 11 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.2/40/10)

Documentation under specific questions

- (a) *International economic security: a major condition for accelerating the economic decolonization of developing countries*

Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/40/3, chap. II)

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of a draft resolution submitted by the Economic and Social Council, entitled "International economic security: a major condition for accelerating the economic decolonization of developing countries" (A/C.2/40/L.2)

- (b) *Conducting constructive and action-oriented international economic negotiations*

Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/40/3, chap. II)

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of a draft resolution submitted by the Economic and Social Council, entitled "Conducting constructive and action-oriented international economic negotiations" (A/C.2/40/L.3)

- (c) *Summary and conclusions of the biennial report on the world population situation*

Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/40/3), chap. IV, sect. A)

Report of the Secretary-General on the summary and conclusions of the biennial report on the world population situation (A/40/190-E/1985/20)

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

Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/40/3, chap. IV, sect. G)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/40/409-E/1985/107)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/40/633 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/40/735)

- (e) *Measures to ensure the effective and accelerated implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in the African least developed countries during the second half of the 1980s*

Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/40/3, chap. IV sect. G)

- (f) *Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories*

Report of the Economic and Social Council (*ibid.*), chap. III, sect. J)

Report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of General Assembly decision 39/442 (A/40/381-E/1985/105)

(g) *Food and agricultural production in Africa*

Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/40/3, chap. IV, sect. H)

(h) *Critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa*

Report of the Economic and Social Council (*ibid.*)

Report of the Secretary-General on the critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa 1984-1985 (A/40/329-E/1985/80)

(i) *Food and agricultural problems*

Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/40/3, chap. IV, sect. H)

Report of the World Food Council on the work of its eleventh session (A/40/19)

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of a draft resolution submitted by the Economic and Social Council, entitled "Food and agricultural problems" (A/C.2/40/L.4)

(j) *Pledging target for contributions to the World Food Programme 1987-1988*

Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/40/3, chap. IV, sect. H)

(k) *International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade*

Report of the Economic and Social Council (*ibid.*, sect. I)

Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the attainment of the goals of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (A/40/108-E/1985/49)

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of a draft resolution submitted by the Economic and Social Council, entitled "International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade" (A/C.2/40/L.5)

(l) *Industrial Development Decade for Africa*

Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/40/3, chap. IV, sect. J)

Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (A/40/420-E/1985/111 and Corr.1)

(m) *Countries stricken by desertification and drought*

Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/40/3, chap. IV, sect. O)

Preliminary report of the Secretary-General on countries stricken by desertification and drought (A/40/392-E/1985/117)

(n) *World Tourism Organization*

Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/40/3, chap. VI, sect. C)

Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Manila Declaration and the Acapulco Document on World Tourism (A/40/363-E/1985/97)

(o) *Economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories*

Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/40/3, chap. VI, sect. E)

Report of the Secretary-General on economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories (A/40/367-E/1985/116)

(p) *Assistance to the Palestinian people*

Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/40/3, chap. VI, sect. E)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/40/363-E/1985/115 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1)

(q) *Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development*

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of a draft resolution entitled "Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development" (A/C.2/40/L.6).

Other documents brought to the attention of the General Assembly under item 12

Report of the Industrial Development Board on its nineteenth session (A/40/16);

Report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes on its twentieth session (WFP/CFA: 20/20).

DOCUMENT A/40/1009/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[Original: English/Spanish]
[11 December 1985]

1. The present part of the report deals mainly with the proposals pertaining to subitems (a), (f), (k), (m), (n), (o) and (p) (see A/40/1009, para. 2). These proposals were considered by the Second Committee at its 22nd, 23rd, 29th, 30th, 34th, 36th, 39th, 42nd, 43rd and 46th meetings, on 1, 4, 8, 11, 13, 18, 20, 22 and 25 November and 3 December 1985. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/40/SR.22, 23, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 42, 43 and 46).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft decision A/C.2/40/L.14

2. At the 22nd meeting the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/40/L.14) entitled "Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories" on behalf of Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Senegal and the Syrian Arab Republic. Subsequently, the Gambia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

3. At the 30th meeting the representative of Israel made a statement.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/40/L.14 by a recorded vote of 126 to 2, (for the text, see para. 38 below, draft decision I). The voting was as follows:¹

¹ The delegations of Kenya, Mali, Nicaragua and the Sudan subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

5. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of Turkey, Iraq, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic). The observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization also made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.15

6. At the 22nd meeting the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.15) entitled "Economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories" on behalf of Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Sudan. Subsequently, the Gambia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Tunisia and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At the 30th meeting the representative of Israel made a statement.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.15 by a recorded vote of 125 to 2, with 6 abstentions (for the text, see para. 37 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:²

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt,

Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, 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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Economic Community), Sweden (also on behalf of Finland, Iceland and Norway), Canada, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Australia. The observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization also made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.17

10. At the 22nd meeting the representative of Yemen introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.17) entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people" on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Senegal, Yemen and Yugoslavia. Subsequently, the Gambia, Madagascar and Tunisia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. At the 30th meeting the representative of Israel made a statement.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.17 by a recorded vote of 131 to 2, (for the text, see para. 37 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:²

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, 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,

² The delegation of Nicaragua subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, 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.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

13. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Economic Community), Japan, Jordan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic). The observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization also made a statement.

Report of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia

14. At the 23rd meeting the Committee decided to authorize its Chairman to request the Secretary-General to circulate the report and recommendations of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia (E/C.10/1986/9, annex), as soon as possible, and also to invite, on behalf of the Committee, the Chairman of the Panel to introduce the report.

15. At the 42nd meeting the Chairman of the Panel of Eminent Persons introduced the report of the Panel.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted a draft decision on this question, orally proposed by the Chairman of the Committee (see para. 38 below, draft decision II).

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/40/L.5

17. By its decision 1985/167 of 25 July 1985, the Economic and Social Council had decided to transmit to the General Assembly, for consideration at its fortieth session, the draft resolution contained in the annex to that decision, entitled "International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade". The text of the draft resolution was subsequently reproduced in document A/C.2/40/L.5.

18. At the 43rd meeting the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 37 below, draft resolution III).

19. After the adoption of the draft resolution the representative of the Netherlands made a statement.

*Draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.27
and L.47*

20. At the 29th meeting the representative of Spain introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.27) entitled "Promotion of movements of persons and world tourism for development", on behalf of Mexico, Nepal, the Philippines,

Spain and Tunisia. Subsequently, Morocco joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 32/156 and 32/157 of 19 December 1977, 33/122 of 19 December 1978 and 34/134 of 14 December 1979, concerning the World Tourism Organization,

"Recalling also its resolution 36/41 of 19 November 1981, in which it welcomed the Manila Declaration on World Tourism,³

"Recalling further its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, by which it proclaimed the Third United Nations Development Decade and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Decade,

"Recalling also its resolution 38/146 of 19 December 1983 concerning the World Tourism Organization,

"Recalling that, by General Assembly resolution 36/41 and Economic and Social Council decision 109 (LIX) of 23 July 1975, it was decided that the World Tourism Organization might participate, on a continuing basis, in the work of the General Assembly and the Council in the fields of competence of and concern to that Organization,

"Recalling that, in accordance with resolution 34/134, the World Tourism Organization has since its inception held two important international conferences, one at Manila in 1980 and the other at Acapulco in 1982,

"Having already recognized the importance of these two conferences and of the decisions in which they culminated, which have been brought to the attention of Member States so that they may formulate or implement their policies, plans and programmes within the framework

of the programme of work of the World Tourism Organization,

"Having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization (A/40/363-E/1985/97), submitted to it in pursuance of resolution 38/146 of the General Assembly,

"1. Recognizes that the new approach of the World Tourism Organization, which considers tourism not in isolation but as an integral part of movements of persons and travel, is intended to foster a better understanding of socio-economic, cultural, educational and political values of movements of persons and can make a positive contribution to economic development;

"2. Urges States to base, as far as possible, their travel policies and strategies on this innovative idea relating to movements of persons in order and to contribute to the setting up and development of travel service enterprises and, thus, serve to alleviate unemployment by creating new jobs;

"3. Agrees, in this respect, that the establishment of small or medium-sized enterprises which can provide services on travel routes, and which are adapted to the circumstances and traditions of the developing countries, may foster the economic development of such countries by activating the potential market of over 3.5 billion persons that travel, regardless of their motive;

"4. Requests the United Nations Development Programme and other bodies of the United Nations system with a direct or indirect institutional interest in this area,

³ A/36/236, annex, appendix I.

to co-operate with the World Tourism Organization in progressively applying the innovative ideas of movements of persons, in accordance with the Manila Declaration and the Acapulco Document⁴ on World Tourism;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in implementing the present resolution and the relevant resolutions of the World Tourism Organization, particularly on the contribution of world tourism to regional development and the preservation of and respect for the cultural heritage of developing countries."

21. At its 43rd meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.47) entitled "World Tourism Organization", submitted by Ms. Inga Eriksson, (Sweden), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.27.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.47 (see para. 37 below, draft resolution IV).

23. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.47, draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.27 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/40/L.2, and draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.28 and L.28/Rev.1

24. By its decision 1985/180 of 25 July 1985, the Economic and Social Council had decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it consider at its forty-first session the issues contained in the draft resolution entitled "International economic security: a major condition for accelerating the economic decolonization of developing countries". The text of the draft resolution was subsequently reproduced in document A/C.2/40/L.2 and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the twenty-fifth anniversary of which is being observed by the United Nations this year,

"Recognizing that, despite the attainment of political independence, many developing countries continue to be subjected to exploitation and inequality and that the process of economic decolonization of those countries has effectively slowed down,

"Referring to 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, which laid down the foundations of the new international economic order,

"Recalling the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the inadmissibility of the threat or use of force in international relations,

"Referring to the principle embodied in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States of the need to promote collective economic security for development,

in particular of the developing countries, with strict respect for the sovereign equality of each State and through the co-operation of the whole international community,

"Reaffirming support for the demands of the developing States regarding the acceleration of their economic decolonization, the achievement of full sovereignty over their natural and other resources, their economic activities, full and equal participation in the solution of international economic problems, and the cessation of the outflow of capital and the brain drain,

"Noting that the preservation in international economic relations of any forms of exploitation, inequality and oppression, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the application of policies of blackmail, economic aggression, boycott, embargo, and trade, credit and technological blockade, and the use of economic relations for interference in the domestic affairs of States undermine their economic security and disrupt the development of broad, equal and mutually beneficial international co-operation,

"1. Considers that the safeguarding of the economic security of all sovereign States should be regarded as a fundamental principle of relations between States and of international economic co-operation and as a vital condition for accelerating the economic decolonization of developing countries,

"2. Calls for the elimination from international economic relations of any forms of inequality, exploitation, colonialism and neo-colonialism, economic aggression and blackmail, boycott, and trade, credit and technological blockade, of any forms of interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign States, and of the use of economic relations as an instrument of political pressure, considering this to be a gross violation of the generally accepted norms of international law, the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Helsinki in 1975;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report containing information on the use of measures constituting a threat to economic security and impeding the economic development of sovereign States for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

"4. Calls upon Governments to provide the Secretary-General with the necessary information requested in paragraph 3 above."

25. At the 29th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.28) entitled "International economic security", which read as follows:

"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, 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 contained the International Development

⁴ A/38/182-E/1983/66, annex, appendix.

Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

“*Recalling also* the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and the inadmissibility of the threat or use of force in international relations,

“*Reaffirming* the principle of full sovereignty of States over their resources and economic activities, as well as the right of each country to equal participation in the solution of international economic problems,

“*Noting* that the use of economic relations for purposes which are contrary to the Charter of the United Nations disrupts the development of broad, equal and mutually beneficial international co-operation,

“*Considering* that ever-increasing interdependence between States and regions is an inevitable condition of world economic development, which determines the mutuality of interests of all countries in promoting growth and development in a secure world environment,

“*Convinced* that all countries would benefit from a more stable economic, monetary and financial situation, from an equitable solution of the external debt problem and from the removal of discriminatory restrictions and other obstacles to the development of world trade,

“*Further convinced* that alleviation of the urgent economic problems of developing countries and elimination of the gap in the levels of economic development are major factors of international economic stability and a better political climate,

“1. *Recognizes* the need to promote international economic security aimed at the economic and social development and progress of each country, in particular developing countries, through international economic co-operation;

“2. *Considers* that a collective endeavour to promote a system of just and mutually beneficial international economic relations would contribute to the economic security of each State and to the establishment of a new international economic order;

“3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive analytical report on a concept of international economic security, including ways and means of its attainment and the United Nations role in this process, with emphasis on the development interests of developing countries, for submission through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

“4. *Calls upon* all Governments and the United Nations organizations, organs and bodies to contribute to the implementation of the present resolution.”

26. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.28/Rev.1). In introducing it, he orally revised paragraph 2 by replacing the word “collective” by the word “common”, deleting the words “a system of”, and by replacing the word “security” by the word “well-being”.

27. Following a statement by the representative of Egypt, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics further orally revised the draft resolution by replacing the word “Recognizes”, in paragraph 1, by the word “Recognizing”, making it the last preambular paragraph. The operative paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

28. At the same meeting the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 85 to 19, with 25 abstentions (for the text, see para. 37 below, draft resolution V). 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, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Grenada, Jamaica, Liberia, Malawi, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, Zaire.

29. Before the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Economic Community), Japan, India, Egypt, Canada, Pakistan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the German Democratic Republic and Chile. After it was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Indonesia, India, Argentina, Hungary, China, Sweden, Finland, Venezuela, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Mongolia, Poland, Zaire and Liberia.

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.36

30. At the 34th meeting the representative of Lebanon introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.36) entitled “Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation”, on behalf of Belgium, Canada, France, Gabon, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Senegal, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Zaire. Subsequently, Benin, the Comoros and Rwanda joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

31. At the 43rd meeting the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 37 below, draft resolution VI).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.33 and L.76

32. At the 36th meeting the representative of Senegal introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.33) entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought", on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, the Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. Subsequently, China, Liberia and Romania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 39/208 of 17 December 1984 and Economic and Social Council decision 1985/176 dated 25 July 1985,

"Recalling also its Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, annexed to its resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984,

"Noting the Priority Programme of action for economic recovery (1986-1990) (A/40/666, annex I, declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXI), annex), adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985,

"Congratulating the Government of Senegal for having taken the initiative of convening a 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, the first meeting of which was held at Dakar from 18 to 27 July 1984,⁵ and which met for a second time at Dakar from 1 to 9 November 1985 (see A/C.2/40/10, annex),

"Congratulating the Government of Egypt for having invited the first African Environmental Conference, organized by the United Nations Environment Programme in consultation with the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity, to be held at Cairo in December 1985,

"Congratulating also the Government of France for having taken the initiative of convening an international conference on forests, to be held in Paris in February 1986,

"Noting the positive action taken by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, as part of a joint effort by the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, undertaking to help 22 African countries, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme, in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,⁶

"Noting decision 12/10 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, dated 28 May 1984,⁷ concerning desertification,

"Welcoming the establishment by six east African countries—Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda—of an Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development, for the purpose of combating the effects of drought in those countries,

"Deeply concerned by 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 the 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,

"Recognizing, however, that given the scope and the intensity of desertification, the attainment of the objectives of programmes to combat these scourges requires financial and human resources beyond the means of the affected countries,

"Considering the interdependence between developed countries and those affected by desertification and drought, and the negative impact of those phenomena on the economies of the countries concerned,

"Emphasizing the fundamental importance of all forms of South-South co-operation in executing programmes to combat desertification and drought,

"Taking note of the preliminary report of the Secretary-General on the countries stricken by desertification and drought (A/40/392-E/1985/117);

"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 resolution adopted by the Conference in 1984, and that adopted in 1985;

"2. 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;

"3. Recommends that high priority should be given in the development plans and programmes of the affected

⁵ See A/39/530, annex.

⁶ Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977 (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

⁷ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25, annex.

countries themselves to the problem of desertification and to problems resulting from drought;

“4. *Recognizes* that particular attention should be given to countries stricken by desertification and drought and that special efforts should be made by the international community, particularly the developed countries, in support of action taken individually or collectively by countries stricken by desertification and drought;

“5. *Recommends* that the international community, above all the developed countries, should continue to provide coherent short-term, medium-term and long-term assistance to those countries in order to support effectively the rehabilitation process—in particular through intensive reafforestation—and the renewal of growth of agricultural production in the countries stricken by desertification and drought, particularly in Africa;

“6. *Recommends* that, within the framework of bilateral and multilateral development aid programmes, the fight against desertification and drought should be granted priority in view of the extent of those problems;

“7. *Appeals* to all members of the international community, including organs and agencies of the United Nations system, regional and subregional financial institutions, and non-governmental organizations, to continue to provide full support, in all forms—including financial, technical, or any other form of assistance—to the development efforts of countries stricken by desertification and drought;

“8. *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 as regards food aid, transport and medical assistance;

“9. *Requests* the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations to provide the Secretary-General, for transmission to the stricken countries, with all relevant studies carried out in their respective spheres of competence, in particular with respect to food and agricultural production, development of water resources, industrialization and raw materials, including the studies carried out by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the impact of desertification and drought on the foreign trade of the stricken countries;

“10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure that his final report on the implementation of resolution 39/208, which is to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first session through the Economic and Social Council, contains proposals for specific action to be undertaken, as indicated in the present resolution.”

33. At the 46th meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.76) entitled “Countries stricken by desertification and drought”, submitted by Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.33. Mr. Brotodiningrat drew the Committee’s attention to the need to substitute, in the fifth preambular paragraph, the words “tree and forest” for the words “trees and forests”.

34. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.76 (see para. 37 below, draft resolution VII).

35. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.76, draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.33 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

36. After the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), France and Belgium.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

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

Draft resolution I

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Aware of the Israeli restrictions imposed on the foreign trade of the occupied Palestinian territories,

Aware also of the imposed domination of the Palestinian market by Israel,

Taking into account the need to give Palestinian firms and products direct access to external markets without Israeli interference,

Noting with regret the lack of progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories (A/40/367-E/1985/116),

1. *Calls* for the urgent lifting of the Israeli restrictions imposed on the economy of the occupied Palestinian territories;

2. *Recognizes* the Palestinian interest in establishing a seaport in the occupied Gaza Strip to give Palestinian firms and products direct access to external markets;

3. *Calls upon* all concerned to facilitate the establishment of a seaport in the occupied Gaza Strip;

4. *Also calls upon* all concerned to facilitate the establishment of a cement plant in the occupied West Bank and a citrus plant in the occupied Gaza Strip;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to facilitate the establishment of the above-mentioned projects and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/224 of 18 December 1984,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/57 of 25 July 1985,

Recalling further the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,⁸

⁸ *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.L.21), chap. I, sect. B.

Noting the 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/40/353-E/1985/115 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);

2. Notes the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people that was held at Geneva on 5 and 8 July 1985 in response to General Assembly resolution 39/224;

3. Expresses its thanks to the Secretary-General for convening the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people;

4. 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;

5. Draws the attention of the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to the need to disburse their aid to the occupied Palestinian territories only for the benefit of the Palestinian people;

6. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To review the progress made in the implementation of the proposed activities and projects described in his report on assistance to the Palestinian people;

(b) To take all necessary steps to finalize the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in General Assembly resolution 38/145 of 19 December 1983;

(c) To convene in 1986 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people;

(d) To provide for the participation in the meeting of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Arab host countries and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

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

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

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III

INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/158 of 19 December 1977, in which it approved the Mar del Plata Action Plan adopted by the United Nations Water Conference,⁹

Recalling also its resolution 35/18 of 10 November 1980, by which it proclaimed the period 1981-1990 as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/57 of 28 July 1983, in which the Council urged Governments of developing countries to adopt national targets for drinking water supply and sanitation services, commensurate with resource availability, absorptive capacity and ability, and to formulate action plans and programmes for reaching the targets set,

Mindful of the fact that significant progress towards meeting the objectives of the Decade by 1990 will require a much greater sense of urgency and priority on the part of Governments and the continued support of the international community,

1. Welcomes the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Secretary-General on progress in the attainment of the goals of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (A/40/108-E/1985/49);

2. Encourages Governments to seek to implement the recommendations for action contained in the report, in particular:

(a) To strengthen national capabilities for policy formulation and for the preparation, implementation and monitoring of water supply and sanitation programmes and projects;

(b) To prepare and implement national strategies to meet and develop both present and longer-term needs for skilled human resources;

(c) To intensify efforts to improve the mobilization and utilization of national financial resources;

(d) To increase the attention devoted to health education and community participation and to the need for close operational linkages between health and water supply agencies;

(e) To formulate and implement strategies that will enhance the participation of women in the planning, operation and assessment of water and sanitation programmes and projects;

3. Calls upon organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental organizations, to continue and, where possible, increase their assistance to Governments in support of national plans and programmes for the Decade as well as in support of efforts to implement the above-mentioned recommendations for action;

4. Urges the international community to take note of the need to enhance co-ordination of technical co-operation activities at the global and national levels and, in this regard, supports the role of the resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme as focal points for the Decade at the country level;

5. Takes note of the need to focus efforts and resources on the least developed countries where requirements for drinking water and sanitation are the greatest, and of the need to give special consideration to the countries of sub-Saharan Africa;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, at the end of the Decade, in 1990, to prepare a report on the progress achieved during the Decade, providing a detailed comparative analysis based as much as possible on quantitative data, as well as recommendations for future and follow-up

⁹ See Report of the United Nations Water Conference, Mar del Plata, 14-25 March 1977 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.II.A.12), chap. I.

action that may be required, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution IV

WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/156 and 32/157 of 19 December 1977, 33/122 of 19 December 1978, 34/134 of 14 December 1978, 36/41 of 19 November 1981 and 38/146 of 19 December 1983,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization (A/40/363-E/1985/97) on the progress made in implementing the Manila Declaration³ and the Acapulco Document⁴ on World Tourism, and recognizes that the new approach of the World Tourism Organization, in which tourism is seen in the wider context of travel, can make a positive contribution to economic development;

2. *Invites* States to take that approach into account when formulating their travel policies and strategies, in accordance with their development plans;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme and other bodies of the United Nations system with an interest in this area to co-operate with the World Tourism Organization in accordance with the Manila Declaration and the Acapulco Document on World Tourism;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in implementing the present resolution and the relevant resolutions of the World Tourism Organization, particularly on the contribution of world tourism to regional development and the preservation of and respect for the cultural heritage of developing countries.

Draft resolution V

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SECURITY

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, 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 the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular that of achieving international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and the inadmissibility of the threat or use of force in international relations,

Referring to Economic and Social Council resolution 1911 (LVII) of 2 August 1974,

Considering that ever-increasing interdependence between States and regions is an inevitable condition of world economic development, which determines the mutuality of

interest of all countries in promoting development in a secure world environment,

Convinced that all countries would benefit from a more stable economic, trade, monetary and financial situation and from equitable solutions of the existing problems in these areas,

Further convinced that alleviation of the urgent economic problems of developing countries and elimination of the gap in the levels of economic development are major factors of international economic stability and a better political climate,

Recognizing the need to promote international economic security aimed at the economic and social development and progress of each country, in particular developing countries, through international economic co-operation and utilizing the potential of multilateral and regional organizations,

1. *Considers* that a common endeavour to promote just and mutually beneficial international economic relations would contribute to the economic well-being of each State and to the establishment of a new international economic order;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the relevant previous studies, to prepare a comprehensive analytical report on a concept of international economic security, including ways and means of its attainment, with emphasis on the development interests of developing countries, for submission through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments and organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to contribute to the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VI

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

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also its resolution 36/174 of 17 December 1981, in which it recognized the necessity of strengthening co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, and its resolution 37/132 of 17 December 1982,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, to update his report on co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation;¹⁰

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit the updated report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986.

Draft resolution VII

COUNTRIES STRICKEN BY DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/208 of 17 December 1984 and Economic and Social Council decision 1985/176 of 25 July

¹⁰ A/38/236-E/1983/75.

1985, as well as its Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, annexed to its resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984,

Noting Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (A/40/666, annex I, declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXI), annex), adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985,

Congratulating the Government of Senegal for having taken the initiative of convening 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, which met at Dakar, for the first time from 18 to 27 July 1984,⁵ and for the second time from 1 to 9 November 1985 (see A/C.2/40/10, annex),

Congratulating the Government of Egypt for having invited the first African Environmental Conference, organized by the United Nations Environment Programme in consultation with the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity, to be held at Cairo in December 1985,

Congratulating also the Government of France for having taken the initiative of convening an international conference on tree and forest, to be held in Paris in February 1986,

Noting the positive action taken by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, as part of a joint effort by the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme to help twenty-two African countries, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme, implement the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,⁶

Taking note of decision 12/10 of 28 May 1984 on desertification, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,⁷

Welcoming the establishment by six east African countries—Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda—of an Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development for the purpose of combating the effects of drought in those countries,

Deeply concerned by 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 and drought continue 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 the 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,

Recognizing, however, that given the scope and the intensity of desertification and drought, particularly in the least developed countries, the attainment of the objectives of programmes to combat these scourges requires financial and human resources beyond the means of the affected countries,

Considering the interdependence between developed countries and those affected by desertification and drought, and the negative impact of those phenomena on the economies of the countries concerned,

Emphasizing the fundamental importance of all forms of South-South co-operation in executing programmes to combat desertification and drought,

Taking note of the preliminary report of the Secretary-General on the countries stricken by desertification and drought (A/40/392-E/1985/117),

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, and takes note with satisfaction of the final resolution adopted by the Conference in 1984, and that adopted in 1985;

2. *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;

3. *Recommends* that high priority should be given in the development plans and programmes of the affected countries themselves to the problem of desertification and to problems resulting from drought;

4. *Recognizes* that particular attention should be given to countries stricken by desertification and drought and that special efforts should be made by the international community, particularly the developed countries, in support of action taken individually or collectively by the affected countries;

5. *Recommends* that the international community, above all the developed countries, should continue to provide coherent short-term, medium-term and long-term assistance to those countries in order to support the rehabilitation process effectively—in particular through intensive reforestation—and the renewal of growth of agricultural production in the countries stricken by desertification and drought, particularly in Africa;

6. *Recommends* that, within the framework of bilateral and multilateral development aid programmes, the fight against desertification and drought should be granted priority in view of the extent of those problems;

7. *Appeals* to all members of the international community, including organs and agencies of the United Nations system, regional and subregional financial institutions, and non-governmental organizations, to continue to provide full support, in all forms—including financial, technical or any other form of assistance—to the development efforts of countries stricken by desertification and drought;

8. *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 as regards food aid, transport and medical assistance;

9. *Requests* the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations to provide the Secretary-General, for transmission to the stricken countries, with all relevant studies carried out in their respective spheres of competence, in particular with respect to food and agricultural production, development of water resources, industrialization and raw materials, including the studies carried out by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the impact of desertification and drought on the foreign trade of the stricken countries, including similarly, the studies to determine the interaction between forest zones and arid regions and their influence on the acceleration of desertification, particularly in Africa;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure that his final report on the implementation of resolution 39/208, which is to be submitted to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986, contains proposals for specific action to be undertaken, as indicated in the present resolution.

* * *

38. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

Draft decision I

ISRAELI ECONOMIC PRACTICES IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN AND OTHER ARAB TERRITORIES

The General Assembly:

(a) Takes note, with concern, of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of Assembly decision 39/442 (A/40/381-E/1985/105);

(b) Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the financial and trade practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;

(c) Invites the Secretary-General to utilize the services of competent United Nations bodies in preparing that report;

(d) Requests the Secretary-General to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council.

Draft decision II

REPORT OF THE PANEL OF EMINENT PERSONS ESTABLISHED TO CONDUCT THE PUBLIC HEARINGS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND NAMIBIA

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia (E/C.10/1986/9, annex) and further notes that the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its twelfth session and the Economic and Social Council in 1986 will give in-depth consideration to the recommendations contained in the report and propose appropriate action.

DOCUMENT A/40/1009/ADD.2

PART III OF THE REPORT

[Original: English/Spanish]
[15 December 1985]

1. The present part of the report deals mainly with the proposals pertaining to questions (b), (i), (j), (l) and (q) (see A/40/1009, para. 2). These proposals were considered by the Second Committee at its 36th, 39th, and 48th to 52nd meetings, on 18 and 20 November and 5, 9, 11, 13 and 14 December 1985. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/40/SR.36, 39, and 48-52).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.97

2. At its 48th meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.97), entitled "Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1987-1988", submitted by Ms. Inga Eriksson, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations.

3. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 28 below, draft resolution I).

4. After the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement.

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/40/L.6

5. By its decision 39/447 of 18 December 1984, the General Assembly had decided to refer to its fortieth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development", which was contained in the report of the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.¹¹ The text of the draft resolution was subsequently reproduced in document A/C.2/40/L.6.

6. At its 49th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to refer the draft resolution to the forty-first session of the General Assembly for consideration (see para. 29 below, draft decision I).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.41 and L.109

7. At the 36th meeting the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.41) entitled "Co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system", on behalf of Bangladesh, Belgium, France, Italy, Pakistan, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia. Subsequently China, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Liberia, the Netherlands and Uganda joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling Articles 15, 17, 58, 63 and 64 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, by which it, *inter alia*, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations, as amended, of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, among

¹¹ See ID/CONF.5/46 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. C.

which were guidelines and directives on inter-agency co-ordination,

"Reaffirming further Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/77 of 26 July 1985,

"Convinced of the pressing need for effective co-ordination and co-operation within the framework of the United Nations system, at both the intergovernmental and intersecretariat levels, to ensure coherent, efficient and responsive implementation of programmes in the future,

"Bearing in mind problems that have arisen in co-operation,

"Considering on this fortieth anniversary of the United Nations that it is appropriate to take steps to improve further the working of the United Nations system,

"1. Stresses the need for more vigorous observance by all concerned of the responsibilities laid down in the Charter of the United Nations and in the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

"2. Calls upon the Secretary-General, after consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, to re-examine critically and constructively all aspects of the question of co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council, an interim report on preliminary improvements made in the processes of co-ordination, and similarly to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report setting out their considered views on mechanisms and procedures, together with specific recommendations aimed at ensuring coherent co-ordination in the future, as envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations and the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and in accordance with the relevant resolutions."

8. At its 49th meeting the Committee had before it another draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.109) entitled "Co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system", submitted by Ms. Inga Eriksson, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.41.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.109 (see para. 28 below, draft resolution II).

10. In the light of the adoption of that draft resolution, draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.41 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/40/L.3 and draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.118

11. By its decision 1985/181 of 25 July 1985, the Economic and Social Council had recommended to the General Assembly for further consideration and appropriate action at its fortieth session the draft resolution contained in the annex thereto, entitled "Conducting constructive and action-oriented international economic negotiations". The text of the draft resolution was subsequently reproduced in document A/C.2/40/L.3, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the fundamental purposes of the United Nations as laid down in its Charter,

"Recalling that the United Nations should promote, inter alia, higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development, as well as solutions of international economic, social and related problems,

"Bearing in mind that conditions of stability and well-being are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

"Particularly concerned at the deterioration in the international economic environment, especially at the very grave economic situation suffered by developing countries,

"Alarmed about the growing tendency to solve internal economic problems at the expense of other countries and to undermine normal economic and scientific-technological co-operation among nations,

"Concerned also at the impasse in international economic negotiations within the United Nations on nearly all substantial issues as a result of a retreat from multilateral co-operation by certain developed countries,

"Noting the important role and historic responsibility of governments, statesmen and politicians for promoting international economic co-operation and for conducting fruitful multilateral negotiations to this end,

"Stressing that the purposes of the United Nations can be achieved only under conditions in which Member States comply fully with their obligations assumed under the Charter,

"Expressing the hope and desire that the year 1985—the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations—will mark the beginning of an era of durable and global economic and social co-operation, of strengthening the role of the Organization and of further enhancing its effectiveness in this regard,

"1. Reaffirms that co-operation among all nations should be based on respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of each people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system and to exercise full sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources;

"2. Appeals to all Member States to reaffirm their solemn pledge to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in the Charter on international economic and social co-operation and to contribute their genuine share of efforts to this end;

"3. Emphasizes the urgency for all Member States to contribute actively to creating an atmosphere favourable to fruitful and constructive negotiations on international economic problems within the United Nations;

"4. Stresses the willingness of the Member States to strengthen the United Nations as a framework for constructive dialogue and joint efforts in solving international economic problems, especially problems confronting the developing countries, on the basis of the principle of equality, mutual benefit and respect for the legitimate interests and rights of all peoples, and with due regard for the real situation in the world;

"5. Urges all Member States to conduct in good faith the negotiations initiated in recent years in the United Nations on international economic problems and to bring

them to a successful end by reaching mutually acceptable and just solutions in accordance with the objectives agreed upon;

“6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in this regard and to make conclusions as appropriate.”

12. At the 50th meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.118) entitled “Strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field of international economic, scientific-technological and social co-operation”, submitted by Ms. Inga Eriksson, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.3.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.118 (see para. 28 below, draft resolution III).

*Draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.44
and L.122*

14. At the 39th meeting the representative of Morocco introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.44) entitled “Patterns of consumption: quality aspects of development”. Subsequently, Equatorial Guinea, Mauritania, Peru and Zaire joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“*Bearing in mind* the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 55, and the provisions of articles 22 to 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹²

“*Recalling in particular* the conclusions of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,¹³ concerning threats to the biosphere and the ecology; the United Nations World Population Conference¹⁴ and the International Conference on Population,¹⁵ concerning global population prospects; the World Food Conference,¹⁶ which emphasized the precariousness of the food situation in the developing countries; the sixth special session of the General Assembly, on raw materials and development, which laid down the guidelines for a just and equitable new international economic order;¹⁷ the seventh special session of the General Assembly on development and international economic co-operation;¹⁸ Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,¹⁹ which made possible the evaluation of housing deficiencies; the United Nations Water Conference,²⁰

¹² See resolution 217 A (III).

¹³ See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14).

¹⁴ See *Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3).

¹⁵ See *Report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda).

¹⁶ See *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3).

¹⁷ See resolution 3202 (S-VI).

¹⁸ See resolution 3362 (S-VII).

¹⁹ See *Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum).

²⁰ See *Report of the United Nations Water Conference, Mar del Plata, 14-25 March 1977* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.II.A.12 and corrigendum).

which drew attention to the possibility of a drinking-water crisis; and the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development,²¹ which drew up strategies to strengthen global development capabilities in that field,

“*Recalling further* its resolution 3345 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/51 of 22 July 1981 on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General on the question,²²

“*Convinced* of the necessity to seek in the long term the re-establishment of the vital balance between population, resources, development and environment, taking into account the advances made in the field of science and technology and the progress accomplished in the transfer of technical innovations towards developing countries,

“*Convinced also* of the need to strive for specifically human living conditions for the peoples of the developing world and for a production base that will meet the needs of future generations,

“*Considering* that the United Nations has undertaken to establish a consolidated inventory of data on the environment, natural resources, existing infrastructures and population statistics, including the structure and socio-economic needs of population groups,

“*Convinced further* that the per capita gross national product, like other global economic indicators, does not ascertain with sufficient accuracy the level of satisfaction of the socio-economic needs in the developing countries,

“1. *Expresses the need* to work out, as an economic analysis instrument, indicative and evolutive patterns of consumption which would be defined on a democratic basis, tailored to national requirements and based on man's fundamental physiological and socio-cultural needs and which would take into account the judicious management of non-renewable resources, demographic progression, conservation of the natural environment and advances in science and technology, while respecting nature and the basis of the different economic and social régimes;

“2. *Considers* that such patterns of consumption should focus on the family unit and be drawn up on the basis of essential requirements for food, housing, clothing, transportation, health services and education, so as to be able to identify man's socio-economic costs, to provide a measuring instrument of the progress accomplished in the stages of the social and economic development, and to stimulate as a matter of priority if necessary, the channelling of material resources for the satisfaction of socio-economic needs and the production of socially necessary goods;

“3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to include in the agenda of its second regular session of 1986 an item entitled ‘The purpose of development in relation to patterns of consumption’;

“4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit their observations, suggestions and available data on the matter and to present a report, taking

²¹ See *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).

²² E/1979/75, E/1981/65 and A/36/571.

into account their recommendations, to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

"5. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare, to that end, a preliminary study on the usefulness of patterns of consumption in the context of development planning, specifying the methods to be used for evaluation and comparability on the basis of actual cases selected by sampling in several participating developing countries and to make recommendations on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-second session."

15. At its 50th meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.122) entitled "Patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects of development", submitted by Ms. Inga Eriksson, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.44.

16. At the same meeting, following a clarification by the Secretary of the Committee, paragraph 6 of the draft resolution was orally revised by replacing the phrase "and to report further, through the Economic and Social Council, on the results of the deliberations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session" by the phrase "and requests the Economic and Social Council to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session".

17. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.122, as orally revised (see para. 28 below, draft resolution IV).

18. In the light of the adoption of that draft resolution, draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.44 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

19. After the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Morocco, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

Draft resolution

20. At the 51st meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee adopted a draft resolution contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/81 of 12 December 1985, entitled "Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization" (see para. 28 below, draft resolution V).

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/40/L.4 and draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.130

21. By its decision 1985/196 of 26 July 1985, the Economic and Social Council had decided to transmit to the General Assembly for consideration at its fortieth session the draft resolution entitled "Food and agricultural problems", which was contained in the annex thereof. The text of the draft resolution was subsequently reproduced in document A/C.2/40/L.4 and 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 in-

ternational economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

"Reaffirming the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition adopted by the World Food Conference²³ and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development,²⁴

"Stressing the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention,

*"Stressing also the urgent need for the international community in its development efforts to take determined action towards the elimination, *inter alia*, of poverty, hunger and malnutrition and infant mortality,*

"Reaffirming the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, adopted by the General Assembly on 3 December 1984,²⁵

"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,

"Deeply concerned that the African food crisis continues to worsen despite the encouraging response by the international community,

"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 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,

"1. Reaffirms its resolutions 38/158 of 19 December 1983 and 39/166 of 17 December 1984, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/54 of 25 July 1984, as well as all other relevant resolutions concerning food and agriculture, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

"2. Welcomes the conclusions and recommendations, as adopted, contained in the report of the World Food Council on the work of its eleventh ministerial session, held in Paris from 10 to 13 June 1985 (A/40/19, part one);

"3. Welcomes also the conclusions and recommendations contained in the tenth annual report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes²⁶ and in the report of the Committee on its nineteenth session;²⁷

"4. Affirms that food represents an essential element of the world's economic, social and political development process and should therefore be treated with the highest priority by all Governments in their rededication to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United

²³ Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

²⁴ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, 12-20 July 1979 (WCARRD/REP), part one.

²⁵ Resolution 39/29, annex.

²⁶ See E/1985/110; the annual report was also issued as document WFP/CFA: 19/21.

²⁷ World Food Programme, Report of the Nineteenth Session of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, Rome, 20-31 May 1985 (WFP/CFA: 19/22).

Nations in this fortieth anniversary year of the United Nations and in their rededication to the commitment of the World Food Conference to eliminate hunger and malnutrition;

“5. *Reaffirms* that urgent action should be taken to increase food production, which is one of the most important elements in meeting the food needs of the developing countries; that, in this regard, sustained efforts at the national, regional and international levels should be pursued; and that the national food strategies, plans and programmes of developing countries should play a central role in the process of establishing priorities, in co-ordinating national and international funding and in the application of technology and human resources development, in order to promote food production and increase the national self-reliance of the developing countries;

“6. *Welcomes* the positive efforts of developing countries for the development of their food and agricultural production, and calls upon the international community to provide effective support to those efforts;

“7. *Emphasizes* the need for priority attention at the national, subregional, regional and international levels for the timely delivery of food to those requiring assistance, especially in African countries, and the need to assist recipient countries in developing and strengthening their logistic, transportation and administrative capacities, as well as internal distribution systems, and that emergency food aid programmes should whenever possible procure supplies within the region;

“8. *Appeals* to the international community to provide, as a matter of extreme urgency, the logistic agricultural inputs and fulfil the unmet aid needs of the drought and famine-affected African countries;

“9. *Notes with deep concern* the serious fall in commodity prices and the deteriorating terms of trade for developing countries, and calls for continuous efforts for the conclusion of appropriate commodity agreements and arrangements within the framework of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, as well as the early entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities;²⁸

“10. *Expresses its concern* that external debts and measures under adjustment policies are imposing a severe burden on the economies of most developing countries, seriously affecting their capacity to tackle their food problems;

“11. *Notes with concern* stagnation in commitments of external resources for the agricultural sector, particularly the decline in concessional flows, and the overall hardening of terms, and urges the donor community to take determined action to reverse this trend by, *inter alia*, increasing its contributions to the multilateral agencies and by continuing efforts to increase concessional flows to the developing countries, thereby contributing to mitigate the negative effects of the net outflows of financial resources from the developing countries to the developed countries;

“12. *Calls upon* the parties concerned urgently to achieve the conclusion of the negotiations on the second replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural

Development in the light of the broad agreement achieved at the seventh meeting of the consultation on the replenishment;

“13. *Urges* developed countries to provide the International Development Association with the necessary financial resources, including, *inter alia*, supplementary financing, to enable it to cover any shortfall and to increase its assistance to developing countries, particularly in the development of food and agriculture;

“14. *Recommends* that the International Wheat Council should continue to explore the possibilities of raising the minimum overall commitment under the Food Aid Convention towards 10 million tons;

“15. *Recommends* that the Committee on Trade in Agriculture of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should continue, within its mandate, to accelerate to the greatest extent possible progress towards more operationally effective rules and disciplines for trade in agriculture, bearing in mind the concerns of all developing countries, including wider and more predictable access to markets;

“16. *Urges* all countries to demonstrate the requisite political will by refraining from creating obstacles to agricultural imports, especially those from developing countries, and that all exporting countries, particularly developed countries, should endeavour to limit export subsidies and analogous practices which might hinder trade, especially that of developing countries;

“17. *Notes with satisfaction* paragraph 2 (e) of Trade and Development Board resolution 286 (XXVIII) of 6 April 1984,²⁹ in which the Board decided that, in the annual review of the problems of protectionism and structural adjustment, attention should be given to strengthening the participation of developing countries in agro-industrial production and trade and, in this regard, paragraph (g) of Board decision 310 (XXX) of 29 March 1985, (A/40/15, vol. I, part I, sect. II. B) in which the Board recommended that, in preparing the documentation for the annual review to be carried out at the thirty-second session of the Trade and Development Board, the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should give particular attention to this question and special attention to the difficulties of the African and the least developed countries;

“18. *Recognizes* the important contribution and potential of women in the development of food and agricultural sectors and the need adequately to reward their contribution to those sectors, and urges Governments to ensure and enhance their participation in the formulation and implementation of national food and agricultural policies, plans and projects;

“19. *Recognizes* the importance of implementing famine prevention measures and, in this regard, welcomes the increased activity and proposed strengthening of the Global Information and Early Warning System in Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and emphasizes the importance of establishing and improving national and regional early warning systems;

“20. *Appreciates* the measures taken by the World Food Programme to ensure speedy and timely delivery

²⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

²⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15*, vol. I, part I, chap. II, sect. II. A.

of food aid as well as the development of an information system for the dissemination on a regular basis of all relevant information on food aid to facilitate planning and operational co-ordination;

"21. *Urges* the donor community to provide the necessary financial support for the effective implementation of the Programmes of Action approved by the FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development;³⁰

"22. *Urges* the World Food Council, within the context of its mandate, to mobilize and sustain greater efforts in the struggle to overcome hunger, to continue to review and report on major problems and policy issues, and to continue to serve as a co-ordinating mechanism in the field of food and other related policy matters within the United Nations system; in this connection, notes that the Council, in its report to the General Assembly, (A/40/19), addressed the question of strengthening its effectiveness and other related issues; and expresses the hope that necessary action, as appropriate, will be taken in this regard;

"23. *Stresses* the need to strengthen subregional, regional and interregional co-operation for the promotion of food security and the development of agriculture in developing countries and, in this context, calls upon the relevant entities of the United Nations system to accord priority support to economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture."

22. At its 51st meeting the Committee had before it another draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.130) entitled "Food and agricultural problems", submitted by Ms. Inga Eriksen, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/40/L.4.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.130 (see para. 28 below, draft resolution VI).

24. After the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany (also on behalf of Belgium and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), the United States of America, Australia and Egypt.

Draft decision

25. At its 51st meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided (see para. 29 below, draft decision II) to recommend that the General Assembly take note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa, 1984-1985 (A/40/329-E/1985/80);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/40/409-E/1985/107), prepared in pursuance of Assembly resolution 32/160;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (A/40/420-E/1985/111 and Corr.1);

(d) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/40/633) and the

comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/40/633/Add.1);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/40/735), prepared in pursuance of Assembly resolution 39/230.

Draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1986-1987

26. At its 52nd meeting the Committee considered the draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1986-1987 contained in a note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/40/L.123, annex) submitted in pursuance of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 39/217.

27. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, and on the basis of the suggestion made by the representative of Bangladesh, the Committee approved the biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1986-1987, as orally revised by the Secretary of the Committee (see para. 29 below, draft decision III).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

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

Draft resolution I

TARGET FOR WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME PLEDGES FOR THE PERIOD 1987-1988

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965 to the effect that the World Food Programme is to be reviewed before each pledging conference,

Recalling also the provisions of paragraph 4 of its resolution 38/176 of 19 December 1983 that, subject to the review mentioned above, the next pledging conference should be convened at the latest early in 1986, at which time Governments and appropriate donor organizations should be invited to pledge contributions for the biennium 1987-1988, with a view to reaching such a target as may be then recommended by the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Noting that the review of the Programme was undertaken by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme at its twentieth session,

Having considered the recommendations of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes,³¹

Recognizing the value of multilateral food aid as implemented by the World Food Programme since its inception and the necessity for continuing its action both as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs,

1. *Establishes* for the two years 1987 and 1988 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of \$1.4 billion, comprising 3.25 million tons of food at current prices and \$405 million in cash, and expresses the hope that such resources will be augmented by substantial additional contributions from other sources in recognition of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the Programme to operate at a higher level;

³⁰ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development Rome, 27 June-6 July 1984*, Rome, 1984.

³¹ See World Food Programme, *Report of the Twentieth Session of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, Rome, 30 September to 10 October 1985* (WFP/CFA: 20/20).

2. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and appropriate donor organizations to make every effort to ensure the full attainment of the target;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at United Nations Headquarters early in 1986;

4. *Decides* that, subject to the review provided for in its resolution 2095 (XX), the next pledging conference at which Governments and appropriate donor organizations should be invited to pledge contributions for the biennium 1989-1990, with a view to reaching such a target as may be then recommended by the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, should be convened, at the latest, early in 1988.

Draft resolution II

CO-ORDINATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

The General Assembly,

Recalling relevant parts of Articles 15, 17, 57, 58, 63 and 64 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, by which it, *inter alia*, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations, as amended, of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, among which were guidelines and directives on inter-agency co-ordination,

Reaffirming further Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/77 of 26 July 1985,

Taking note of the references which were made to the importance of co-ordination in statements during the fortieth anniversary session of the United Nations,

Convinced of the pressing need for effective co-ordination and co-operation within the framework of the United Nations system, at both the intergovernmental and intersecretariat levels, to ensure coherent, efficient and responsive implementation of programmes in the future,

Bearing in mind problems that have arisen in co-ordination,

Considering that it is important to take steps to improve further the effectiveness of the United Nations system,

1. *Stresses* the need for effective and improved co-ordination in the United Nations system as laid down in the Charter of the United Nations and the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and calls upon all concerned to observe more vigorously their responsibilities in this regard;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, to re-examine critically and constructively all aspects of the question of co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system; to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive report setting out his considered views on current mechanisms and procedures, and his specific recommendations aimed at enhancing co-ordination in

the future, as envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations and the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and in accordance with the relevant resolutions; to report orally to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986 and to submit a progress report to the Assembly early in its forty-first session.

Draft resolution III

STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the fundamental purposes of the United Nations as laid down in its Charter,

Recognizing that the creation of conditions of stability and well-being is necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Reaffirming that the United Nations, with a view to the creation of such conditions, should promote higher standards of living, full employment, conditions of economic and social progress and development, solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems, international cultural and educational co-operation, and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

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,

Aware of the current state of international economic relations which calls for renewed efforts to promote international economic co-operation and to create a more favourable environment for advancing the economic and social development of all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Stressing the importance of multilateral economic negotiations in the United Nations system,

Noting the important role and historic responsibility of Governments for promoting international economic co-operation and for conducting fruitful multilateral negotiations to this end,

Stressing that the purposes of the United Nations can be achieved only under conditions in which its Members comply fully with their obligations assumed under the Charter,

Expressing the hope and desire that the year 1985 will mark the beginning of a new era of durable and global economic and social co-operation, of strengthening the role of the United Nations system and of further enhancing its effectiveness in this regard,

1. *Reaffirms* that co-operation among all nations should be based on respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of each

people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system;

2. *Appeals* to all Member States to reaffirm their solemn pledge to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in the Charter on international economic co-operation and to contribute genuinely their share of efforts to this end;

3. *Emphasizes* the important contribution of the United Nations system in responding to the particular needs of the developing countries, and stresses in this context the need to strengthen multilateral co-operation for development, including increased voluntary contributions to operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

4. *Emphasizes also* the urgent need for all Member States to intensify their contribution to creating an atmosphere favourable to fruitful and constructive negotiations on international economic problems within the United Nations system;

5. *Stresses* the willingness of Member States to strengthen the United Nations system as a framework for constructive dialogue and joint efforts in solving international economic, scientific-technological and social problems, especially problems confronting the developing countries;

6. *Urges* all Member States to continue in a constructive spirit and in good faith the negotiations initiated in the United Nations system on international economic issues and to bring them to a successful end by reaching mutually acceptable and just solutions in accordance with the objectives agreed upon;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, in his annual reports, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV

PATTERNS OF CONSUMPTION: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 55, and the provisions of articles 22 to 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹² as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights,³²

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3345 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/51 of 22 July 1981 on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development, as well as the discussion of the reports of the Secretary-General on the question,²²

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 (A/40/519),

Convinced of the necessity to preserve in the long term the balance between resources, population, environment and development, taking into account the advances made in science and technology and the progress accomplished in the transfer of technological innovations to developing countries,

Recalling further, as stated in paragraph 8 of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations

Development Decade,³³ that the development process must promote human dignity, economic growth, productive employment and social equity and that the ultimate aim of development is the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom, within the framework of the development plans and national priorities of each country,

Reaffirming, in accordance with the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in particular paragraph 42 thereof, that the international community will provide technical and financial support to achieve immediate and long-term social and economic objectives in the context of an overall substantial increase in resources for development, paying due respect to the cultural identities of nations and peoples,

Considering that, in order to satisfy the fundamental socio-economic needs, it is important to promote, in accordance with national economic plans and priorities, the production of goods and services necessary for the improvement of the human condition,

Noting that the United Nations has undertaken to establish consolidated inventories of data on the environment, natural resources, existing infrastructures and population, including the structure and socio-economic needs of population groups,

Recalling also that the Statistical Commission, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and other bodies in the United Nations system have undertaken studies of socio-economic indicators,

Aware of the need for methods to measure with greater accuracy the level of satisfaction of socio-economic needs in the developing countries, in order to facilitate the search for better ways of improving living standards,

1. *Reaffirms* the common goal pursued by the international community of realizing, through national efforts and international co-operation, and in accordance with the organization and resources of each country, the enjoyment of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for the development of the human condition as well as for the well-being of individuals and their families, especially in regard to food, clothing, housing, education, health care and necessary social services;

2. *Considers* that an accurate assessment of the advances in living standards requires a reliable measuring instrument consisting of a set of indicators related to living conditions, employment and the circumstances underlying them, and the improvement of basic national statistical programmes and capabilities related to food, clothing, housing, education, health care and necessary social services;

3. *Notes* the importance of identifying, for national use, indicative patterns of consumption that adequately meet fundamental socio-economic needs and are tailored to local and national requirements, particularly in developing countries, taking into account national experience, plans and strategies;

4. *Encourages,* in this regard, countries to undertake efforts to collect, tabulate and regularly publish accurate and updated data on consumption and living standards for different population groups, bearing in mind the need for

³² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³³ Resolution 35/56, annex.

more international attention to be given to the qualitative aspects of development;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to implement General Assembly resolution 3345 (XXIX) in order to assist all States, particularly developing countries, and the organs of the United Nations in their efforts to advance knowledge on the interrelated issues of resources, population, environment and development;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on patterns of consumption and related socio-economic indicators, based on the views of all interested States and on information about the work done so far by relevant bodies in the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, and to submit the report to the Statistical Commission at its twenty-fourth session for consideration, and requests the Economic and Social Council to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

Draft resolution V

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 11 of its resolution 34/96 of 13 December 1979,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/81 of 12 December 1985, and the draft agreement annexed thereto, intended to bring the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Approves the Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

ANNEX

Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

PREAMBLE

In consideration of the provisions of Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations and of article 18 of the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization agree as follows:

Article 1

RECOGNITION

The United Nations recognizes the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (hereinafter called the "Organization") as a specialized agency within the United Nations system as defined in its Constitution and as being responsible for taking appropriate action in accordance with its Constitution, as well as with any treaties and agreements administered by it.

Article 2

CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION

In its relations with the United Nations, its organs and the agencies of the United Nations system, the Organization recognizes the co-ordinating role, as well as the comprehensive responsibilities in promoting economic and social development, of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations. The Organization, in exercise of its central co-ordinating role in the field of industrial development, recognizes the need for effective co-ordination and co-operation with the United Nations, its organs and the agencies within the United Nations system. Accordingly, the Organization agrees to co-operate with the United Nations in whatever measure may be necessary to effect the required co-ordination of policies and activities. The Organization agrees further to participate in the work of any United Nations bodies which have

been established or may be established for the purpose of facilitating such co-operation and co-ordination, in particular through membership in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

Article 3

RECIPROCAL REPRESENTATION

(a) Representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend the sessions of all the bodies of the Organization and all such other meetings convened by the Organization, and to participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of such bodies and at such meetings. Written statements presented by the United Nations shall be distributed by the Organization to its members.

(b) Representatives of the Organization shall be invited to attend meetings and to participate, without the right to vote and in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure, in the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council, its commissions and committees, of the Main Committee and other organs of the General Assembly, of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, and of the conferences and meetings of the United Nations, with respect to items of the agenda relating to industrial development matters within the scope of the activities of the Organization and other matters of mutual interest. Written statements presented by the Organization shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to the members of the above-mentioned bodies, in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure.

(c) Representatives of the Organization shall be invited, for purposes of consultation, to attend meetings of the General Assembly when matters as defined in paragraph (b) above are under discussion.

Article 4

PROPOSAL OF AGENDA ITEMS

(a) After such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the United Nations may propose items for consideration by the Organization. The Organization shall arrange for the inclusion of such items in the provisional agenda of its General Conference, Industrial Development Board, Programme and Budget Committee, or any other subsidiary body, as appropriate.

(b) After such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the Organization may propose items for consideration by the United Nations. The United Nations shall arrange for the inclusion of such items in the provisional agenda of the Economic and Social Council or, as appropriate and in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure, of other organs or bodies of the United Nations.

Article 5

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(a) Having regard to the obligation of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations and the function and power of the Economic and Social Council, under Article 62 of the Charter, to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations concerning these matters to the specialized agencies concerned, and having regard also to the responsibility of the United Nations, under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of such specialized agencies, the Organization agrees to arrange for the submission, as soon as possible, to the appropriate organ of the Organization, of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

(b) The Organization agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations, and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Organization or by its members to give effect to such recommendations, or on the other results of their consideration.

Article 6

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ORGANIZATION, INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS

(a) The Organization shall submit to the United Nations an annual report on its activities.

(b) Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, full and prompt exchange of appropriate information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the Organization.

Article 7

STATISTICAL SERVICES

(a) The United Nations and the Organization agree to strive for the maximum co-operation, the elimination of all undesirable duplication between them and the most efficient use of their technical personnel in their

respective collection, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical information. They agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information and to minimize the burden placed upon Governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected.

(b) The Organization recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations.

(c) The United Nations recognizes the Organization as an appropriate agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics within its sphere, without prejudice to the right of the United Nations, its organs and other agencies within the United Nations system to concern themselves with such statistics in so far as they may be essential for their own purposes or for the improvement of statistics throughout the world.

(d) The United Nations shall, in consultation with the Organization and other agencies within the United Nations system, develop administrative instruments and procedures through which effective statistical co-operation may be secured between the United Nations, the Organization and other agencies within the United Nations system brought into relationship with it.

(e) It is recognized as desirable that the collection of statistical information should not be duplicated by the United Nations or any of the agencies within the United Nations system whenever it is practicable for any of them to utilize information or materials which another may have available.

(f) In order to collect statistical information for general use, it is agreed that data supplied to the Organization for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should, so far as is practicable, be made available to the United Nations on request.

(g) It is agreed that data supplied to the United Nations for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should, so far as is practicable and appropriate, be made available to the Organization upon request.

Article 8

ASSISTANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The Organization shall, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitution of the Organization, as well as any treaties and agreements administered by it, co-operate with the United Nations by furnishing to it such information, special reports and studies, and by rendering such assistance to it, as the United Nations may request.

Article 9

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The United Nations and the Organization undertake to work together in the provision of technical assistance in the field of industrial development. In particular, they undertake to avoid undesirable duplication of activities and services and agree to take such measures as may be required to achieve effective co-ordination within the framework of existing co-ordinating machinery in the field of technical assistance, taking into account the respective roles and responsibilities of the United Nations and the Organization under their constitutive instruments, as well as those of other organizations participating in technical assistance activities. To this end, the Organization recognizes the overall responsibilities of the resident co-ordinators for operational activities for development, as formulated in the relevant General Assembly resolutions, and agrees to give consideration to the common use of available services as far as practicable. The United Nations will make available to the Organization its administrative services in this field for use as requested.

Article 10

TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The Organization agrees to co-operate within the field of its competence with the United Nations and its organs, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Development Programme, as well as the agencies within the United Nations system, in promoting and facilitating the transfer of technology to and among developing countries in such a manner as to assist the Organization in attaining the objectives set forth in the Constitution.

Article 11

TRUST, NON-SELF-GOVERNING AND OTHER TERRITORIES

The Organization agrees to co-operate within the field of its competence with the United Nations in giving effect to the principles and obligations set forth in Chapters XI, XII and XIII of the Charter of the United Nations

and other internationally recognized principles and obligations regarding colonial countries and peoples, with regard to matters affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of the Trust, Non-Self-Governing and other Territories.

Article 12

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

(a) The Organization agrees to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in pursuance of Article 34 of the Statute of the Court.

(b) The General Assembly of the United Nations authorizes the Organization to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of the Organization's activities other than questions concerning the mutual relationships between the Organization and the United Nations or other agencies within the United Nations system.

(c) Such requests may be addressed to the International Court of Justice by the General Conference or by the Industrial Development Board of the Organization.

(d) When requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion, the Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of the request.

Article 13

RELATIONS WITH OTHER AGENCIES WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

The Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of matters of inter-agency concern within its competence, and of any formal agreement on such matters to be concluded between the Organization and another agency within the United Nations system.

Article 14

ADMINISTRATIVE CO-OPERATION

(a) The United Nations and the Organization recognize the desirability of co-operation in administrative matters of mutual interest.

(b) Accordingly, the United Nations and the Organization undertake to consult together, and with other agencies concerned within the United Nations system, from time to time concerning these matters, particularly the most efficient and harmonized use of facilities, staff and services and appropriate methods of avoiding the establishment and operation of competitive or overlapping facilities and services with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as possible.

(c) The consultations referred to in this article shall be utilized to establish the most equitable manner in which any special services or assistance furnished, on request, by the Organization to the United Nations or by the United Nations to the Organization shall be financed.

(d) The consultations referred to in this article shall also explore the possibility of continuing or establishing common facilities or services in specific areas, including the possibility of one organization providing such facilities or services to one or several other organizations, and establish the most equitable manner in which such facilities or services shall be financed.

Article 15

REGIONAL AND BRANCH OFFICES

Any regional or branch offices which the Organization may establish shall closely co-operate with the regional or branch offices which the United Nations has established or may establish, in particular the offices of the regional commissions and of the resident co-ordinators.

Article 16

PERSONNEL ARRANGEMENTS

(a) The United Nations and the Organization agree to develop, in the interests of uniform standards of international employment and to the extent feasible, common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid unjustified differences in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate any mutually desirable and beneficial interchange of personnel. For this purpose the Organization agrees to accept the Statute of the International Civil Service Commission.

(b) The United Nations and the Organization agree:

(i) To consult together from time to time concerning matters of mutual interest relating to the terms and conditions of employment of the officers and staff, with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as may be feasible;

(ii) To co-operate in the interchange of personnel when desirable, on a temporary or a permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;

- (iii) That the Organization shall participate in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in accordance with the Regulations of the Fund and shall accept the jurisdiction of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal in matters involving applications alleging non-observance of these Regulations;
- (iv) To co-operate with the agencies in the United Nations system in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connection with the employment of personnel and related matters.

(c) The United Nations and the Organization agree to co-operate fully in ensuring that, to the extent possible, all members of the staff of the United Nations who were assigned to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization when it was a United Nations organ should be offered appointments by the Organization that preserve their acquired rights and contractual status.

(d) The terms and conditions under which any facilities or services of the Organization or the United Nations in connection with the matters referred to in this article are to be extended to the other shall, where necessary, be the subject of complementary agreements concluded for this purpose.

Article 17

BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

(a) The Organization recognizes the desirability of establishing close budgetary and financial relationships with the United Nations in order that the administrative operations of the United Nations and the agencies within the United Nations system shall be carried out in the most efficient and economical manner possible, and that the maximum measure of co-ordination and uniformity with respect to these operations shall be secured.

(b) The Organization agrees to accept the Statute of the Joint Inspection Unit.

(c) The Organization agrees to conform, as far as may be practicable and appropriate, to standard practices and forms recommended by the United Nations.

(d) Financial and budgetary arrangements entered into between the United Nations and the Organization shall be approved in accordance with their respective constitutive instruments.

(e) In the preparation of the budget of the Organization, the Director-General of the Organization shall consult with the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to achieving, in so far as is practicable, uniformity in presentation of the budgets of the United Nations and of the agencies within the United Nations system for the purposes of providing a basis for comparison of the several budgets.

(f) The Organization agrees to transmit its proposed budgets to the United Nations not later than when the said budgets are transmitted to its members so as to enable the General Assembly of the United Nations to examine them and make recommendations, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(g) Representatives of the Organization shall be entitled to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of the General Assembly or any committee thereof established by it, at all times when the budget of the Organization or general administrative or financial questions concerning the Organization are under consideration.

Article 18

UNITED NATIONS LAISSEZ-PASSER

Officials of the Organization shall be entitled, in accordance with such special arrangements as may be concluded between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Organization, to use the laissez-passer of the United Nations.

Article 19

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Organization may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this Agreement as may be found desirable.

Article 20

AMENDMENT AND REVISION

This Agreement may be amended or revised by agreement between the United Nations and the Organization and any such amendment or revision agreed upon between the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and the Industrial Development Board of the Organization shall come into force on approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Conference of the Organization.

Article 21

ENTRY INTO FORCE

(a) This Agreement shall enter into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Conference of the Organization.

(b) Without prejudice to the provision of paragraph (a) of this article, the present Agreement shall be applied provisionally when it has been approved by the Economic and Social Council upon authorization of the General Assembly and by the Industrial Development Board of the Organization upon authorization of the General Conference of the Organization.

Draft resolution VI

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 Conference²³ and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development,²⁴

Stressing the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention,

Stressing also the urgent need for the international community in its development efforts to take determined action towards the elimination of, *inter alia*, poverty, hunger and malnutrition, and infant mortality,

Reaffirming the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, adopted by the General Assembly on 3 December 1984,²⁵

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,

Affirming the urgent need for sustained international support for the efforts of the African countries towards rehabilitation and long-term development of their food and agriculture,

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 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,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 38/158 of 19 December 1983 and 39/166 of 17 December 1984, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/54 of 25 July 1984, as well as all other relevant resolutions concerning food and agriculture, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

2. *Welcomes* the conclusions and recommendations, as adopted, contained in the report of the World Food Council on the work of its eleventh ministerial session, held in Paris from 10 to 13 June 1985 (A/40/19, part I);

3. *Welcomes also* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the tenth annual report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes²⁶ and in the report of the Committee on its nineteenth session;²⁷

4. *Affirms* that food represents an essential element of the world's economic, social and political development process and should therefore be treated with the highest priority by all Governments in their rededication to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations in this fortieth anniversary year of the United Nations and to the commitment of the World Food Conference to eliminate hunger and malnutrition;

5. *Reaffirms* that urgent action should be taken to increase food production, which is one of the most important elements in meeting the food needs of the developing countries; that, in this regard, sustained efforts at the national, regional and international levels should be pursued; and that the national food strategies, plans and programmes of developing countries should play a central role in the process of establishing priorities, in co-ordinating national and international funding and in the application of technology and human resources development, in order to promote food production and increase the national self-reliance of the developing countries;

6. *Welcomes* the positive efforts of developing countries for the development of their food and agricultural production, and calls upon the international community to provide effective support to those efforts;

7. *Emphasizes* the need for priority attention at the national, subregional, regional and international levels to the timely delivery of food to those requiring assistance, especially in African countries, and the need to assist recipient countries in developing and strengthening their logistic, transportation and administrative capacities, as well as internal distribution systems, and, that emergency food aid programmes should, whenever possible, procure supplies within the region;

8. *Appeals* to the international community to provide, as a matter of extreme urgency, the logistic agricultural inputs, and fulfil the unmet aid needs of the drought and famine-affected African countries;

9. *Notes with deep concern* the substantial decline in international market prices for agricultural commodities over the last five years, which, coupled with deteriorating terms of trade for commodity exporting countries, have had particularly serious effects on developing countries, and in this context calls for appropriate measures to overcome foreign exchange constraints, including measures to diversify and increase export earnings, and for continuous efforts for the conclusion of commodity agreements and arrangements, as appropriate, particularly within the framework of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, and agrees that efforts should continue in order to improve the effectiveness of appropriate export earning stabilization schemes and to seek agreement on more effective co-operation in international commodity policy, notably through the early entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities;²⁸

10. *Emphasizes* that the success of efforts of developing countries to solve their food and agricultural problems requires, as a major element, economic growth, which is severely constrained by, *inter alia*, the burden of external debt; and that, in accordance with recommendations of the World Food Council at its eleventh ministerial session, adjustment programmes for resolution of debt problems should take into account the food and social needs of the developing countries on a sustained and long-term basis;

11. *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 agencies;

12. *Calls upon* the parties concerned urgently to achieve the conclusion of the negotiations on the second replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development in the light of the broad agreement achieved at the seventh meeting of the consultation on the replenishment;

13. *Urges* developed countries to provide the International Development Association with the necessary financial resources, including, *inter alia*, supplementary financing, to enable it to cover any shortfall and to increase its assistance to developing countries, particularly in the development of food and agriculture;

14. *Recommends* that the International Wheat Council should continue to explore the possibilities of raising the minimum overall commitment under the Food Aid Convention to 10 million tons;

15. *Recommends* that the Committee on Trade in Agriculture of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should continue, within its mandate, to accelerate to the greatest extent possible progress towards more operationally effective rules and disciplines for trade in agriculture, bearing in mind the concerns of all developing countries, including wider and more predictable access to markets;

16. *Urges* all countries to demonstrate the requisite political will by refraining from creating obstacles to agricultural imports, especially those from developing countries, and all exporting countries, particularly developed countries, to endeavour to limit export subsidies and analogous practices which might hinder trade, especially that of developing countries;

17. *Notes with satisfaction* paragraph 2 (e) of Trade and Development Board resolution 286 (XXVIII) of 6 April 1984,²⁹ in which the Board decided that, in the annual review of the problems of protectionism and structural adjustment, attention should be given to strengthening the participation of developing countries in agro-industrial production and trade and, in this regard, paragraph (g) of Board decision 310 (XXX) of 29 March 1985 (see A/40/15, vol. I, part one, sect. II.B), in which the Board recommended that, in preparing the documentation for the annual review to be carried out at the thirty-second session of the Board, the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should give particular attention to this question and special attention to the difficulties of the African and the least developed countries;

18. *Recognizes* the important contribution and potential of women in the development of the food and agricultural sectors and the need adequately to reward their contribution to those sectors, and urges Governments to ensure and enhance women's participation in the formulation and implementation of national food and agricultural policies, plans and projects;

19. *Recognizes* the importance of implementing famine prevention measures and, in this regard, welcomes the increased activity and proposed strengthening of the Global Information and Early Warning System in Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and emphasizes the importance of establishing and improving national and regional early warning systems;

20. *Appreciates* the measures taken by the World Food Programme to ensure speedy and timely delivery of food aid as well as the development of an information system for the dissemination on a regular basis of all relevant information on food aid to facilitate planning and operational co-ordination;

21. *Urges* the donor community to provide the necessary financial support for the effective implementation of the programmes of action adopted by the FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development;³⁰

22. *Urges* the World Food Council, within the context of its mandate, to mobilize and sustain greater efforts in the struggle to overcome hunger, to continue to review and report on major problems and policy issues, and to continue to serve as a co-ordinating mechanism in the field of food and other related policy matters within the United Nations system and, in this connection, notes that the Council, in its report to the General Assembly (A/40/19), addressed the question of strengthening its effectiveness and other related issues, and expresses the hope that necessary action, as appropriate, will be taken in that regard;

23. *Stresses* the need to strengthen subregional, regional and interregional co-operation for the promotion of food security and the development of agriculture in developing countries and, in this context, calls upon the relevant entities of the United Nations system to accord priority support to economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture.

* * *

29. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to III below:

Draft decision I

MOBILIZATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-first session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development".

Draft decision II

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 critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa 1984-1985 (A/40/320-E/1985/80);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/40/409-E/1985/107), prepared in pursuance of Assembly resolution 32/160;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (A/40/420-E/1985/111 and Corr.1);

(d) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/40/633), and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/40/633/Add.1);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/40/735), prepared in pursuance of Assembly resolution 39/230.

Draft decision III

BIENNIAL PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE SECOND COMMITTEE FOR 1986-1987

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, annexed hereto, subject to the decisions to be adopted by the Second Committee, at the resumed fortieth session, on unfinished work under item 84, "Development and international economic co-operation".

ANNEX

Draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1986-1987³⁴ 1986

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*^{35, 36}

- (a) *Co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system*
Documentation Progress report of the Secretary-General on co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system³⁷
- (b) *Population and development*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on action taken on the recommendations of the International Conference on Population for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action (General

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be 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 reports of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and the Commission on Human Settlements pertaining to the item. The Second Committee may wish to decide not to consider draft proposals on these reports, except specific recommendations requiring action by the Assembly contained in the reports of these bodies or in the report of the Council.

³⁶ The attention of the Second Committee is drawn to Council decision 1985/101 of 8 February 1985, para. 6, whereby the Council decided to review at its organizational session for 1986, in the light of General Assembly resolution 39/217, the periodicity of the annual reports submitted by the Secretariat to the Assembly through the Council, other than those referred to in para. 4 (g) of that decision.

³⁷ Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

- Assembly resolution 39/228 of 18 December 1984)³⁷
- (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)³⁷
- (d) *Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994*
Documentation Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council (General Assembly resolution 39/227 of 18 December 1984)
- (e) *Confidence-building in international economic relations*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on confidence-building in international economic relations (General Assembly resolution 39/226 of 18 December 1984)³⁷
- (f) *Protection against products harmful to health and the environment*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on protection against products harmful to health and the environment (General Assembly resolution 39/229 of 18 December 1984)
 Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 37/137, 38/149 and 39/229³⁷
- (g) *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 (Economic and Social Council decision 1985/177 of 25 July 1985 and document A/C.2/40/L.14)³⁷
- (h) *Assistance to the Palestinian people*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/57 of 25 July 1985 and document A/C.2/40/L.17)³⁷
 Report of the Secretary-General on economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories (Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/58 of 25 July 1985 and document A/C.2/40/L.15)³⁷
- (i) *Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the seminar on priority development projects needed for improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (A/C.2/40/L.13)³⁷
- (j) *Countries stricken by desertification and drought*³⁸
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on countries stricken by desertification and drought (Economic and Social Council decision 1985/176 of 25 July 1985 and A/C.2/40/L.76)³⁷
- (k) *International Year of Shelter for the Homeless*
Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/C.2/40/L.34)
- (l) *Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (A/C.2/40/L.36)³⁷
- 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)³⁷
- 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/C.2/40/L.77)
- 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 (A/C.2/40/L.79)
- Report of the Secretary-General on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (A/C.2/40/L.83)
- Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on trade embargo against Nicaragua (A/C.2/40/L.89/Rev.1)
- Report of the Secretary-General on special measures in favour of island developing countries (General Assembly resolution 39/212 of 18 December 1984)
- Report of the Secretary-General on the particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets (A/C.2/40/L.117)
- Report of the Secretary-General on preferential trade area for Eastern and Southern African States (A/C.2/40/L.9)
- Draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment" (A/C.2/40/L.8—decision adopted by the Second Committee at its 49th meeting)
- Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the outcome of consultations on the reconvening 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 (A/C.2/40/L.127)
- (b) *Food problems*
Documentation Report of the World Food Council³⁷
 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 (Economic and Social Council decision 1985/199 of 26 July 1985)³⁷
- (c) *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)³⁷
- (d) *Development of the energy resources of developing countries*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the development of the energy resources of developing countries (A/C.2/40/L.100)³⁷
- 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 a comprehensive policy review of the operational activities of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 35/81 of 5 December 1980)³⁷
 Reports submitted by the bodies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system (A/C.2/40/L.103)³⁷
- (b) *United Nations Development Programme*
Documentation Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme³⁷
- (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

³⁸ The question is included in the programme of work for 1986, exceptionally, in the light of the request by the General Assembly concerning the final report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 39/208.

- 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
 Report of the Secretary-General on the long-term financing and future of UNITAR (A/C.2/40/L.124)
- (b) *United Nations University*
Documentation Report of the Council of the United Nations University³⁷
- (c) *Unified approach to development analysis and planning*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on a unified approach to development analysis and planning (General Assembly resolution 38/179 of 19 December 1983 and 39/217 of 18 December 1984)³⁷
- 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-ordinator³⁷
- (b) *Special programmes of economic assistance*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on special programmes of economic assistance (A/C.2/40/L.106)³⁷
 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
- (c) *Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region*
Documentation 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 resolutions 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973 and 39/217 of 18 December 1984)³⁷
- 1987³⁹
- Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*⁴⁰
- (a) *International economic security*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on a concept of international economic security (A/C.2/40/L.28/Rev.1)³⁷
- (b) *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 (A/C.2/40/L.109)³⁷
- (c) *Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1989-1990*
Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council
- (d) *World population situation*
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)³⁷
- (e) *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)³⁷
- (f) *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)
- (g) *Patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects of development*
Documentation Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council
- (h) *World Tourism Organization*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization (A/C.2/40/L.47)³⁷
- Item 2. *Development and international economic co-operation*⁴⁰
- (a) *Trade and development*
Documentation Report of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
 Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)³⁷
 Report of the Secretary-General on the meetings of the Inter-Agency Group on Reverse Transfer of Technology (A/C.2/40/L.31/Rev.1)
 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 (*ibid.*)
 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 (A/C.2/40/L.38/Rev.1)
- (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 (A/C.2/40/L.131)
- (c) *Long-term trends in economic development*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the long-term socio-economic perspective on the world economy to the year 2000 (A/C.2/40/L.22/Rev.1)³⁷
- (d) *Effective mobilization and integration of women in development*
Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women (A/C.2/40/L.71)
 Progress report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of the first regular update of the survey on the role of women in development (*ibid.*)
- (e) *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)³⁷
 Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on technical co-operation among developing countries (A/C.2/40/L.116)
 Report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (A/C.2/40/L.40)
- (f) *Environment*
Documentation Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972)³⁷

³⁹ The programme of work and documentation list for 1987 will be updated in 1986, taking into account the relevant decisions to be adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

⁴⁰ The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized after the Economic and Social Council completes its work each year. Under this item the Second Committee will also have before it the reports of the World Food Council and the Council of the United Nations University. The Second Committee may wish to decide not to consider draft proposals on these reports, except specific proposals requiring action by the General Assembly contained in the reports of these bodies or in the report of the Economic and Social Council.

Note by 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 (A/C.2/40/L.16)

(g) *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 document A/C.2/40/L.66)³⁷

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 resolution 34/187 of 18 December 1972 and A/C.2/40/L.66 B)³⁷

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation and financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/C.2/40/L.66 A)³⁷

(h) *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)³⁷

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 (A/C.2/40/L.13)³⁷

(i) *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)

(j) *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 (A/C.2/40/L.21)

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

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme³⁷

(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 (A/C.2/40/L.108)³⁷

(e) *United Nations Volunteers programme*

Documentation Relevant chapters of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Item 4. *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.

DOCUMENT A/40/1007

Report of the Third Committee

[Original: French]

[9 December 1985]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fortieth 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 D, F and I), IV (sects. A and G), V, VI (sects. A, C, D and F), VII, VIII and IX (sects. A to C, E and F) of the report of the Council for the year 1985 (A/40/3).

2. The Third Committee decided to consider under agenda item 105 (on the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) those parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council pertaining to specific cases of assistance to refugees, on the understanding that any draft resolutions submitted thereon would be dealt with when the Committee considered item 12.

3. The Committee also decided to consider under agenda item 106 (on the international campaign against traffic in drugs) the relevant part of the report of the Eco-

nomics and Social Council pertaining to the question of narcotic drugs.

4. Those parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council pertaining to agenda item 88 (on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination), 92 (on the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace), 100 (on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women) and 104 (on the International Covenants on Human Rights) were considered separately by the Committee under those items.

5. The Third Committee considered the item at its 54th to 72nd meetings, from 26 November to 9 December 1985. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/40/SR.54-72).

6. At its 2nd meeting, on 23 September, the Committee decided that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/102 of 14 December 1984, the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families would meet during the fortieth session of the Assembly.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee also decided that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/103 of 14 December 1984, the Working Group established for the

purpose of concluding the elaboration of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live would meet during the fortieth session.

8. For its consideration of item 12, the Committee had before it the following documentation:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1985 (see para. 1 above);

(b) 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/40/232-E/1985/40 and Add.1-3);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the question of the international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live (A/40/638 and Add.1-3);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations voluntary fund for indigenous populations (A/40/938);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the protection of human rights in Chile (A/40/647);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in El Salvador (A/40/818);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (A/40/843);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Guatemala (A/40/865);

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/40/874);

(j) 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.3/40/1);

(k) 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.3/40/6);

(l) Note by the Secretary-General on violations of human rights in southern Africa (A/C.3/40/7);

(m) Report of the open-ended Working Group established for the purpose of concluding the elaboration of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live (A/C.3/40/12);

(n) Letter dated 10 January 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/77);

(o) Letter dated 15 January 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/89-S/16899);

(p) Letter dated 4 March 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/160);

(q) Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the Permanent Mission of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984 (A/40/173-S/17033);

(r) Letter dated 20 March 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/201);

(s) Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985 (A/40/276-S/17138);

(t) Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Madagascar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/308);

(u) Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/320-E/1985/82);

(v) Letter dated 28 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/342-E/1985/119);

(w) Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/398-S/17292);

(x) Letter dated 3 July 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/458-E/1985/135);

(y) Letter dated 9 July 1985 from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/489-E/1985/143);

(z) Letter dated 20 August 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/569);

(aa) Letter dated 23 August 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/578);

(bb) Letter dated 29 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/958-S/17660);

(cc) Letter dated 6 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/40/9);

(dd) Letter dated 4 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/40/13);

(ee) Letter dated 5 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/40/14).

9. At the 54th meeting, on 26 November, the Assistant Secretary-General, Centre for Human Rights, made an introductory statement. At the same meeting, statements were made by the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Guatemala and the representative of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator on emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad.

10. At the 55th meeting, on 27 November, the Special Rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Chile and in the Islamic Republic of Iran, respectively, made statements.

11. At the 59th meeting, on 2 December, and at the 65th meeting, on 5 December, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan made a statement.

12. At the 59th meeting, the report of the open-ended Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (A/C.3/40/6) was introduced.

13. At the 69th meeting, on 6 December, the Chairman of the open-ended Working Group established for the purpose of concluding the elaboration of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live made an introductory statement.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.50

14. At the 55th meeting the representative of the Bahamas introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.50) entitled "Strategy and policies for drug control", sponsored by the Bahamas, Bolivia, Malaysia, Morocco and Sweden, as well as Costa Rica and Senegal.

15. At its 56th meeting, on 27 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 78 below, draft resolution I) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.70

16. At the 59th meeting the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.70) entitled "Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers", sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Cameroon, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and Yugoslavia, as well as Tunisia.

17. A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was submitted in document A/C.3/40/L.74.

18. At its 60th meeting, on 2 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 78 below, draft resolution II) without a vote.

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/40/L.32

19. The Committee had before it document A/C.3/40/L.32, containing the text of the draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1985/38 of 30 May 1985, entitled "United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations".

20. At its 70th meeting, on 6 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 78 below, draft resolution III) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.64

21. At the 69th meeting the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.64) entitled "Assistance to refugees in Somalia", sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana,

Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, the Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Senegal, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, as well as Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lebanon, the Niger and Sierra Leone.

22. At its 70th meeting the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 78 below, draft resolution IV) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.66

23. At the 69th meeting the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.66) entitled "Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia", sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as India.

24. At its 70th meeting the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 78 below, draft resolution V) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.67

25. At the 69th meeting the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.67) entitled "Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti", sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab

Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as Brunei Darussalam and Iran (Islamic Republic of).

26. At its 70th meeting the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 78 below, draft resolution VI) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.72 and Corr.1 and Rev.1

27. On 27 November, a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.72 and Corr.1) was circulated, entitled "Situation of refugees in the Sudan". At the 69th meeting the representative of Zaire introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.72/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, France, the Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, in which a new paragraph had been inserted at the end of the preamble, reading as follows:

"Recognizing the need to view refugee-related development projects within local and national development plans."

28. At its 70th meeting the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (see para. 78 below, draft resolution VII) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.78

29. At the 69th meeting the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.78) entitled "Emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad", sponsored by Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Mali, the Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Thailand, Togo and Zaire, as well as the Congo.

30. At its 70th meeting the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 78 below, draft resolution VIII) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.48 and Rev.1

31. On 21 November, a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.48) was circulated entitled "Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan". At the 69th meeting the representative of Belgium introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.48/Rev.1), sponsored by An-

tigua and Barbuda, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as Greece and Samoa, in which the following changes had been made:

(a) Paragraph 3, which read:

"3. Expresses 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 human rights obligations, primarily targeting in the course of their operations the civilian population, the villages and the agricultural structure;"

had been redrafted to read:

"3. Expresses 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;"

(b) A new paragraph 4 had been inserted, reading as follows:

"4. Expresses also its deep concern at the severe consequences for the civilian population of indiscriminate bombardments and military operations aimed primarily at the villages and the agricultural structure;"

and the subsequent paragraphs had been renumbered accordingly;

(c) Former paragraph 5, which read:

"5. Expresses 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 of the régime's opponents, indiscriminate bombardments of the civilian population and the deliberate destruction of crops, as well as increasing evidence of a policy of religious intolerance;"

and which had now become paragraph 6, had been redrafted to read:

"6. Expresses 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 increasing evidence of a policy of religious intolerance;"

32. At the 70th meeting the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic proposed, under rule 74 [116] of the rules of procedure, that no action be taken on draft resolutions A/C.3/40/L.48/Rev.1 and A/C.3/40/L.75 (see para. 43 below). After a procedural debate, the Chairman ruled that the proposal of the Syrian Arab Republic was admissible under rule 116 [74] of the rules of procedure. The representative of France challenged the ruling of the Chairman. Under rule 113 of the rules of procedure, the Committee overruled the ruling of the Chairman by a recorded vote of 60 to 37, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Fed-

eral Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania,⁴¹ Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Egypt, Grenada, Guinea, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda.

33. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.48/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 75 to 23, with 33 abstentions (see para. 78 below, draft resolution IX). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, 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, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, 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, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Kuwait, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.79

34. At the 69th meeting the representative of Botswana introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.79) entitled "Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa", sponsored by Algeria, Angola, the Bahamas, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, as well as Guinea, Liberia, the Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe.

35. At its 71st meeting, on 6 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 78 below, draft resolution X) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.54

36. At the 66th meeting, on 5 December, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.54) entitled "Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador", sponsored by Algeria, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, as well as Denmark, Greece, Morocco, the Netherlands and Norway.

37. At the 71st meeting the representative of Mexico revised paragraph 8 of the draft resolution by replacing the words "to receive the refugees" by the words "to collaborate in the reception of the refugees".

38. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 92 to 4, with 40 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bangladesh, Chile, Indonesia, Paraguay.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Somalia, Sri

⁴¹ The delegation of Romania subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote against the ruling of the Chairman.

Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United States of America, Yemen, Zaire.

39. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America proposed, under rule 123 of the rules of procedure, that the draft resolution be reconsidered. The required two-thirds majority having been obtained, the Committee decided, by a recorded vote of 59 to 22, with 17 abstentions, in favour of the proposal to reconsider the draft resolution. The result of the voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Poland, Seychelles, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Bhutan, Burma, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Nepal, Nigeria, Romania, Suriname, Thailand, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

40. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.54 by a recorded vote of 92 to 3, with 38 abstentions (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XI). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Chile, Guatemala, Indonesia.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Ec-

uador, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Honduras, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United States of America, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.59 and Rev.1 and 2

41. On 27 November, a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.59) was circulated, entitled "Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala", sponsored by Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Norway, Spain and Sweden, which 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 and 39/120 of 14 December 1984,

"Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/53 of 14 March 1984,⁴² and taking note of Commission resolution 1985/36 of 13 March 1985 (see E/1985/22, chap. II, sect. A), in which the Commission expressed its deep concern at the continuing serious and systematic violations of human rights in Guatemala and at restrictive measures that limit the freedoms of the rural and indigenous populations,

"Mindful of resolution 1985/28 of 30 August 1985 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (see E/CN.4/1986/5-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1985/57, chap. XX, sect. A),

"Welcoming the general elections held on 3 November 1985, which appear to have been held in a relatively fair and open manner, albeit against a background of violence and oppression,

"Noting with satisfaction that a new Government and Congress are to take office on 14 January 1986, following a second round in the presidential elections on 8 December 1985, and that a new Constitution is to take effect on the same date in January 1986,

"Noting with satisfaction the set of provisions to safeguard human rights and fundamental freedoms contained in the new Constitution, which, when fully complied with by the new Government and all others concerned, could lead to a significant improvement in the situation of human rights in Guatemala,

"Alarmed at the continuation of politically motivated violence, particularly killings and kidnappings, as well as enforced and involuntary disappearances and the lack of effective measures by the authorities in investigating such practices,

"Recognizing that the internal armed conflict of a non-international character which continues to exist in Guatemala stems from economic, social and political factors of a structural nature,

"Expressing its concern with the widespread sufferings caused by continued disrespect for the principles of international humanitarian law applicable to that conflict,

⁴² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 4 and corrigendum, chap. II, sect. A.*

"*Welcoming* the co-operation of the Government of Guatemala with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights as well as the invitation by the Government to several international human rights organizations to assess the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"1. *Takes note* of the interim report by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Guatemala, submitted in accordance with Commission resolution 1985/36 of 13 March 1985;

"2. *Reiterates its deep concern* at the continuing grave and widespread violations of human rights in Guatemala, particularly the violence against non-combatants, the widespread repression, killings, including extrajudicial executions, the practice of torture, disappearances and secret detention, as well as the displacement of rural and indigenous people, their confinement in development centres and forced participation in civilian patrols organized and controlled by the armed forces;

"3. *Calls upon* the Government of Guatemala to take all measures necessary to halt the existing pattern of repression and the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly the appalling phenomena of enforced and involuntary disappearances;

"4. *Strongly urges* the Government of Guatemala to take effective measures within the framework of the Constitution to ensure that all its authorities and agencies, civilian as well as military, including its security forces, fully respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Guatemalans, including trade unionists, catechists and the predominantly indigenous rural and peasant population;

"5. *Again requests* the Government of Guatemala to investigate and clarify the fate of those who have disappeared and whose whereabouts continue to be unknown, and to include within the framework of such an investigation the publication of the full details of the report of the Tripartite Commission;

"6. *Further urges* the Government of Guatemala to establish the necessary conditions to ensure the independence of the judicial system and to enable the judiciary to uphold the rule of law, including the right of *habeas corpus*, and to prosecute and punish speedily and effectively those who are found responsible for violations of human rights, including members of the military and security forces;

"7. *Calls upon* the Government of Guatemala to allow independent and impartial bodies to function in the country to monitor and investigate alleged human rights violations, as well as to respect and protect human rights defenders such as the Mutual Support Group;

"8. *Calls upon* the authorities to abstain from the displacement of rural and indigenous people, their confinement to development centres and forced participation in civilian patrols, leading to human rights violations;

"9. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict to apply fully the principles and rules of international humanitarian law and reiterates its appeal to the Government of Guatemala to admit the International Committee of the Red Cross to the country, and subsequently to facilitate its operations for the alleviation of the suffering of the people in Guatemala;

"10. *Calls upon* all Governments to refrain from intervening in any way in the internal situation in Guatemala, which could intensify the internal armed conflict and increase violations of human rights;

"11. *Deeply deplores* the continuing gross violations of human rights arising from that conflict, which are largely due to the failure of the military and security forces to conduct their activities with the necessary respect for protecting the human rights of all Guatemalans;

"12. *Invites* the Government of Guatemala and other parties concerned to continue co-operating with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights;

"13. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to study carefully the report of its Special Rapporteur, as well as other information pertaining to the human rights situation in Guatemala, and to consider further steps for securing effective respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in that country;

"14. *Decides* to continue its examination of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala at its forty-first session."

On 4 December, a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.59/Rev.1) was circulated, sponsored by the same States, joined by Ireland and the Netherlands. The changes were as follows:

(a) The fifth preambular paragraph had been redrafted to read:

"*Welcoming* the general elections held on 3 November 1985 for President, Vice-President and representatives to the national Congress and of municipalities,";

(b) A new paragraph 2 had been inserted, reading as follows:

"2. *Expresses the hope* that the recent elections will be the first step in a process leading to complete and effective enjoyment of human rights by the people of Guatemala,";

and the subsequent paragraphs had been renumbered accordingly;

(c) At the end of paragraph 14 (formerly paragraph 13), the phrase "including, if so requested by the Government of Guatemala, the provision of appropriate technical assistance under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights" had been added.

The same day, a document containing amendments (A/C.3/40/L.87) to the revised draft resolution was also circulated, sponsored by Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela, by which:

(a) The fifth preambular paragraph would be replaced by the following text:

"*Welcoming* the fact that elections for President, Vice-President and representatives to Congress and municipalities were held on 3 November 1985 in a fair and open manner, with the participation of various political parties,";

(b) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the words "when fully complied with" would be replaced by the words "when applied";

(c) The tenth preambular paragraph would be replaced by the following text:

"*Expressing its concern* at the sufferings caused by the acts of violence and terrorism which hinder the appli-

cation in all cases of the principles of international humanitarian law,";

(d) In paragraph 1, the words "with satisfaction" would be inserted after the words "Takes note";

(e) Paragraph 3 would be replaced by the following text:

"Reiterates its deep concern at the continuing grave and widespread violations of human rights in Guatemala, particularly the violence against non-combatants, the terrorism, assassinations, kidnappings, disappearances and arbitrary or illegal arrests;"

(f) Paragraphs 4 and 5 would be combined in a single paragraph, reading as follows:

"4. Strongly urges the Government of Guatemala to take all measures necessary to halt the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as to take effective measures, within the framework of the Constitution, to ensure that the authorities and agencies, civilian as well as military, fully respect the rights and fundamental freedoms of all sectors of social life;"

and the subsequent paragraphs, up to and including paragraph 8, would be renumbered accordingly;

(g) In paragraph 6 (formerly 7), the words "those, including members of the military and security forces, who are found responsible for" would be replaced by the words "all those, without exception, who are found guilty of";

(h) After paragraph 7 (formerly 8), a new paragraph would be inserted, reading as follows:

"8. Welcomes the establishment of a National Commission of Human Rights and the institutionalization of the functions of a Procurator for Human Rights envisaged in the new Constitution of Guatemala, steps which will contribute to strengthening democratic practices when the new Government is installed in January 1986;"

(i) Paragraph 9 would be replaced by the following text:

"9. Calls upon the Government of Guatemala to guarantee the freedom of the rural and indigenous populations to choose their place of residence and to exercise the right not to participate compulsorily in activities, organizations and entities controlled by the police;"

At the 69th meeting the Chairman announced that the amendments proposed in document A/C.3/40/L.87 had been withdrawn. The representative of Sweden, on behalf of the sponsors, then introduced another revised draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.59/Rev.2).

42. At its 71st meeting the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.59/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 85 to 6, with 40 abstentions (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XII). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia,

Senegal, Spain, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Morocco, Pakistan.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Honduras, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United States of America, Yemen, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.75

43. At the 69th meeting the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.75) entitled "Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran", sponsored by Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as Saint Lucia and Samoa.

44. At the 71st meeting, the representative of Pakistan, seconded by the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, moved, under rule 116 of the rules of procedure, that no action be taken on the draft resolution. The motion was rejected by a recorded vote of 55 to 28, with 29 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania.

Against: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yemen.

Abstaining: Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burma, Chad, China, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

45. At the same meeting, the Committee took action on draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.75. At the request of the representative of Algeria, a recorded vote was taken. The draft resolution was adopted by 53 votes to 22, with 41 abstentions (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XIII). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, India, Japan, Maldives, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.76

46. At the 69th meeting the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.76) entitled "Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide", sponsored by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Poland, as well as Mongolia.

47. At its 71st meeting the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XIV) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.77

48. At the 69th meeting the representative of Denmark introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.77) entitled "Summary or arbitrary executions", sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, the Gambia, Greece, Iceland, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Zambia, as well as Luxembourg, Senegal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

49. At the 71st meeting the representative of Denmark, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised paragraph 7 of the draft resolution, taking into account an oral proposal made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as follows:

(a) The words "by the appropriate authorities" were inserted after the words "possible measures to be taken";

(b) At the end of the paragraph the words "and impartial investigation" were deleted.

50. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XV).

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.80

51. At the 69th meeting the representative of Morocco introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.80) entitled "Declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not nationals of the country in which they live".

52. At the same meeting, the representative of Morocco made the following statement:

"I should like to state, as Chairman-Rapporteur, that the members of the Working Group consider that the adoption of the draft declaration will in no way prejudice the rights that might be granted under any international instrument which the General Assembly or any international organization might consider and adopt in future, and in particular the draft international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families being elaborated by the Working Group established under General Assembly resolution 34/172."

53. At the 71st meeting the representative of Morocco orally revised paragraph 1 of article 5 of the Declaration by inserting the phrase "and subject to the relevant international obligations of the State in which they are present" after the words "domestic law".

54. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XVI).

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.81

55. At the 66th meeting the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.81) entitled "Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile", sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Cuba, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

56. At its 71st meeting the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 82 to 9, with 38 abstentions (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XVII). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi,⁴³ Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, 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, El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, Thailand, United States of America.

⁴³ The delegation of Burundi subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Grenada, Honduras, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Yemen, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.82

57. At the 69th meeting the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.82) entitled "Human rights in the administration of justice", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, the Gambia, the Netherlands, Norway, Samoa, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay, as well as Bolivia and Iceland.

58. At the 71st meeting the representative of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs stated that the draft resolution had no financial implications for the programme budget.

59. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XVIII) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.83 and Rev.1

60. On 4 December, a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.83) was circulated, entitled "Inadmissibility of exploitation or distortion of human rights issues for interference in the internal affairs of States", sponsored by Angola, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Same text as draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.83/Rev.1, reproduced below, with the exception of the last preambular paragraph and paragraphs 1, 3 and 4.]

"Being concerned by the persistent policy and practice of the exploitation or distortion of human rights issues for the purposes of interference in the internal affairs of States,

"1. Reaffirms the duty of States to refrain from the use of human rights issues as a means of interference in the internal affairs of States,

"3. Condemns defamatory campaigns, vilification and hostile propaganda by the apartheid régimes of South Africa and Israel for the purpose of interfering in the internal affairs of the neighbouring States and brutal oppression of the population;

"4. Invites Governments to communicate their views on the measures necessary to ensure that human rights issues are not used for the purposes contrary to the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States;"

At the 69th meeting the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.83/Rev.1), sponsored by the same States, joined by the Syrian Arab Republic, 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,¹² the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,³² and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,³²

"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 the internal affairs of States;

"3. Condemns defamatory campaigns, 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.”

61. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced amendments (A/C.3/40/L.90) to the revised draft resolution, by which:

(a) In the title, the words “for interference in the internal affairs of States” would be deleted;

(b) A new third preambular paragraph would be inserted, reading 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,”;

(c) In the third (new fourth) preambular paragraph, the word “*further*” would be inserted after the word “*Reaffirming*”;

(d) The sixth (new seventh) preambular paragraph would be redrafted to read:

“*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,”;

(e) Before the last preambular paragraph, a new paragraph would be inserted, 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,”;

(f) The last preambular paragraph would be redrafted to read:

“*Concerned also* at the evidence of exploitation or distortion of human rights issues,”;

(g) Paragraph 1 would be replaced by the following two paragraphs:

“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 the subsequent paragraphs would be renumbered accordingly;

(h) Paragraph 2 (new paragraph 3) would be redrafted to read:

“3. *Calls upon* Governments to refrain from the exploitation or distortion of human rights issues.”

62. At the 71st meeting the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic orally introduced a draft decision on the inadmissibility of exploitation or distortion of human rights issues for interference in the internal affairs of States, which read:

“The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-first session consideration of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/40/L.83/Rev.1 and the amendments thereto contained in document A/C.3/40/L.90.”

63. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision (see para. 79 below, draft decision I) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.84

64. At the 69th meeting the representative of France introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.84) entitled “Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances”, sponsored by Austria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, the Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as Argentina, Bolivia and Luxembourg.

65. At its 71st meeting the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XIX) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.85

66. At the 69th meeting the representative of the German Democratic Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.85) 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, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam, which read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“*Recalling* that the United Nations emerged from the struggle against nazism, fascism, aggression and foreign occupation and that the peoples expressed their resolve in the Charter of the United Nations to save future generations from the scourge of war,

“*Reaffirming* the purposes and principles laid down in the Charter, which are aimed at maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and the self-determination of peoples and achieving international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

“*Recalling* that 8 and 9 May 1945 marked the days of the fortieth anniversary of victory over nazism and fascism in the Second World War and of that struggle against them,

“*Mindful* that the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War served to mobilize efforts of the world community in its struggle against those ideologies and practices,

“*Bearing in mind* the suffering, destruction and death of millions of victims of aggression, foreign occupation, nazism and fascism,

“*Recalling* also the close relationship between all totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred and terror and systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

“*Firmly convinced* that the best bulwark against nazism and racial discrimination is the establishment and maintenance of democratic institutions, that the existence of genuine political, social and economic democracy is an effective vaccine and an equally effective antidote against the formation or development of Nazi movements and that a political system, which is based on freedom and effective participation by the people in the conduct of public affairs and under which economic and social conditions are such as to ensure a decent standard of living for the population makes it impossible for fascism, nazism or other ideologies based on racism and racial discrimination, hatred or terror to succeed,

“*Emphasizing* that all such ideologies and practices may jeopardize world peace, constitute obstacles to friendly relations between States and the realization of human rights, fundamental freedoms and social progress in the world,

“*Acknowledging with satisfaction* the fact that many States have established systems based on the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all human beings and have set up legal regulations which are suited to prevent the activities of Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist groups and organizations,

“*Noting* that, nevertheless, in the contemporary world there continue to exist various forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices which entail contempt for the individual or denial of the intrinsic dignity and equality of all human beings, of equality of opportunity in civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres, and of social justice,

“*Deeply alarmed* at the existence of groups and organizations which 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 threaten the purposes and principles laid down in the Charter of the United Nations,

“*Conscious* of the need to counter the spread of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, racial intolerance, hatred and terror, including nazism, fascism and neo-fascism,

“*Stressing* that totalitarian régimes based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred or terror or systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms pursue the purpose of ensuring their domination and their economic and social privileges at the expense of other peoples or racial or ethnic groups, which they suppress and exploit,

“*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 of all States,

“*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,

“*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 December 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 and 39/114 of 14 December 1984,

“*Recalling further* the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

“*Underlining* the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on human rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitation to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* and other relevant international instruments,

“*Reaffirming* that ideologies and practices described above are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the above-mentioned international instruments,

“*Viewing with deep concern* that the proponents of Fascist ideologies have, in a number of countries, intensified their activities and are increasingly co-ordinating them on an international scale,

“*Expressing its concern* that Fascist and Nazi and other totalitarian ideologies and practices are inherited, *inter alia*, by repressive racist régimes practising gross and flagrant violations of human rights and systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms,”

[*Text of operative part identical to that contained in draft resolution XX in paragraph 78 below*].

67. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of the Netherlands, introduced amendments (A/C.3/40/L.89) to the draft resolution, by which:

(a) The fourth preambular paragraph would be inserted after the sixth preambular paragraph;

(b) The seventh and eighth preambular paragraphs would be interchanged;

(c) The eighth (new seventh) preambular paragraph would be replaced by the text of the seventh preambular paragraph of General Assembly resolution 39/114, as follows:

“*Emphasizing* that all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance,

hatred, terror or systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences, may jeopardize world peace and constitute obstacles to friendly relations between States and to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,";

(d) The ninth preambular paragraph would be replaced by the text of the eighth preambular paragraph of General Assembly resolution 39/114, as follows:

"Acknowledging with satisfaction the fact that many States have established systems based on the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all human beings, which are the basis of a democratic society and the best bulwark against totalitarian ideologies and practices,";

(e) In the twelfth preambular paragraph, the phrase "including nazism, fascism and neo-fascism," would be deleted so that the paragraph would conform to the sixteenth preambular paragraph of General Assembly resolution 39/114.

68. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland spoke in explanation of position with regard to the proposed amendments.

69. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic orally revised draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.85, as follows:

(a) In the ninth preambular paragraph, the phrase " , which are the basis of a democratic society and the best bulwark against totalitarian ideologies and practices," was inserted after the words "human beings";

(b) The phrase " , including nazism, facism and neo-fascism" at the end of the twelfth preambular paragraph was deleted.

70. At the 71st meeting the representative of the German Democratic Republic further orally revised the draft resolution, taking into account some of the amendments contained in document A/C.3/40/L.89, as follows:

(a) The fourth preambular paragraph was placed after the nineteenth preambular paragraph;

(b) The eighth preambular paragraph was replaced by the following:

"Emphasizing that all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror or systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences, may jeopardize world peace and constitute obstacles to friendly relations between States and to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,".

71. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the sponsors, withdrew the amendments contained in document A/C.3/40/L.89.

72. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.85, as further orally revised, by a recorded vote of 96 to 2, with 24 abstentions (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XX). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica,

Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.3/40/L.86

73. At the 69th meeting the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/40/L.86) entitled "Human rights and mass exoduses", sponsored by Australia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan and the Sudan, as well as Bangladesh, Jordan, Pakistan and Rwanda, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Same text as draft resolution XXI in paragraph 78 below, with the exception of the penultimate preambular paragraph and paragraphs 3 and 4.]

"Noting the steps taken by the Secretary-General to establish an early warning system in order to detect incipient mass movements of populations,

"3. Welcomes the special interest which the Secretary-General has taken in this question, including the designation of special representatives of humanitarian issues on an *ad hoc* basis, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to follow closely developments in the area 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;".

74. At the 71st meeting the representative of Canada, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) The penultimate preambular paragraph was deleted;

(b) In paragraph 3, the phrase "including the designation of special representatives on humanitarian issues on an *ad hoc* basis," was deleted;

(c) At the end of paragraph 4, the phrase " , as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session" was added.

75. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XXI).

Draft decision proposed by the Chairman

76. At the 70th meeting the Chairman orally proposed the adoption of a draft decision on the meeting of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, which read as follows:

“The General Assembly considers that the meeting of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, scheduled to be held in January 1986, should be postponed until a later date, so as to enable the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-second session to provide the Working Group with appropriate guidance for its future work, in the light of the relevant discussions and decisions of the fortieth session of the Assembly.”

77. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision (see para. 79 below, draft decision II) without a vote.

Recommendations of the Third Committee

78. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to XXI below:

Draft resolution I

STRATEGY AND POLICIES FOR DRUG CONTROL

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/124 of 16 December 1977, in which it requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to study the possibility of launching a meaningful programme of international drug abuse control strategy and policies,

Recalling also its resolution 36/168 of 16 December 1981, by which it adopted the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and the basic five-year programme of action⁴⁴ proposed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 1 (XXIX) of 11 February 1981,⁴⁵ as well as its resolution 38/98 of 16 December 1983, in which it decided that, beginning with its eighth special session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, meeting in plenary during its sessions and in the presence of all interested observers, would constitute the task force envisaged in General Assembly resolution 36/168 to review, monitor and co-ordinate the implementation of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and the basic five-year programme of action,

Taking note of resolution 2 (XXXI) of 20 February 1985 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs⁴⁶ and Economic and Social Council decision 1985/130 of 28 May 1985,

Approves the programme of action for 1986, the fifth year of the United Nations basic five-year programme of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy, reviewed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-first session (see A/40/773, annex).

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 embodied in the basic instruments re-

garding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹² the International Covenants on Human Rights,³² the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination⁴⁷ and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁴⁸

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 and 39/102 of 14 December 1984, 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 fifth inter-sessional meeting (see A/C.3/40/1), held from 3 to 14 June 1985, as well as the report of the Working Group during the current session of the General Assembly (A/C.3/40/6), during which the Group continued with the second reading of the draft convention,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the reports 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, 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 1986 of the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the reports 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 1986, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting to the General Assembly for consideration during its forty-first session;

4. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to transmit the above-mentioned documents to the competent organs of the United Nations and to international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group;

⁴⁴ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 4, annex II.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. XI, sect. A.

⁴⁶ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1985, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum, chap. IX, sect. A.

⁴⁷ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁴⁸ Resolution 34/180, annex.

5. *Decides* that the Working Group shall meet during the forty-first 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.

Draft resolution III

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/34 of 7 May 1982, by which the Council authorized the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to establish annually a working group on indigenous populations,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/32 of 12 March 1984,⁴²

Convinced that the establishment of a voluntary trust fund for indigenous populations would constitute a significant development for the future promotion and protection of the human rights of indigenous populations,

Decides to establish a voluntary trust fund in accordance with the following criteria:

(a) The name of the fund shall be the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations;

(b) The purpose of the Fund shall be to assist representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations by providing them with financial assistance, funded by means of voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities;

(c) The only type of activity to be supported by the Fund is that described in subparagraph (b) above;

(d) The only beneficiaries of assistance from the Fund shall be representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and communities:

(i) Who are so considered by the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations described in subparagraph (e) below;

(ii) Who would not, in the opinion of the Board, be able to attend the sessions of the Working Group without the assistance provided by the Fund;

(iii) Who would be able to contribute to a deeper knowledge on the part of the Working Group of the problems affecting indigenous populations and who would secure a broad geographical representation;

(e) The Fund shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and other relevant provisions set forth in the annex to the note by the Secretary-General,⁴⁹ with the advice of a Board of Trustees composed of five persons with relevant experience on issues affecting indigenous populations, who will serve in their personal capacity; the members of the Board of Trustees shall be appointed by the Secretary-General for a three-year term renewable in consultation with the current Chairman of the Sub-Commission; at least one member of the Board shall be a representative of a widely-recognized organization of indigenous people.

Draft resolution IV

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 and 39/104 of 14 December 1984 on the question of assistance to refugees in Somalia,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on assistance to refugees in Somalia (A/40/586), in particular section IV of that report,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Africa (A/40/425),

Deeply concerned that the refugee problem in Somalia has not yet been resolved,

Aware of the additional burden imposed by the new influx of refugees and the consequent urgent need for additional international assistance,

Aware of 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,

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,

Aware 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. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for their continued efforts to mobilize international assistance on behalf of the refugees in Somalia;

3. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the assistance rendered to refugees in Somalia by various Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (see A/40/12, chap. II, sect. C; and A/40/586, sect. III);

4. *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;

5. *Appeals* to the donor community to give urgent and favourable consideration to the development-related refugee projects submitted by the Government of Somalia to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,⁵⁰ held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984, and to fulfil the pledges undertaken at or after that Conference;

⁴⁹ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1983/20.

⁵⁰ See A/CONF.125/1, para. 33.

6. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1986, of the refugee situation in Somalia;

7. *Also requests* the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V

ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS IN
ETHIOPIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/91 of 5 December 1980, 36/161 of 16 December 1981, 37/175 of 17 December 1982, 38/91 of 16 December 1983 and 39/105 of 14 December 1984, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1980/54 of 24 July 1980 and 1982/2 of 27 April 1982,

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/8 of 28 April 1980,⁵¹

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia (A/40/587),

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/40/12),

Recognizing the increasing number of voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned at the plight 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 returnees and refugees,

1. *Commends* the efforts made so far by various organs of the United Nations and 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 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;

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 1986, of the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

Draft resolution VI

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES
IN DJIBOUTI

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/182 of 15 December 1980, 36/156 of 16 December 1981, 37/176 of 17 December 1982,

38/89 of 16 December 1983 and 39/107 of 14 December 1984 on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti,

Having heard the statement made on 11 November 1985 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Having considered with satisfaction the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti (*ibid.*; and A/40/588),

Appreciating the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti, despite its modest economic resources and limited means, to cope with the pressing needs of the refugees,

Aware of the social and economic 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,

Deeply concerned about the continuing plight of the refugees and displaced persons in the country, which has been aggravated by the devastating effects of the prolonged drought,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement adequate, appropriate and lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti,

Also noting with appreciation the concern and unremitting efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the voluntary agencies which have worked closely with the Government of Djibouti in the relief and rehabilitation programme for the refugees in that country,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports 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, appropriate and lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti;

3. *Requests* the High Commissioner to mobilize the necessary resources to implement lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti;

4. *Urges* the High Commissioner to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure that adequate, appropriate and lasting solutions are implemented to assist the refugees in Djibouti, in co-operation with Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the voluntary agencies concerned, with a view to mobilizing the necessary assistance to enable the Government of Djibouti to cope effectively with the refugee problem, which has been particularly aggravated by the debilitating effects of the prolonged drought;

5. *Appreciates* the assistance provided thus far 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;

6. *Calls upon* all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies, inter-

⁵¹ A/35/360 and Corr.1-3.

governmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies to continue to support the efforts constantly being made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the current needs of the refugees and the other victims of drought in that country;

7. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VII

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 and 39/108 of 14 December 1984 on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

Having considered the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the situation of refugees in the Sudan (*ibid.*; and A/40/589),

Appreciating the measures which the Government of the Sudan is taking in order to provide shelter, food, education, and health and other humanitarian services to the growing number of refugees in the Sudan,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the Government of the Sudan and the sacrifices it is making in caring for the refugees and the need for substantially increased international assistance to enable it to continue its efforts to provide assistance to the refugees,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Sudan by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme,

Recognizing the need to view refugee-related development projects within local and national development plans,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the implementation of resolution 39/108 (A/40/589);

2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of the Sudan is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees in spite of the drought and the serious economic situation it faces;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in the Sudan;

4. *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 the increasing numbers of refugees;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the massive and increasing presence of the refugees, shrinking financial resources, drought and the serious economic situation in the country, to send, in co-operation and co-ordination with the High Commissioner and relevant specialized agencies, a high-level inter-agency mission to assess the needs and the magnitude of assistance required by the programmes for refugees in the Sudan, as well as the impact of the refugees on the economy and vital public services, with a view to preparing a comprehensive programme of assistance to be submitted to the international community;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of the projects submitted by the Government of the Sudan to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,⁵⁰ held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;

7. *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;

8. *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;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VIII

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN CHAD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/106 of 14 December 1984,

Taking note of the report made by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator on 26 November 1985 on the situation of returnees in Chad,

Deeply concerned by the persistence of the drought, which is 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,

Considering that, in addition to being a land-locked country and one of the least developed countries, Chad is placed in a particularly difficult situation by reason of the war and the drought,

Bearing in mind the many appeals made by the Government of Chad, in particular that made on 9 October 1985 to the General Assembly (see A/40/Pv.29, paras. 1-28) and by humanitarian organizations regarding the gravity of the food and health situation in Chad,

Recalling the urgent appeal made by the General Assembly during its thirty-ninth session for international emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad afflicted by natural disasters,

1. *Endorses* the appeals made by the Government of Chad and by humanitarian organizations 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;

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 Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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,¹² the International Covenants of Human Rights³² and the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,⁵²

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 1984,⁴² 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,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/38 of 13 March 1985 (see E/1985/22, chap. II, sect. A), 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 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,

Taking note of resolution 1985/35 of 30 August 1985 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (see E/CN.4/1986/5-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1985/57, chap. XX, sect. A), in which the Sub-Commission requested the Commission on Human Rights

to ask the Special Rapporteur to look in particular into the fate of women and children as a consequence of the conflict in Afghanistan,

Having carefully examined the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the question of human rights in Afghanistan (A/40/843, 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 question of human rights in Afghanistan;

2. *Expresses its profound concern* that, as revealed in the findings of the Special Rapporteur, disregard for human rights is more widespread, the conflict continues to engender human rights violations on a large scale and, as a result, not only the lives of individuals but the existence of whole groups of persons and tribes are endangered;

3. *Expresses 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;

4. *Also expresses its deep concern* at the severe consequences for the civilian population of indiscriminate bombardments and military operations aimed primarily at the 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 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 increasing evidence of a policy of religious intolerance;

7. *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;

8. *Calls 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 in Afghanistan;

9. *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;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

11. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-first 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.

⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

*Draft resolution X*ASSISTANCE TO STUDENT REFUGEES IN
SOUTHERN AFRICA*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 39/109 of 14 December 1984, 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/40/590),

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,⁵⁰ 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 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 1986, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*Draft resolution XI*SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL
FREEDOMS IN EL SALVADOR*The General Assembly,*

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹² the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights³² and the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁵² and Additional Protocols I and II thereto,⁵³

Aware that the Governments of all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to carry out the responsibilities they have undertaken under various international human rights instruments,

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 and 39/119 of 14 December 1984, 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 1981,⁵⁴ in which the Commission decided to appoint a special representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, 1982/28 of 11 March 1982,⁵⁵ 1983/29 of 8 March 1983,⁵⁶ 1984/52 of 14 March 1984⁴² and 1985/35 of 13 March 1985 (see E/1985/22, chap. II, sect. A), whereby the Commission extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report, *inter alia*, to the General Assembly,

Noting that the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights points out in his interim report (A/40/

⁵³ A/32/144, annexes I and II.

⁵⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum, chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 1983, *Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum, chap. XXVII, sect. A.

818, annex) that, in the process of the democratic normalization of the country, the question of respect for human rights is an important part of the current policy of the Republic of El Salvador, but that nevertheless a situation of generalized warlike violence continues to exist, that the number of attacks on life and the economic structure remains a cause for concern, and that the number of political prisoners and abductions has increased,

Deeply concerned that in El Salvador, in addition to the continuing armed conflict, the scarcely initiated dialogue between the Government and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional-Frente Democrático Revolucionario has been interrupted,

Considering that, while the armed conflict of a non-international character continues, the Government and the insurgent forces are obliged to apply the minimum standards of protection of human rights and of humanitarian treatment set out in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, as well as Additional Protocol II thereto, to which the Republic of El Salvador is party,

Aware that a political solution to the Salvadorian conflict may be thwarted if external forces, rather than assisting the resumption of the dialogue, contribute in any way to the intensification or prolongation of the war,

Recognizing the value of dialogue as the best way to achieve genuine national reconciliation and the importance of the fact that different sectors of the country favour an overall negotiated political solution which would put an end to the suffering of the Salvadorian people and stem the tide of refugees and internally displaced persons,

1. *Commends* the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights for his interim report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador;

2. *Recognizes with interest* and emphasizes that it is important that the Special Representative should have indicated in his interim report that the Government of El Salvador is continuing its policy of attempting to improve the situation 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 above all 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 and the Additional Protocols thereto, and also recommends that the Special Representative should, for the duration of the armed conflict, continue to observe and to 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;

4. *Reaffirms once again* the right of the Salvadorian people freely to determine their political, economic and social future without interference from outside, through a genuine democratic process, in which all sectors of the population participate freely and effectively;

5. *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;

6. *Deeply regrets* the interruption of the dialogue initiated in October 1984 between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional-Frente Democrático Revolucionario and therefore calls upon these parties to renew their talks so that by means of sincere, generous and open dialogue they may achieve a negotiated comprehensive political solution which will put an end to the armed conflict and contribute to the institutionalization and strengthening of the democratic system based on the full exercise by all Salvadorians of their civil and political rights and their economic, social and cultural rights;

7. *Calls upon* the Government and the opposition forces, as agreed at the meeting held at La Palma on 15 October 1984,⁵⁷ 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;

8. *Views with concern* that, as a consequence of the prolonged armed conflict, the number of refugees and internally displaced persons, who already constitute a considerable part of the Salvadorian population, continues to increase and requests all States to collaborate in the reception of the refugees and to support the autonomous organizations responsible for looking after internally displaced persons in El Salvador;

9. *Again 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 the medical attention they need;

10. *Deeply 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 continue and strengthen 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. *Recommends* the continuation and broadening of the reforms necessary in El Salvador, including effective application of agrarian reform, for the solution of the economic and social problems which are the basic cause of the internal conflict in that country;

12. *Calls upon* the competent authorities in El Salvador to introduce changes in the laws and other measures that are incompatible with the provisions contained in the international instruments binding on the Government of El Salvador in respect of human rights;

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;

14. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-first session, the situation of human rights and fun-

⁵⁷ See A/39/636, annex, sect. II.

damental 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 XII

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 resolutions 37/184 of 17 December 1982, 38/100 of 16 December 1983 and 39/120 of 14 December 1984,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/53 of 14 March 1984,⁴² and taking note of Commission resolution 1985/36 of 13 March 1985 (see E/1985/22, chap. II, sect. A), in which it expressed its deep concern at the continuing serious and systematic violations of human rights in Guatemala and at restrictive measures that limit the freedoms of the rural and indigenous populations,

Mindful of resolution 1985/28 of 30 August 1985 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (see E/CN.4/1986/5-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1985/57, chap. XX, sect. A),

Welcoming the general elections held on 3 November 1985 for President, Vice-President and representatives to the national Congress and of municipalities, with the participation of various political parties,

Noting with satisfaction the set of provisions to safeguard human rights and fundamental freedoms contained in the new Constitution, which, when fully complied with by the new Government and all others concerned, could lead to a significant improvement in the situation of human rights in Guatemala,

Alarmed at the continuation of politically motivated violence, particularly killings and kidnappings, as well as enforced and involuntary disappearances and the lack of effective measures by the authorities in investigating such practices,

Recognizing that the internal armed conflict of a non-international character which continues to exist in Guatemala stems from economic, social and political factors of a structural nature,

Expressing its concern at the widespread suffering caused by disregard for the principles of international humanitarian law applicable to that conflict,

Welcoming the co-operation of the Government of Guatemala with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights as well as the invitation by the Government to several international human rights organizations to assess the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to fulfil his mandate and takes note of his interim report on the situation of human rights in Guatemala (A/40/865, annex), submitted in accordance with Commission resolution 1985/36;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the recent elections will be the first step in a process leading to complete and effective enjoyment of human rights by the people of Guatemala;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that a new Government and Congress are to take office on 14 January 1986, following a second round in the presidential elections on 8 December 1985, and that a new Constitution, which provides, *inter alia*, for the establishment of a national commission on human rights as well as a commissioner for human rights, is to take effect on the same date in January 1986;

4. *Reiterates its deep concern* at the continuing grave and widespread violations of human rights in Guatemala, particularly the violence against non-combatants, the widespread repression, killings, including extrajudicial executions, the practice of torture, disappearances and secret detention, as well as at practices such as the displacement of rural and indigenous populations, their confinement in development centres and their forced participation in civilian patrols organized and controlled by the armed forces;

5. *Strongly urges* the Government of Guatemala to take all measures necessary to halt violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly enforced and involuntary disappearances, as well as to take effective measures, within the framework of the Constitution, to ensure that all its authorities and agencies, civilian as well as military, fully respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Guatemalans, such as trade unionists, catechists and the predominantly indigenous rural and peasant population;

6. *Again requests* the Government of Guatemala to investigate and clarify the fate of those who have disappeared and whose whereabouts continue to be unknown, and to include within the framework of such an investigation the publication of the full details of the report of the Tripartite Commission;

7. *Further urges* the Government of Guatemala to establish the necessary conditions to ensure the independence of the judicial system and to enable the judiciary to uphold the rule of law, including the right of *habeas corpus*, and to prosecute and punish speedily and effectively those who are responsible for violations of human rights, including members of the military and security forces;

8. *Calls upon* the Government of Guatemala to allow independent and impartial bodies to function in the country to monitor and investigate alleged human rights violations, as well as to respect and protect human rights defenders such as the Mutual Support Group;

9. *Calls upon* the Government of Guatemala to guarantee to the rural and indigenous population the freedom to choose their place of residence and freedom from forced participation in civilian patrols;

10. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict to apply fully the principles and rules of international humanitarian law and reiterates its appeal to the Government of Guatemala to admit the International Committee of the Red Cross to the country, and subsequently to facilitate its operations for the alleviation of the suffering of the Guatemalan people;

11. *Calls upon* all Governments to refrain from intervening in any way in the internal situation in Guatemala, which could intensify the internal armed conflict and increase violations of human rights;

12. *Deeply deplores* the continuing gross violations of human rights arising from that conflict, which are largely due to the failure of the military and security forces to conduct their activities with the necessary respect for protecting the human rights of all Guatemalans;

13. *Invites* the Government of Guatemala and other parties concerned to continue co-operating with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights;

14. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to study carefully the report of its Special Rapporteur, as well as other information pertaining to the human rights situation in Guatemala, and to consider further steps for securing effective respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in that country including, if so requested by the Government of Guatemala, the provision of appropriate technical assistance under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

15. *Decides* to continue its examination of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala at its forty-first session.

Draft resolution XIII

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 Rights¹² and the International Covenants on Human Rights,³²

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 1982⁵⁵ and 1983/34 of 8 March 1983,⁵⁶

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/54 of 14 March 1984,⁴² 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,

Taking note, in particular, of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/39 of 13 March 1985 (see E/1985/22, 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 fortieth 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-second session,

Mindful of resolution 1985/17 of 29 August 1985 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (see E/CN.4/1986/5-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1985/57, chap. XX, sect. A), 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 specific and detailed allegations of grave and extensive violations of human rights to which the Special Representative refers in his interim report on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

(A/40/874) and to which the Government of that country has not responded,

Endorsing the conclusion of the Special Representative that continued monitoring of the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran is called for,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* 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 (*ibid.*, sect. II);

2. *Expresses its deep concern* over the specific and detailed allegations of violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran to which the Special Representative refers in his interim report, 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. *Endorses* the conclusion of the Special Representative that, on the basis of the information available to him, specific and detailed allegations concerning grave violations of human rights cannot be dismissed, and urgently appeals to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to respond satisfactorily to these allegations;

4. *Urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,³² to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in that Covenant;

5. *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;

6. *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;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative;

8. *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-first 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 XIV

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,

Mindful of the fact that the year 1986 marks the thirty-fifth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention,

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,

Bearing in mind that the fortieth anniversary of the victory over nazism and fascism in the Second World War is being commemorated in 1985,

1. *Once again strongly condemns* the crime of genocide;
2. *Reaffirms* the necessity of international co-operation in order to liberate mankind from such an odious scourge;
3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the fact that many States have ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide or have acceded thereto;
4. *Urges* those States that have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay;
5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the status of the Convention;
6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to consider at its forty-second session the question of promoting the full implementation of the Convention and to submit its observations and proposals thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

Draft resolution XV

SUMMARY OR ARBITRARY EXECUTIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹² 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,³² 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 and 39/110 of 14 December 1984,

Deeply alarmed at the continued occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Recalling resolution 1982/13 of 7 September 1982 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,⁵⁸ in which the Sub-Commission rec-

ommended 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 15,⁵⁹ as well as the ongoing work on summary or arbitrary executions within the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

Convinced of the need for appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the practice of summary or arbitrary executions, which represents a flagrant violation of the most fundamental human right, the right to life,

1. *Strongly condemns* 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 1985/40 of 30 May 1985, 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-second 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 the implementation of his mandate;

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. *Also requests* the Special Rapporteur to consider, in his next report, possible measures to be taken by the appropriate authorities when a death occurs in custody, including adequate autopsy;

8. *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;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur so that he may effectively carry out his mandate;

10. *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 Rights³² appear not to be respected;

11. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-second session, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur to be prepared in conformity with Economic

⁵⁸ See E/CN.4/1983/4-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1982/43 and Corr.1, chap. XXI, sect. A.

⁵⁹ See A/CONF.121/22, chap. I, sect. E.

and Social Council resolutions 1982/35, 1983/36, 1984/35 and 1985/40, to make recommendations concerning appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions.

Draft resolution XVI

DECLARATION ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE NOT NATIONALS OF THE COUNTRY IN WHICH THEY LIVE

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the human rights of individuals who are not nationals of the country in which they live,

Decides to adopt the Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who are not Nationals of the Country in which They Live, which is annexed to the present resolution.

ANNEX

Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who are not Nationals of the Country in which They Live

The General Assembly,

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations encourages universal respect for and observance of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all human beings, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹² proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in that Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims further that everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law, that all are equal before the law and entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law, and that all are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of that Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination,

Being aware that the States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights³² undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in these Covenants will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Conscious that, with improving communications and the development of peaceful and friendly relations among countries, individuals increasingly live in countries of which they are not nationals,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms provided for in international instruments should also be ensured for individuals who are not nationals of the country in which they live,

Proclaims this Declaration:

Article 1

For the purposes of this Declaration, the term "alien" shall apply, with due regard to qualifications made in subsequent articles, to any individual who is not a national of the State in which he or she is present.

Article 2

1. Nothing in this Declaration shall be interpreted as legitimizing the illegal entry into and presence in a State of any alien, nor shall any provision be interpreted as restricting the right of any State to promulgate laws and regulations concerning the entry of aliens and the terms and conditions of their stay or to establish differences between nationals and aliens. However, such laws and regulations shall not be incompatible with the international legal obligations of that State, including those in the field of human rights.

2. This Declaration shall not prejudice the enjoyment of the rights accorded by domestic law and of the rights which under international law a State is obliged to accord to aliens, even where this Declaration does not recognize such rights or recognizes them to a lesser extent.

Article 3

Every State shall make public its national legislation or regulations affecting aliens.

Article 4

Aliens shall observe the laws of the State in which they reside or are present and regard with respect the customs and traditions of the people of that State.

Article 5

1. Aliens shall enjoy, in accordance with domestic law and subject to the relevant international obligations of the State in which they are present, in particular the following rights:

(a) The right to life and security of person, no alien shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention; no alien shall be deprived of his or her liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedures as are established by law;

(b) The right to protection against arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy, family, home or correspondence;

(c) The right to be equal before the courts, tribunals and all other organs and authorities administering justice and, when necessary, to free assistance of an interpreter in criminal proceedings and, when prescribed by law, other proceedings;

(d) The right to choose a spouse, to marry, to found a family;

(e) The right to freedom of thought, opinion, conscience and religion; the right to manifest their religion or beliefs, subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others;

(f) The right to retain their own language, culture and tradition;

(g) The right to transfer abroad earnings, savings or other personal monetary assets, subject to domestic currency regulations.

2. Subject to such restrictions as are prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society to protect national security, public safety, public order, public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others, and which are consistent with the other rights recognized in the relevant international instruments and those set forth in this Declaration, aliens shall enjoy the following rights:

(a) The right to leave the country;

(b) The right to freedom of expression;

(c) The right to peaceful assembly;

(d) The right to own property alone as well as in association with others, subject to domestic law.

3. Subject to the provisions referred to in paragraph 2, aliens lawfully in the territory of a State shall enjoy the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose their residence within the borders of the State.

4. Subject to national legislation and due authorization, the spouse and minor or dependent children of an alien lawfully residing in the territory of a State shall be admitted to accompany, join and stay with the alien.

Article 6

No alien shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and, in particular, no alien shall be subjected without his or her free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.

Article 7

An alien lawfully in the territory of a State may be expelled therefrom only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with law and shall, except where compelling reasons of national security otherwise require, be allowed to submit the reasons why he or she should not be expelled and to have the case reviewed by, and be represented for the purpose before, the competent authority or a person or persons specially designated by the competent authority. Individual or collective expulsion of such aliens on grounds of race, colour, religion, culture, descent or national or ethnic origin is prohibited.

Article 8

1. Aliens lawfully residing in the territory of a State shall also enjoy, in accordance with the national laws, the following rights, subject to their obligations under article 4:

(a) The right to safe and healthy working conditions, to fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind, in particular, women being guaranteed conditions of work not inferior to those enjoyed by men, with equal pay for equal work;

(b) The right to join trade unions and other organizations or associations of their choice and to participate in their activities. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those prescribed by law and which are necessary, in a democratic society, in the interests of national security or public order or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others;

(c) The right to health protection, medical care, social security, social services, education, rest and leisure, provided that they fulfil the require-

ments under the relevant regulations for participation and that undue strain is not placed on the resources of the State.

2. With a view to protecting the rights of aliens carrying on lawful paid activities in the country in which they are present, such rights may be specified by the Governments concerned in multilateral or bilateral conventions.

Article 9

No alien shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her lawfully acquired assets.

Article 10

Any alien shall be free at any time to communicate with the consulate or diplomatic mission of the State of which he or she is a national or, in the absence thereof, with the consulate or diplomatic mission of any other State entrusted with the protection of the interests of the State of which he or she is a national in the State where he or she resides.

Draft resolution XVII

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN CHILE

The General Assembly,

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Noting the obligation of the Chilean authorities 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 its resolutions 3219 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3448 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/124 of 16 December 1976, 32/118 of 16 December 1977, 33/175 of 20 December 1978, 34/179 of 17 December 1979, 35/188 of 15 December 1980, 36/157 of 16 December 1981, 37/183 of 17 December 1982, 38/102 of 16 December 1983 and 39/121 of 14 December 1984, as well as in its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 on disappeared persons,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, in particular resolution 1985/47 of 14 March 1985 (see E/1985/22, chap. II, sect. A), in which the Commission decided, *inter alia*, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a year and to consider the question as a matter of high priority in view of the increase in serious violations of human rights in Chile,

Considering that the Special Rapporteur proposes to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-second session a final report on the situation of human rights in Chile,

Considering also the public and notorious nature of many of the deeds which constitute serious and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms 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 further, inter alia, the recent reports, resolutions and conclusions of the Human Rights Committee, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the International Labour Organisation, as well as the Chilean Human Rights Committee and the Vicaría de la Solidaridad of the Catholic Church in Chile,

Recognizing the importance of the fact that the Chilean authorities have announced their intention to permit the entry into Chile of the Special Rapporteur, in the exercise of his mandate, to investigate the situation of human rights in that country,

1. *Takes note* of the preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile, submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/47 (A/40/647, annex);

2. *Once again expresses its dismay* at the suppression in Chile of the traditional democratic legal order and its institutions and their replacement by a constitution which does not reflect the freely expressed will of the people and whose provisions considerably restrict the enjoyment and exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms through the institutionalization and consolidation of states of emergency and the extension of the jurisdiction of the military tribunals, all of which amounts to an integrated system negating civil and political rights and freedoms;

3. *Expresses its indignation* at the persistence of serious and systematic violations of human rights in Chile, in particular the suppression of social protests which has caused a considerable number of deaths and injuries and mass and individual arrests, at the intimidation of national human rights organizations, at the frequent reports of torture and ill-treatment, and at the treacherous crimes in which the police forces are judicially implicated;

4. *Reiterates its alarm* at the fact that, in general, the arbitrary or improper actions of the State police and security agencies continue to go unpunished;

5. *Reiterates its concern* at the ineffectiveness of the remedies of *habeas corpus* or of *amparo* and of protection, owing to the fact that the judiciary, notwithstanding some positive actions in this field, does not always exercise its powers of investigation, monitoring and supervision in this respect, and performs its functions under severe restrictions which undermine its independence;

6. *Once again calls urgently upon* the Chilean authorities to restore and respect human rights in accordance with the obligations they have assumed under various international instruments, so as to re-establish the principle of legality, democratic institutions and the effective enjoyment and exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and, in particular:

(a) To put an end not only to the state of siege, as was done in June 1985, but also to the régime of exception and especially the practice of declaring "constitutional states of emergency" under which serious and continuing violations of human rights are committed;

(b) To investigate and clarify without delay the fate of persons who were arrested for political reasons and later disappeared, to assist and inform their families of the results of such investigation and to bring to trial and punish those responsible for their disappearance;

(c) To respect the right to life and the right to physical and moral integrity by putting an end to the practice of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and to put an immediate end to intimidation and persecution as well as kidnappings, arbitrary or abusive detention and imprisonment in secret places;

(d) To respect the right of nationals to live in and freely enter and leave their country, without arbitrary restrictions

or conditions, and to cease the practice of *relegación* (assignment to forced residence) and forced exile;

(e) To restore the full enjoyment and exercise of labour rights, including the right to organize trade unions, the right to collective bargaining and the right to strike, to put an end to the suppression of the activities of trade union leaders and their organizations and to comply with the provisions of the international agreements of the International Labour Organisation to which Chile has subscribed;

(f) To respect and, where necessary, restore economic, social and cultural rights, in particular the rights intended to preserve the cultural identity and improve the economic and social status of the indigenous populations, including the right to their land;

7. *Concludes*, on the basis of the preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur and of other data at its disposal, that it is necessary to continue to monitor the human rights situation in Chile;

8. *Expresses its conviction* that an unrestricted, *in situ* investigation of the human rights situation in Chile requires that the Special Rapporteur, in fulfilment of his mandate, should have access to all the information and data which could be provided by those persons and bodies that are interested in the situation of human rights in Chile;

9. *Requests* the Chilean authorities to co-operate more fully with the Special Rapporteur and to submit their comments on his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-second session;

10. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-second session, to proceed to an in-depth consideration of the report of the Special Rapporteur and, taking account of all the relevant information at its disposal, to adopt the most appropriate measures for the effective restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile, including the extension of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, and requests the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council.

Draft resolution XVIII

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the need for further co-ordinated and concerted action in promoting respect for human rights in the administration of justice,

Guided by the principles embodied in articles 3, 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹² as well as the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,³² in particular article 6, which explicitly states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 2858 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 and 3144 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 on human rights in the administration of justice,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1984/47 and 1984/50 of 25 May 1984, in which, *inter alia*, the Council approved the procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment

of Prisoners⁶⁰ and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty,

Bearing in mind also the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,⁶¹

Considering the work in progress with regard to the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,

Recalling its resolution 39/118 of 14 December 1984, in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to give urgent attention to the matter of devising ways and means to ensure more effective application of existing standards and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session,

Acknowledging the important work accomplished by the Seventh Congress, in particular in relation to the formulation and application of United Nations standards and norms in the administration of justice under item 7 of its agenda,⁶²

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 Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, adopted unanimously by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,⁶³ and invites Governments to respect them and to take them into account within the framework of their national legislation and practice;

3. *Encourages* the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights, in giving further consideration to the question of the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, which is currently on its agenda, to take into account the Basic Principles adopted by the Seventh Congress in making final recommendations at its thirty-ninth session;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners and recommendations on the treatment of foreign prisoners,⁶⁴ also adopted unanimously by the Seventh Congress, and invites Member States to take the Model Agreement into account in establishing treaty relations with other Member States or in revising existing treaty relations;

5. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the recommendations made by the Seventh Congress with a view to ensuring more effective application of existing standards, in particular the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials⁶⁵ and safeguards guaranteeing the rights of those facing the death penalty;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to spare no effort in providing for adequate mechanisms, procedures and resources

⁶⁰ *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.

⁶¹ Resolution 39/46, annex.

⁶² See A/CONF.121/22, chap. IV, sect. B.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. D.2.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, sect. D.1.

⁶⁵ Resolution 34/169, annex.

so as to ensure the implementation of these recommendations, both in law and in practice;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist Member States, at their request, in implementing these recommendations and to report thereon to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;

8. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, through the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, to give special attention to effective ways and means of implementing existing standards, to pay due attention to new developments in this area and to keep these matters under constant review;

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 by providing assistance, as may be appropriate, and by submitting proposals for relevant action to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;

10. *Decides* to consider at its forty-first session the question of human rights in the administration of justice.

Draft resolution XIX

QUESTION OF ENFORCED OR INVOLUNTARY DISAPPEARANCES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 concerning disappeared persons, and its resolution 39/111 of 14 December 1984 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 should know the fate of their relatives,

Convinced of the importance of 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 1985/20 of 11 March 1985 (see E/1985/22, chap. II, sect. A), in which the Commission decided to extend for one year the term of the mandate of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, and Economic and Social Council decision 1985/142 of 30 May 1985, 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 one year the term of the mandate of the Working Group, as well as to study at its forty-second session the possibility of extending to two years the term of the mandate of the Working Group;

3. *Also welcomes* the provisions made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1985/20 to enable the Working Group to fulfil its mandate with even greater efficiency;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments to provide the Working Group and the Commission on Human Rights with the full co-operation warranted by their strictly humanitarian objectives and their working methods based on discretion;

5. *Encourages* the Governments concerned to consider with special attention 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-second session;

7. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all necessary assistance.

Draft resolution XX

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST NAZI, FASCIST AND NEO-FASCIST ACTIVITIES AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF TOTALITARIAN IDEOLOGIES AND PRACTICES BASED ON RACIAL INTOLERANCE, HATRED AND TERROR

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the United Nations emerged from the struggle against nazism, fascism, aggression and foreign occupation, and that the peoples expressed their resolve in the Charter of the United Nations to save future generations from the scourge of war,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles laid down in the Charter, which are aimed at maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and the self-determination of peoples and achieving international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Recalling that 8 and 9 May 1985 marked the days of the fortieth anniversary of victory over nazism and fascism in the Second World War and of that struggle against them,

Bearing in mind the suffering, destruction and death of millions of victims of aggression, foreign occupation, nazism and fascism,

Recalling also the close relationship between all totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred and terror and the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Firmly convinced that the best bulwark against nazism and racial discrimination is the establishment and maintenance of democratic institutions, that the existence of genuine political, social and economic democracy is an effective vaccine and an equally effective antidote against the formation or development of Nazi movements and that a political system which is based on freedom and effective participation by the people in the conduct of public affairs and under which economic and social conditions are such as to ensure a decent standard of living for the population makes it impossible for fascism, nazism or other ideologies based on racism and racial discrimination, hatred and terror to succeed,

Emphasizing that all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ones,

based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror or systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences, may jeopardize world peace and constitute obstacles to friendly relations between States and to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Acknowledging with satisfaction the fact that many States have established systems based on the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all human beings, which are the basis of a democratic society and the best bulwark against totalitarian ideologies and practices, and have set up legal regulations which are suited to prevent the activities of Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist groups and organizations,

Noting that, nevertheless, in the contemporary world there continue to exist various forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices which entail contempt for the individual or denial of the intrinsic dignity and equality of all human beings, of equality of opportunity in civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres, and of social justice,

Deeply alarmed at the existence of groups and organizations which 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 of the United Nations,

Conscious of the need to counter the spread of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, racial intolerance, hatred and terror,

Stressing that totalitarian régimes based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred or terror or the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms seek to ensure their domination and their economic and social privileges at the expense of other peoples or racial or ethnic groups, which they oppress and exploit,

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,

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,

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 and 39/114 of 14 December 1984,

Recalling further the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,⁶⁶ the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁶⁷ the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples⁶⁸ and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,⁶⁹

Underlining the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹² the International Covenants on Human Rights,³² the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁴⁷ the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,⁷⁰ the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity,⁷¹ the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*⁷² and other relevant international instruments,

Reaffirming that the ideologies and practices described above are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the above-mentioned international instruments,

Mindful that the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War served to mobilize efforts of the world community in its struggle against those ideologies and practices,

Viewing with deep concern that the proponents of Fascist ideologies have, in a number of countries, intensified their activities and are increasingly co-ordinating them on an international scale,

Expressing its concern that Fascist and Nazi and other totalitarian ideologies and practices are inherited, *inter alia*, by repressive racist régimes practising gross and flagrant violations of human rights and the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. *Again condemns* all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ideologies, based on racial or ethnic 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 threat to democratic institutions by the above-mentioned ideologies and practices and to consider taking measures, in accordance with their national constitutional systems and with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, to prohibit or otherwise deter activities by groups or organizations or whoever is practising those ideologies;

3. *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 and which constitute a threat to peace and international security;

5. *Welcomes* the fact that on 8 May 1985 the Economic and Social Council held a solemn commemorative cere-

69 Resolution 36/55.

70 Resolution 260 A (III), annex.

71 Resolution 2391 (XXIII), annex.

72 Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

66 Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

67 Resolution 1904 (XVIII).

68 Resolution 1514 (XV).

mony, in the light of General Assembly resolution 39/114, the purpose of which was to underline the continuing relevance of the Charter of the United Nations, the importance of international co-operation towards peace, security and development and the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms and in particular the fundamental right to life, liberty and security of person;

6. *Gives expression to the respect* felt by today's generation for the victims of and the struggle of peoples against nazism and fascism in the Second World War and for the establishing of the United Nations in order to save mankind from the scourge of war and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person;

7. *Appeals* to all 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, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the appropriate specialized agencies, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations, to initiate or intensify measures against the ideologies and practices described in paragraph 1 above;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat pays due attention to the dissemination of information exposing the ideologies and practices described in paragraph 1 above;

10. *Invites* all States and international organizations to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and information on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-first 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 XXI

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 suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Conscious of the fact that human rights violations are among 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,⁷³

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 the special rapporteurs for their study of the 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 adequate solutions to actual refugee situations,

Taking note of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees (A/40/385, annex),

Taking note once again of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses,⁷⁴

Recalling its resolutions 35/196 of 15 December 1980, 37/186 of 17 December 1982, 38/103 of 16 December 1983 and 39/117 of 14 December 1984 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 30 (XXXVI) of 11 March 1980,⁷⁵ 29 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,⁵⁴ 1982/32 of 11 March 1982,⁵⁵ 1983/35 of 8 March 1983⁵⁶ and 1985/40 of 13 March 1985 (see E/1985/22, chap. II, sect. A),

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 Secretary-General in his efforts 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 submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;⁷⁶

5. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with the objective of making appropriate recommendations concerning the further measures to be taken in this field;

6. *Decides* to review the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-first session.

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79. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

⁷⁴ A/38/538.

⁷⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

⁷⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

*Draft decision I***INADMISSIBILITY OF EXPLOITATION OR DISTORTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES FOR INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF STATES**

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-first session consideration of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/40/L.83/Rev.1 and the amendments thereto contained in document A/C.3/40/L.90.

*Draft decision II***MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS ON THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT**

The General Assembly considers that the meeting of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, scheduled to be held in January 1986, should be postponed until a later date, so as to enable the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-second session to provide the Working Group with appropriate guidance for its future work, in the light of the relevant discussions and decisions of the fortieth session of the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/40/1068**Report of the Fifth Committee**

[Original: English]
[17 December 1985]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20th September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fortieth 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. D, G and J), V (sect. A), VI (sects. C, D and F), VII, VIII and IX (sects. J and L) of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/40/3).

2. The Committee noted various chapters of the report of the Council in the context of its consideration of other agenda items, notably item 116 concerning the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987, item 117 concerning programme planning and item 121 concerning the pattern of conferences.

3. At its 70th meeting, on 17 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. 5 below, draft decision I).

4. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should approve

the administrative and financial aspects of the draft agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (see para. 5 below, draft decision II).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below.

*Draft decision I***REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

The General Assembly takes note of chapters I, IV (sects. D, G and J), V (sect. A), VI (sects. C, D and F), VII, VIII and IX (sects. J and L) of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/40/3).

*Draft decision II***AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION**

The General Assembly approves administrative and financial aspects of the draft Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.⁷⁷

⁷⁷ For the text of the Agreement, see General Assembly resolution 40/180, annex.

DOCUMENT A/40/997**Report of the Sixth Committee**

[Original: English]
[6 December 1985]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fortieth 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 Sixth Committee, for consideration and report, chapter I of the report of the Council for the year 1985 (see A/40/3).

2. At its 51st meeting, on 3 December 1985, the Sixth Committee took note of chapter I of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 112th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1985, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Sixth Committee (A/40/997), took note of chapter I of the report of the Economic and Social Council (decision 40/423).⁷⁸

At its 116th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1985, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions and the draft decisions submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/40/1007, paras. 78 and 79). Draft resolutions I to VIII were adopted without a vote. Draft resolution IX was adopted by 80 votes to 22, with 40 abstentions.* Draft resolution X was adopted without a vote. Draft resolution XI was adopted by 100 votes to 2, with 42 abstentions.* Draft resolution XII was adopted by 91 votes to 8, with 47 abstentions.* Draft resolution XIII was adopted by 53 votes to 30, with 45 abstentions.* Draft resolutions XIV to XVI were adopted without a vote. Draft resolution XVII was adopted by 88 votes to 11, with 47 abstentions.* Draft resolutions XVIII and XIX were adopted without a vote. With regard to draft resolution XX, the addition of the words "and social progress in the world" at the end of the seventh preambular paragraph was adopted by 106 votes to 19, with 13 abstentions.* Draft resolution XX as a whole was adopted by 121 votes to 2, with 27 abstentions.* Draft resolution XXI was adopted without a vote. Draft decisions I and II were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 40/129 to 40/149 and decisions 40/426 and 40/427.⁷⁸

At its 119th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1985, the General Assembly took action on the recommendations submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/40/1009 and Add.1 and 2).

The Assembly took note of part I of the report (A/40/1009) (see decision 40/131)⁷⁸.

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to VII and draft decisions I and II submitted in part II of the report (A/40/1009/Add.1, paras. 37 and 38) as follows: draft resolution I was adopted by 138 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions;* draft resolution II was adopted by 145 votes to 2, with 1 abstention;* draft resolution V was adopted by 96 votes to 19, with 28 abstentions;* draft resolutions III, IV, VI and VII were adopted without a vote; draft decision I was adopted by 147 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions; and draft decision II was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 40/169 to 40/175 and decisions 40/432 and 40/433.⁷⁸

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to VI and draft decisions I to III submitted in part III of the report (A/40/1009/Add.2, paras. 28 and 29). For the final texts, see resolutions 40/176 to 40/181 and decisions 40/434 to 40/436.⁷⁸

At its 122nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted draft decisions I and II submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/40/1068, para. 5). For the final text, see decisions 40/462 and 40/463.⁷⁸

⁷⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

* Recorded vote.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1</i>
A/40/3 and Add.1	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1985	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 3</i>
A/40/12 and Add.1	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	<i>Ibid., Supplements No. 12 and 12A</i>
A/40/19	Report of the World Food Council on the work of its eleventh session	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 19</i>
A/40/38	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-fifth session	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 38</i>
A/40/77	Letter dated 10 January 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/89-S/16899	Letter dated 15 January 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985, document S/16899</i>
A/40/108-E/1985/49	Progress in the attainment of the goals of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/109-S/16914	Letter dated 29 January 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16914
A/40/160	Letter dated 4 March 1985 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/40/173-S/17033	Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984	
A/40/190-E/1985/20	Summary and conclusions of the biennial report on the world population situation: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/201	Letter dated 20 March 1985 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/232-E/1985/40 (and Add.1-3)	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/40/276-S/17138	Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985	
A/40/295-E/1985/72	Report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/295/Add.1-E/1985/72/Add.1	_____ : comments of the Secretary-General	
A/40/303-E/1985/76	Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/308	Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General	
A/40/320-E/1985/82	Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement by the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam	
A/40/321	Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a decision adopted by the Latin American Economic System	
A/40/329-E/1985/80	Critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa 1984-1985: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/340-E/1985/118	Letter dated 24 May 1985 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/342-E/1985/119	Letter dated 28 May 1985 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement by the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the situation in the International Labour Organisation	
A/40/347-E/1985/121	Letter dated 22 May 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/353-E/1985/115 (and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1)	Assistance to the Palestinian people: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/363-E/1985/97	Implementation of the Manila Declaration and the Acapulco Document on World Tourism: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/366-E/1985/123	Letter dated 3 June 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/40/367-E/1985/116	Economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/374-E/1985/126	Letter dated 10 June 1985 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/381-E/1985/105	Report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of General Assembly decision 39/442	
A/40/384-E/1985/127	Letter dated 14 June 1985 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/385	Report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees	
A/40/392-E/1985/117	Countries stricken by desertification and drought: preliminary report of the Secretary-General	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/398-S/17292	Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1985, document S/17292
A/40/407-E/1985/131	Note verbale dated 24 June 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/409-E/1985/107	Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/420-E/1985/111 (and Corr.1)	Implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/425	Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Africa	
A/40/458-E/1985/135	Letter dated 3 July 1985 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General transmitting a document of the International Labour Organisation	
A/40/476-E/1985/137	Letter dated 9 July 1985 addressed to the Secretary-General from the representatives of Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America	
A/40/477-E/1985/136	Letter dated 12 July 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement by the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	
A/40/489-E/1985/143	Letter dated 9 July 1985 addressed to the Secretary-General from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America	
A/40/519	Overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/525	Statement by the President of the Economic and Social Council on the general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/534-E/1985/159	Note verbale dated 21 June 1985 from the Mission of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/569	Letter dated 20 August 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	
A/40/578	Letter dated 23 August 1985 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	
A/40/586	Assistance to refugees in Somalia: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	
A/40/587	Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/588	Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	
A/40/589	Situation of refugees in the Sudan: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/590	Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	
A/40/604	Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/633	Report on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/633/Add.1	_____ : comments of the Secretary-General	
A/40/638 and Add.1-4	Question of the international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/647	Protection of human rights in Chile: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/666	Letter dated 18 September 1985 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declarations and resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985	
A/40/735	Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/771	International co-operation in drug abuse control: report of the Secretary-General for 1985	
A/40/772	_____ : report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/773	Strategy and policies for drug control: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/818	Situation of human rights in El Salvador: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/843	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/852	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/40/865	Situation of human rights in Guatemala: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/874	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/876	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/910 and Corr.1	Letter dated 20 November 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/40/938	United Nations voluntary fund for indigenous populations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/958-S/17660	Letter dated 29 November 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	
A/40/987-S/17670	Letter dated 4 December 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17670
A/C.2/40/9	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/40/10	Letter dated 11 November 1985 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final resolution adopted by the Second Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification, held at Dakar from 1 to 9 November 1985	
A/C.2/40/L.2	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	See A/40/1009/Add.1, para. 24
A/C.2/40/L.3	<i>Idem</i>	See A/40/1009/Add.2, para. 11
A/C.2/40/L.4	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 21
A/C.2/40/L.5	<i>Idem</i>	For the text of the draft resolution, see A/40/1009/Add.1, para. 37, draft resolution III
A/C.2/40/L.6	<i>Idem</i>	
A/C.2/40/L.14	Draft decision	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/1009/Add.1, paras. 2 and 38, draft decision I
A/C.2/40/L.15	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 6 and 37, draft resolution I
A/C.2/40/L.17	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 10 and 37, draft resolution II
A/C.2/40/L.27	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , para. 20
A/C.2/40/L.28	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , para. 25
A/C.2/40/L.28/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 26 and 37, draft resolution V
A/C.2/40/L.33	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 32
A/C.2/40/L.36	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 30 and 37, draft resolution VI
A/C.2/40/L.41	<i>Idem</i>	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/1009/Add.2, para. 7
A/C.2/40/L.44	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , para. 14
A/C.2/40/L.47	<i>Idem</i>	See A/40/1009/Add.1, paras. 21 and 37, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/40/L.76	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 33 and 37, draft resolution VII
A/C.2/40/L.97	<i>Idem</i>	See A/40/1009/Add.2, paras. 2 and 28, draft resolution I
A/C.2/40/L.109	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 8 and 28, draft resolution II
A/C.2/40/L.118	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 12 and 28, draft resolution III
A/C.2/40/L.122	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 15 and 28, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/40/L.123	Note by the Secretariat transmitting the draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1986-1987	
A/C.2/40/L.130	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 22 and 28, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/40/1	Report of the open-ended Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families	
A/C.3/40/6	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.3/40/7	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/40/8	Proposed United Nations conference on drug abuse control: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/40/9	Letter dated 6 November 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/40/12	Report of the open-ended Working Group established for the purpose of concluding the elaboration of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live	
A/C.3/40/13	Letter dated 4 December 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/40/14	Letter dated 5 December 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.3/40/L.32	Draft resolution submitted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1985/38 of 30 May 1985	For the text, see A/40/1007, para. 78, draft resolution III
A/C.3/40/L.48	Draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.3/40/L.48/Rev.1
A/C.3/40/L.48/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/1007, paras. 31 and 78, draft resolution IX
A/C.3/40/L.54	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 36, 37 and 78, draft resolution XI
A/C.3/40/L.59	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , para. 41
A/C.3/40/L.59/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i>
A/C.3/40/L.59/Rev.2	<i>Idem</i>	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/1007, paras. 41 and 78, draft resolution XII
A/C.3/40/L.64	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 21 and 78, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/40/L.66	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 23 and 78, draft resolution V
A/C.3/40/L.67	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 25 and 78, draft resolution VI
A/C.3/40/L.70	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 16 and 78, draft resolution II
A/C.3/40/L.72 and Corr.1	<i>Idem</i>	Replaced by A/C.3/40/L.72/Rev.1
A/C.3/40/L.72/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/1007, paras. 27 and 78, draft resolution VII
A/C.3/40/L.74	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/40/L.70: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/40/L.75	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 43 and 78, draft resolution XIII
A/C.3/40/L.76	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 46 and 78, draft resolution XIV
A/C.3/40/L.77	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 48, 49 and 78, draft resolution XV
A/C.3/40/L.78	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 29 and 78, draft resolution VIII
A/C.3/40/L.79	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 34 and 78, draft resolution X
A/C.3/40/L.80	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 51, 53 and 78, draft resolution XVI
A/C.3/40/L.81	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 55 and 78, draft resolution XVII
A/C.3/40/L.82	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 57 and 78, draft resolution XVIII
A/C.3/40/L.83	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , para. 60
A/C.3/40/L.83/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i>
A/C.3/40/L.84	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/1007, paras. 64 and 78, draft resolution XIX
A/C.3/40/L.85	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 66, 69 and 70
A/C.3/40/L.86	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 73, 74 and 78, draft resolution XXI
A/C.3/40/L.87	Amendments to document A/C.3/40/L.59/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i> , para. 41
A/C.3/40/L.89	Amendments to document A/C.3/40/L.85	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 67 and 71
A/C.3/40/L.90	Amendments to document A/C.3/40/L.83/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i> , para. 61
E/1985/22	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-first session (4 February-15 March 1985)	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1985, Supplement No. 2</i>
E/C.10/1986/9	Report of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia	
E/CN.4/1986/5-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1985/57	Report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its thirty-eighth session	
	<i>Programme budget implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Third Committee in document A/40/1007</i>	
A/C.5/40/78	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/1035	Report of the Fifth Committee	See sessional fascicle, agenda item 116

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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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, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 56th, 68th and 69th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth session, Annexes*, agenda item 14.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.8

Indonesia, Poland and Sweden: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[25 October 1985]

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1984 (see A/40/576 and Corr.1),

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 31 October 1985,¹ which provides additional information on the main development of the Agency's activities during 1985,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency to promote further the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to enlarge the contribution of nuclear energy and its applications to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the implementation of the safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,² other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as 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 International Atomic Energy Agency on nuclear power, nuclear

safety, radioactive waste management, radiological protection and, in particular, of its work directed towards assisting developing countries in planning for the introduction of nuclear power in accordance with their needs,

Noting that the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its twenty-ninth regular session approved the reappointment by the Board of Governors of the Agency of Mr. Hans Blix as Director General of the Agency for a further term of four years, commencing on 1 December 1985,

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(XXIX)/RES/442, GC(XXIX)/RES/443 and GC(XXIX)/RES/444, adopted on 27 September 1985 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its twenty-ninth 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 nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes; in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the fortieth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 56th meeting.

² Resolution 2373(XXII), annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 8 November 1985, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/40/L.8. For the final text, see resolution 40/8.³

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/173-S/17033	Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984	
A/40/576 and Corr. 1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the twenty-ninth report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	For the report, see International Atomic Energy Agency, <i>The Annual Report for 1984</i> (Austria, July 1985), GC(XXIX)/748 and Corr. 1
A/40/900	Letter dated 18 November 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/987-S/17670	Letter dated 4 December 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985</i> , document S/17670

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NEW YORK, 1985/1986

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 to fill a casual vacancy on the International Court of Justice

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* For the record of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 38th, 39th and 108th meetings.

DOCUMENT A/40/242
**Request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session:
note by the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[12 September 1985]*

1. Item 15 of the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly (Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs) does not include a sub-item relating to the election of judges of the International Court of Justice, since no term of office is to expire before the next regular session of the Assembly.

2. However, Judge Platon D. Morozov resigned on 23 August 1985. The General Assembly and the Security Council will therefore have to elect a member of the Court to serve until the expiration of Judge Morozov's term on 5 February 1988.

3. Pursuant to Article 14 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, read together with Article 5, the Secretary-General, on 6 September 1985, commenced the election procedure by issuing, in respect of all parties to the Statute (the Members of the United Nations, together with Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland), invitations to their respective members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration or of specially appointed national groups, requesting them to nominate candidates for election to the Court.

4. Pursuant to the same Article 14, the Security Council, at its 2604th meeting, on 12 September 1985, adopted resolution 570 (1985), the text of which is attached hereto. By that resolution the Security Council decided that the

election to fill the vacancy on the International Court of Justice arising from the resignation of Judge Platon D. Morozov should take place on 9 December 1985, at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the fortieth session of the General Assembly.

5. The Secretary-General accordingly suggests that the General Assembly include in the agenda of its fortieth session an additional sub-item of item 15 reading as follows:

“(c) Election to fill a casual vacancy on the International Court of Justice”.

ANNEX
**Resolution 570 (1985) adopted by the Security Council
at its 2604th meeting on 12 September 1985**

The Security Council,

Noting with regret the resignation of Judge Platon D. Morozov on 23 August 1985,

Noting further that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of Judge Morozov's term of office 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 elections to fill this vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,

Decides that elections to fill the vacancy shall take place on 9 December 1985 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the fortieth session of the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/40/990-S/17672

List of candidates nominated by national groups:
note by the Secretary-General[Original: English]
[6 December 1985]

1. By a communication dated 6 September 1985, 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 resignation on 23 August 1985 of Judge Platon D. Morozov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). 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 Security Council no later than 6 December 1985.

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 contained in a memorandum by the Secretary-General issued as document A/40/870-S/17621. The curriculum vitae of the candidate appears in document A/40/991-S/17673.

ANNEX

List of candidates nominated by national groups

<i>Name and nationality of candidate</i>	<i>Nominated by the national group of</i>
TARASOV, Nikolai Konstantinovich (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	Canada Nepal Poland Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1985, the General Assembly, and at its 2632nd meeting, on the same date, the Security Council, voting independently, elected Mr. Nikolai Konstantinovich Tarasov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) a member of the International Court of Justice for a term beginning on 9 December 1985 and ending on 5 February 1988 (see decision 40/309¹).

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/173-S/17033	Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984	
A/40/730-S/17543	Letter dated 30 September 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/870-S/17621	Memorandum by the Secretary-General	
A/40/991-S/17673	Curriculum vitae of the candidate nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	

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Agenda item 17: 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) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission;
- (g) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee;
- (h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women;
- (i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries;
- (j) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;
- (k) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
- (l) Appointment of a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
- (m) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

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* At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fortieth session, as item 17, 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 (g) to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report and also decided that sub-items (h) to (l) would be considered directly in plenary meeting. At its 123rd plenary meeting, on 28 April 1986, the Assembly decided to include an additional sub-item (m) in item 17 to be considered directly in plenary meeting.

For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Fifth Committee*, 3rd, 46th, 54th, 60th, 67th and 72nd meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 3rd, 11th, 87th, 94th, 120th to 123rd, 128th, 130th and 134th meetings.

DOCUMENT A/40/246

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item in item 17 of the agenda of the fortieth session

[Original: English]
[25 April 1986]

1. In paragraph 22 of its resolution 1240 (XIII) B of 14 October 1958 on the establishment of the Special Fund, the General Assembly provided that the Secretary-General, after having consulted the Governing Council of the Special Fund, would appoint the Managing Director, subject to confirmation by the Assembly. This procedure has been con-

strued as applying also to the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

2. By its decision 38/314 of 15 December 1983, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Bradford Morse as Administrator of

the United Nations Development Programme for a further four-year term beginning on 1 January 1984.

3. Mr. Bradford Morse has informed the Secretary-General of his intention to retire as from 30 April 1986 and the Secretary-General has agreed, with much regret, to respect his wishes.

4. Following consultations with members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the Secretary-General now proposes to appoint Mr. William H. Draper III as Administrator of the United

Nations Development Programme from 1 May 1986 to 31 December 1989.

5. In order to enable the General Assembly to take the required action, it will be necessary to include in the agenda of its fortieth session, under item 17, the following additional sub-item:

“(m) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme”.

DOCUMENTS A/40/681 AND ADD.1 TO 3

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (a)

DOCUMENT A/40/681

PART I OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[25 September 1985]

1. At its 3rd meeting, on 25 September 1985, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/101/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. Samuel Pinheiro-Guimarães.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/8) indicating that Mr. Luiz Sergio Gama Figueira (Brazil) 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. Pinheiro-Guimarães, i.e., until 31 December 1986.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint Mr. Luiz Sergio Gama Figueira (Brazil) as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on _____ 1985¹ and ending on 31 December 1986.

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 _____ 1985¹ and ending on 31 December 1986:

Mr. Luiz Sergio Gama Figueira.

DOCUMENT A/40/681/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[26 November 1985]

1. At its 46th meeting, on 25 November 1985, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/101/Add.3) 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. Rachid Lahlou.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/58) indicating that Mr. Nouredine Sefiani (Morocco) 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. Lahlou, i.e., until 31 December 1987.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint Mr. Nouredine Sefiani (Morocco) as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on _____ 1985¹ and ending on 31 December 1987.

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 _____ 1985¹ and ending on 31 December 1987:

Mr. Nouredine Sefiani.

DOCUMENT A/40/681/ADD.2

PART III OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[13 December 1985]

1. At its 60th meeting, on 12 December 1985, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/101) 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 five of its members on 31 December 1985. The Committee also considered an addendum (A/40/101/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, i.e., until 31 December 1987.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/67) containing the names of five persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Advisory Committee for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1986, as well as the name of a

¹ Date of adoption of the decision by the General Assembly.

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 the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

- (a) For a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986:
 Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic),
 Mr. Traian Chebeleu (Romania),
 Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),
 Mr. Oluseye D. Oduyemi (Nigeria),
 Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago);
- (b) For a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986:
 Mr. Richard Nygard (United States of America).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

- (a) For a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986:
 Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri,
 Mr. Traian Chebeleu,
 Mr. C. S. M. Mselle,
 Mr. Oluseye D. Oduyemi,
 Mr. Christopher R. Thomas;
- (b) For a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986:
 Mr. Richard Nygard.

DOCUMENT A/40/681/ADD.3

PART IV OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
 [1 May 1986]

1. At its 72nd meeting, on 1 May 1986, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/101/Add.4) 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. Igor Vasilevich Khalevinski.

2. In the same note, the Secretary-General informed the Committee that Mr. Viktor Aleksandrovich Vislykh (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) 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. Khalevinski, i.e., until 31 December 1987.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint Mr. Viktor Aleksandrovich Vislykh (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on 1 May 1986 and ending on 31 December 1987.

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 1 May 1986 and ending on 31 December 1987:

Mr. Viktor Aleksandrovich Vislykh.

DOCUMENT A/40/1044

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (b)

[Original: English]
 [13 December 1985]

1. At its 54th meeting, on 4 December 1985, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/102) 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 1985.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/68) containing the names of six persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986.

3. At its 60th meeting, on 12 December, the Committee also considered an addendum (A/40/102/Add.1) to the note by the Secretary-General advising the General Assembly of the resignation of a member of the Committee on Contributions, 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, i.e., until 31 December 1986. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/83) containing the name of a person nominated by his Government for appointment to the Committee on Contributions

to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member who had resigned.

4. At its 54th meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986:

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),
 Mr. John Fox (United States of America),
 Mr. Elias M. C. Kazembe (Zambia),
 Mr. Yasuo Noguchi (Japan),
 Mr. Adnan Yonis (Iraq),
 Mr. Assen Iliev Zlatanov (Bulgaria).

5. At the 60th meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint the following person as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986:

Mr. Gilberto Vergne Saboia (Brazil).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. 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 1986:
Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski,
Mr. John Fox,

Mr. Elias M. C. Kazembe,
Mr. Yasuo Noguchi,
Mr. Adnan Yonis,
Mr. Assen Iliev Zlatanov;

- (b) For a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986:
Mr. Gilberto Vergne Saboia.

DOCUMENT A/40/1045**Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (c)**

[Original: English]
[13 December 1985]

1. At its 54th meeting, on 4 December 1985, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/103) concerning the vacancy that would occur in the membership of the United Nations Board of Auditors as a result of the expiration of the term of office of one of its members on 30 June 1986.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/23 and Add.1) containing the names of three officials nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Board of Auditors.

3. The Committee voted by secret ballot to decide on its recommendation to the General Assembly. The result of the voting was as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	130
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	1
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	129
<i>Abstentions:</i>	0
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	129
<i>Required majority:</i>	65

Number of votes obtained:

The Senior President of the Audit Office of France.....	75
The Auditor General of Canada.....	33
The Senior President of the Audit Office of Italy	21

4. The Senior President of the Audit Office of France 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 1986.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the Senior President of the Audit Office of France as a member of the United Nations Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1986.

DOCUMENT A/40/1046**Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (d)**

[Original: English]
[13 December 1985]

1. At its 54th meeting, on 4 December 1985, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/104) 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 1985.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/54) 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. Aloysio de Andrade Faria, Mr. Braj Kumar Nehru and Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should confirm

the reappointment of Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria, Mr. Braj Kumar Nehru and Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986.

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 1986:

Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria,
Mr. Braj Kumar Nehru,
Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski.

DOCUMENT A/40/1047

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (e)

[Original: English]
[17 December 1985]

1. At its 67th meeting, on 16 December 1985, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/105) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal resulting from the expiration, on 31 December 1985, of the terms of office of three of its members.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/69) containing the names of four persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986.

3. The Committee proceeded to elect by secret ballot three of the four nominees. The result of the voting was as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	127
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	7
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	120
<i>Abstentions:</i>	2
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	118
<i>Required majority:</i>	60

Number of votes obtained:

Mr. Roger Pinto.....	99
Mr. Ahmed Osman	98
Mr. Samarendranath Sen.....	98
Mr. Mutuale Tshikankie	40

4. Mr. Roger Pinto (France), Mr. Ahmed Osman (Egypt) and Mr. Samarendranath Sen (India) having obtained the required majority, the Fifth Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly their appointment as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. 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 1986:

Mr. Roger Pinto,
Mr. Ahmed Osman,
Mr. Samarendranath Sen.

DOCUMENT A/40/1048

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (f)

[Original: English]
[17 December 1985]

1. At its 67th meeting, on 16 December 1985, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/106) 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 1985.

2. The Fifth Committee also considered two addenda (A/40/106/Add.1 and 2) to the note by the Secretary-General, advising the General Assembly of the resignation of three members of the Commission, which would require the appointment by the Assembly, at its current session, of three persons to fill the unexpired portions of the terms of office of the members who had resigned, i.e., until 31 December 1986.

3. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/70) containing the names of persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment as members of the International Civil Service Commission, including one person for the vacancy to be filled by a candidate from the group of Asian States, one person for the vacancy to be filled by a candidate from the group of Latin American States and four persons for the three vacancies to be filled by candidates from the group of Western European and other States, as well as the names

of persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Commission for the unexpired portions of the terms of members who had resigned. In his note, the Secretary-General also indicated the names of persons that he, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, was suggesting that the Fifth Committee should recommend for appointment.

4. The comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/40/SR.67).

Decisions of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, that the nominees from the group of Western European and other States should be determined by elections.

6. The Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of Mr. Genichi Akatani (Japan) and Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil) as members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986.

7. The Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania), Mr. Karel Houska (Czecho-

slovakia) and Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium) as members of the International Civil Service Commission for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986.

8. The Committee then proceeded to elect by secret ballot three of the four candidates nominated by Member States of the group of Western European and other States. The result of the voting was as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	134
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	2
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	132
<i>Abstentions:</i>	0
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	132
<i>Required majority:</i>	67
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Mr. Alexis Stephanou.....	97
Mrs. Claudia Cooley.....	94
Mr. Michel Auchère.....	88
Mr. Helmut Kitschenberg.....	83

9. Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece), Mrs. Claudia Cooley (United States of America) and Mr. Michel Auchère

(France) having obtained the highest number of votes, the Fifth Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly their appointment as members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

10. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission:

- (a) For a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986:
Mrs. Turkia Daddah,
Mr. Karel Houska,
Mr. André Xavier Pirson;
- (b) For a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986:
Mr. Genichi Akatani,
Mr. Michel Auchère,
Mrs. Claudia Cooley,
Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel,
Mr. Alexis Stephanou.

DOCUMENT A/40/1049*

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (g)

[Original: English]
[13 December 1985]

1. At its 60th meeting, on 12 December 1985, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/107) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee as a result of the expiration, on 31 December 1985, of the terms of office of the three members and three alternate members elected by the General Assembly.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/71) containing the names of the following six persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the United Nations Staff Pension Committee: Mr. Jobst Holborn (Federal Republic of Germany), Mr. Sol Kuttner (United States of America), Mr. Mario Majoli (Italy), Mr. Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya), Mr. Miguel A. Ortega (Mexico) and Mr. Yukio Takasu (Japan).

3. At the same meeting, the Chairman announced that the candidates themselves had expressed the wish that Mr. Sol Kuttner, Mr. Mario Majoli, and Mr. Michael G. Okeyo should be considered for the vacancies as members and that Mr. Jobst Holborn, Mr. Miguel A. Ortega and Mr. Yukio

Takasu should be considered for the vacancies as alternate members.

4. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the candidates as indicated in paragraph 3 above.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly:

(a) Appoint the following persons as members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986:

Mr. Sol Kuttner,
Mr. Mario Majoli,
Mr. Michael G. Okeyo;

(b) Appoint the following persons as alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986:

Mr. Jobst Holborn,
Mr. Miguel A. Ortega,
Mr. Yukio Takasu.

* Incorporating document A/40/1049/Corr.1 of 18 December 1985.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Agenda item 17 (a)

At its 11th plenary meeting, on 26 September 1985, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 4 of part I of its report (A/40/681) (see decision 40/305 A²).

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 27 November 1985, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 4 of part II of its report (A/40/681/Add.1) (see decision 40/305 B²).

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53* and addendum.

At its 121st plenary meeting, on 18 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 4 of part III of its report (A/40/681/Add.2) (see decision 40/305 C²).

At its 130th plenary meeting, on 1 May 1986, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 4 of part IV of its report (A/40/681/Add.3) (see decision 40/305 D²).

Agenda item 17 (b)

At its 121st plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 6 of its report (A/40/1044) (see decision 40/318²).

Agenda item 17 (c)

At its 121st plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 5 of its report (A/40/1045) (see decision 40/319²).

Agenda item 17 (d)

At its 121st plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 4 of its report (A/40/1046) (see decision 40/320²).

Agenda item 17 (e)

At its 121st plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 5 of its report (A/40/1047) (see decision 40/321²).

Agenda item 17 (f)

At its 121st plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 10 of its report (A/40/1048) (see decision 40/322²).

Agenda item 17 (g)

At its 121st plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 5 of its report (A/40/1049) (see decision 40/323²).

Agenda item 17 (h)

At its 122nd and 123rd plenary meetings, on 18 December 1985 and 28 April 1986, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the following Member States as members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1986: Colombia, German Democratic Republic, India, Kenya and Norway (see decision 40/324²).

Agenda item 17 (i)

At its 120th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1985, the General Assembly decided that, as a result of the adoption of its decision 40/448 A of 17 December 1985, the item entitled "Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries" should no longer be included in its agenda (see decision 40/448 C²).

Agenda item 17 (j)

At its 120th plenary meeting, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/40/1055, para. 2), extended the appointment of Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986 (see decision 40/317²).

Agenda item 17 (k)

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 21 November 1985, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/40/901, para. 4), confirmed the appointment of Mr. Kenneth K. S. Dadzie as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1986 (see decision 40/308²).

Agenda item 17 (l)

At its 134th plenary meeting, on 15 September 1986, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of this question and to include it in the agenda of a future session (see decision 40/326²).

Agenda item 17 (m)

At its 123rd plenary meeting, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General (document A/40/246 above, para. 4) of Mr. William H. Draper III as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for a term of office beginning on 1 May 1986 and ending on 31 December 1989 (see decision 40/325²).

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/101 and Add.1-4	Note by the Secretary-General	17 (a)	
A/40/102 and Add.1	<i>Idem</i>	17 (b)	
A/40/103	<i>Idem</i>	17 (c)	
A/40/104	<i>Idem</i>	17 (d)	
A/40/105	<i>Idem</i>	17 (e)	
A/40/106 and Add.1 and 2	<i>Idem</i>	17 (f)	
A/40/107	<i>Idem</i>	17 (g)	
A/40/901	<i>Idem</i>	17 (k)	
A/40/1055	<i>Idem</i>	17 (j)	
A/C.5/40/8	<i>Idem</i>	17 (a)	
A/C.5/40/23 and Add.1	<i>Idem</i>	17 (c)	
A/C.5/40/54	<i>Idem</i>	17 (d)	
A/C.5/40/58	<i>Idem</i>	17 (a)	
A/C.5/40/67	<i>Idem</i>	17 (a)	
A/C.5/40/68	<i>Idem</i>	17 (b)	
A/C.5/40/69	<i>Idem</i>	17 (e)	
A/C.5/40/70	<i>Idem</i>	17 (f)	
A/C.5/40/71	<i>Idem</i>	17 (g)	
A/C.5/40/83	<i>Idem</i>	17 (b)	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 18: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:*

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

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Fourth Committee*, 11th to 21st meetings; *ibid.*, *Fourth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 50th meeting; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 36th, 96th, 97th and 99th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth 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 23, 34, 109, 110 and 111 and 12.

DOCUMENT A/40/906

Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original: English]
[19 November 1985]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fortieth session, as item 18, the item entitled:

“Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:

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

“(b) Report of the Secretary-General”.

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to refer to the Fourth Committee, for consideration and report, those chapters of the report of the Special Committee relating to specific Territories, 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 part VII of the Special Committee's report (A/40/23) concerning the Territories which were not covered by other agenda items related to the following specific Territories:

Territory	Chapter
Western Sahara	X
Gibraltar	XII
Tokelau	XIII
Pitcairn	XIV
St. Helena	XV
American Samoa	XVI
Guam	XVII
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	XVIII
Bermuda	XIX
British Virgin Islands	XX
Cayman Islands	XXI
Montserrat	XXII
Turks and Caicos Islands	XXIII
Anguilla	XXIV
United States Virgin Islands	XXV

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 23 September 1985, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 109, 111 and 12, 112 and 113, 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 12th and 15th to 19th meetings, between 31 October and 7 November 1985.

4. The Committee considered item 18 at its 11th to 21st meetings, between 30 October and 12 November. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.4/40/SR.11-21).

5. At the 11th meeting, on 30 October, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples made a statement in which he gave an account of the activities of the Special Committee relating to the item during 1985 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 Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee, as well as the relevant documentation of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/801 and Corr.1, 802-807, 808 and Corr.1, 809-815, 816/Rev.1, 817-820, 823, 827 and Corr.1, 829, 832 and 834, A/AC.109/L.1558 and L.1561 and Add.1).

6. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/40/692 and Corr.1), submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/40 of 5 December 1984.

7. In addition, the Committee had before it the following communications addressed to the Secretary-General:

(a) Letter dated 30 January 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations (A/40/113);

(b) Letter dated 6 February 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (A/40/121);

(c) Note verbale dated 11 March 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yemen to the United Nations (A/40/173-S/17033);

(d) Letter dated 1 July 1985 from the Acting Permanent Representatives of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (A/40/429);

(e) Letter dated 2 August 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations (A/40/529).

8. The Fourth 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
Mr. Glenn H. Alcalay, National Committee for Radiation Victims	(A/C.4/40/2)	3rd
Mr. Ronald Franquez Teehan, Guam Landowners' Association	(A/C.4/40/3)	3rd
Mr. Mohamed Salem Ould Saleck, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO)	(A/C.4/40/4)	3rd
Senator Jeton Anjain, on behalf of the people of Rongelap Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands	(A/C.4/40/2/Add.1)	4th
Ms. Elizabeth Bounds, Micronesia Coalition	(A/C.4/40/2/Add.2)	4th

Petitioner	Document	Meeting at which request for hearing was granted
Senator Ted S. Nelson, on behalf of the Old Peoples Square Level and Justice Organization of Ponape	(A/C.4/40/2/Add.3)	4th
Mr. Glenn Petersen, Baruch College, Department of Sociology and Anthropology	(A/C.4/40/2/Add.4)	4th
Mrs. Hope Cristobal, on behalf of the Organization of People for Indigenous Rights	(A/C.4/40/3/Add.1)	4th
Miss Teresa K. Smith, Western Sahara Campaign for Human Rights and Humanitarian Relief, USA	(A/C.4/40/4/Add.1)	4th
Mr. Bill Felice, International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples	(A/C.4/40/4/Add.2)	4th
Mr. J. Roman Bedor, citizen of the Republic of Palau	(A/C.4/40/2/Add.5)	5th
Ms. Susan Quass, United Methodist Church	(A/C.4/40/2/Add.6)	5th
Ms. Sue Rabbitt Roff, Minority Rights Group	(A/C.4/40/4/Add.3)	8th
Ms. Sue Rabbitt Roff, Minority Rights Group	(A/C.4/40/2/Add.7)	11th
Mr. Biadillah Mohamed Cheikh, on behalf of the deputies of Saguia el-Hamra	(A/C.4/40/4/Add.4)	11th
Mr. Mohamed Taquiollah Maalainine, on behalf of the representatives of Río de Oro	(A/C.4/40/4/Add.5)	11th
Mr. Breika Zerouali, on behalf of the elected representatives of the communities and the parents of persons abducted and illegally held in Algerian territory	(A/C.4/40/4/Add.6)	11th
Mr. Ahmed Rachid, Mouvement des originaires du Sahara (AOS-ARIO) and Mouvement de Résistance des Hommes Bleus (MOREHOB)	(A/C.4/40/4/Add.7)	11th

9. The Committee heard statements of the petitioners as follows: Mr. Alcalay, Senator Anjain, Mr. Petersen, Mr. Bedor, Ms. Quass, Ms. Roff and Mr. Teehan (on behalf of the Organization of People for Indigenous Rights) at the 11th meeting, on 30 October; Mr. Fritz Cruz (on behalf of the Old Peoples Square Level and Justice Organization of Ponape) and Mr. Teehan (on behalf of the Guam Landowners' Association) at the 12th meeting, on 31 October. Mr. Teehan replied to questions put to him by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Cuba, Bulgaria, Angola, Viet Nam and the Syrian Arab Republic at the 12th meeting and by the representatives of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 13th meeting on the same day. Also at the 13th meeting, Mr. Alcalay replied to questions put to him by the representatives of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Islamic Republic of Iran and Mr. Petersen replied to a question put to him by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Miss Smith, Mr. Mansour Omar (Frente POLISARIO), Mr. Gana Fofange (Minority Rights Group), Mr. Zerouali and Mr. Cheikh made statements at the 14th meeting, on 1 November; Mr. Rachid and Mr. Maalainine, at

the 15th meeting, on 4 November. Further statements were made by Mr. Omar (Frente POLISARIO) at the 19th meeting, on 7 November and by Mr. Cheikh at the 20th meeting, on 8 November. Ms. Bounds and Mr. Felice did not appear before the Committee.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

10. The Committee adopted 10 draft resolutions, 3 draft consensuses and 1 draft decision. An account of the Committee's consideration of the proposals is given in paragraphs 12 to 30 below.

11. At the 20th meeting, on 8 November, the Chairman drew attention to a statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.4/40/L.3), submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, concerning the programme budget implications relating to the proposals on Tokelau, St. Helena, American Samoa, Guam, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Anguilla and the United States Virgin Islands. At the 21st meeting, on 12 November, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning the programme budget implications relating to the proposals on Western Sahara.

Tokelau and Pitcairn

12. At its 20th meeting, on 8 November, the Committee adopted, without objection, proposals submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in its report (A/40/23 (Part VII)) on the questions of Tokelau and Pitcairn as follows:

(a) The draft consensus concerning Tokelau contained in paragraph 13 of chapter XIII (see para. 29 below, draft consensus I);

(b) The draft consensus concerning Pitcairn contained in paragraph 10 of chapter XIV (*ibid.*, draft consensus II).

St. Helena

13. At its 20th meeting, on 8 November, the Committee took action on the draft decision on the question of St. Helena contained in paragraph 11 of chapter XV 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 fifth sentence of the draft decision, which read: "The Assembly notes with concern the 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". That sentence was retained by a recorded vote of 77 to 27, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:¹

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic,

Grenada, 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, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, 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: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, 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, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago.

(b) The draft decision, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 112 to 3, with 25 abstentions (for the text, see para. 30 below). The voting was as follows:²

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, 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, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, 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.

Against: Iceland,² United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

¹ The delegation of Spain subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the fifth sentence of the draft decision.

² The delegation of Iceland subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft decision. The delegation of Djibouti indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote.

American Samoa, Guam, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands, Anguilla and United States Virgin Islands

14. At its 20th meeting, on 8 November, the Committee adopted, without objection, the proposals submitted by the Special Committee on the nine Territories referred to above, as follows:

(a) The draft resolution concerning American Samoa contained in paragraph 10 of chapter XVI (see para. 28 below, draft resolution I);

(b) The draft resolution concerning Guam contained in paragraph 10 of chapter XVII, (*ibid.*, draft resolution II);

(c) The draft resolution concerning Bermuda contained in paragraph 11 of chapter XIX (*ibid.*, draft resolution III);

(d) The draft resolution concerning the British Virgin Islands contained in paragraph 10 of chapter XX (*ibid.*, draft resolution IV);

(e) The draft resolution concerning the Cayman Islands contained in paragraph 10 of chapter XXI (*ibid.*, draft resolution V);

(f) The draft resolution concerning Montserrat contained in paragraph 11 of chapter XXII (*ibid.*, draft resolution VI);

(g) The draft resolution concerning the Turks and Caicos Islands contained in paragraph 10 of chapter XXIII (*ibid.*, draft resolution VII);

(h) The draft resolution concerning Anguilla contained in paragraph 10 of chapter XXIV (*ibid.*, draft resolution VIII);

(i) The draft resolution concerning the United States Virgin Islands contained in paragraph 11 of chapter XXV (*ibid.*, draft resolution IX).

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

15. At the 20th meeting, on 8 November, the Chairman stated that, on the basis of his consultation with the Chairman of the Special Committee as well as with a number of delegations concerned, he would suggest that the Fourth Committee decide not to take any action at the current session on the draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee in paragraph 12 of chap. XVIII. The Fourth Committee decided, without objection, to adopt the Chairman's suggestion.

Gibraltar

16. On 11 November, a draft consensus concerning Gibraltar (A/C.4/40/L.7) was circulated.

17. At its 21st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft consensus A/C.4/40/L.7 without objection (see para. 29 below, draft consensus III).

Western Sahara

18. At the 11th meeting, on 30 October, the Chairman drew the Committee's attention to draft resolution A/C.4/40/L.2 entitled "Question of Western Sahara", submitted by the following countries: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Belize, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Same text as draft resolution X in paragraph 28 below, with the exception of operative paragraphs 3 and 5.]

"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 with a view to bringing about a cease-fire and to create the necessary conditions for a peaceful and fair referendum for self-determination 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;

"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 exert every effort to persuade 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 negotiate, in conformity with resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) and the present resolution, the terms of a cease-fire and the modalities for organizing the said referendum;"

19. At the 14th meeting, on 1 November, the Chairman drew the Committee's attention to another draft resolution (A/C.4/40/L.4), entitled "Question of Western Sahara", submitted by the following countries: Central African Republic, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guatemala, Morocco, Paraguay and Zaire, subsequently joined by El Salvador. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the question of Western Sahara,

"Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and with resolution of 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

"Bearing in mind its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recalling the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

"Bearing in mind its resolution 39/8 of 8 November 1984, on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 30 September 1985 on the question of Western Sahara (A/40/692 and Corr.1),

"*Aware* of the urgent need to put an end to the threat which hangs over peace, security and stability in north-west Africa and to promote a peaceful, just and final settlement of the question of Western Sahara,

"*Recalling* the undertaking by the Kingdom of Morocco to respect fully the results of a referendum on self-determination organized under the auspices of the United Nations,

"1. *Decides* that a free and democratic referendum shall be organized, beginning in January 1986, in order to enable the authentic populations of Western Sahara fully to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps to organize this referendum, taking into account the decisions of the Implementation Committee of the Organization of African Unity on the question of Western Sahara and United Nations practice in this field;

"3. *Accordingly requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, in co-operation with the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the necessary consultations with the parties concerned with a view to the holding of this referendum;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-first session, a report on the implementation of this resolution."

20. At the 18th meeting, on 7 November, the Chairman drew the Committee's attention to revised draft resolution A/C.4/40/L.2/Rev.1, whose sponsors now included the following countries: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, India, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe.

21. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew attention to the following amendments submitted to draft resolution A/C.4/40/L.4:

(a) Amendments submitted by Mozambique (A/C.4/40/L.8), by which at the end of the third preambular paragraph, the following would be added: "and, in particular, the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples", and, at the end of the fourth preambular paragraph, the following would be added: "and, in particular, resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and resolutions 38/40 and 39/40 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations,";

(b) Amendment by Burkina Faso (A/C.4/40/L.9), by which, at the end of operative paragraph 1, the following would be added:

"and independence, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and on the basis of the peace plan decided by the Organization of African Unity, as contained in resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization and endorsed by the United Nations in General Assembly resolutions 38/40 and 39/40";

(c) Amendments by Madagascar (A/C.4/40/L.10) by which paragraph 2 would be replaced by the following text:

"*Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity to take the appropriate steps to organize this referendum, taking into account the decisions of the Implementation Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Western Sahara, as clarified and supplemented by resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and United Nations practice in this field";

(d) Amendments by Algeria (A/C.4/40/L.11), by which paragraph 3 would be replaced by the following text.

"*Accordingly requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, in co-operation with the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of that organization, to hold the necessary consultations with the two parties concerned as identified by resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and resolutions 38/40 and 39/40 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, namely, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el Hamra y de Río de Oro, in order to prevail on them to negotiate the conditions of a ceasefire with a view to the holding of this referendum."

22. At the 21st meeting, on 12 November, the representative of the Central African Republic introduced draft resolution A/C.4/40/L.4 on behalf of the sponsors.

23. At the same meeting, the representative of Burkina Faso introduced draft resolution A/C.4/40/L.2/Rev.1 on behalf of the sponsors.

24. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mozambique, Burkina Faso, Madagascar and Algeria introduced amendments contained in documents A/C.4/40/L.8, L.9, L.10 and L.11, respectively, to draft resolution A/C.4/40/L.4.

25. The Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/40/L.2/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 91 to 6, with 43 abstentions (for the text, see para. 28 below, draft resolution X). The voting was as follows:³

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian

³ The delegation of Vanuatu subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guatemala, Morocco, Zaire.

Abstaining: Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Canada, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Samoa; Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

26. Following the voting on draft resolution A/C.4/40/L.2/Rev.1, the representative of Morocco, under rule 116 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, proposed that the debate be adjourned on the amendments (A/C.4/40/L.8 to L.11) to draft resolution A/C.4/40/L.4. The Committee rejected the motion by Morocco by a recorded vote of 54 to 27, with 45 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Central African Republic, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Zaire.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela.

After the vote, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of the sponsors, informed the Committee that draft resolution A/C.4/40/L.4 had been withdrawn.

27. At the same meeting, statements were made by representatives of the following countries: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Burundi, China, Costa Rica, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gabon, India, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, United States of America and Zaire.

Recommendations of the Fourth Committee

28. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to X below:

Draft resolution I

QUESTION OF AMERICAN SAMOA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/40/23 (Part II), chap. II; (Part III), chap. IV; and (Part VII), chap. XVI),

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 39/31 of 5 December 1984,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to American Samoa (see A/C.4/40/SR.17, para. 53),

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 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 the first five-year economic development plan for the Territory, implemented by the Development Planning Office of the Government of American Samoa, expired at the end of 1984,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of American Samoa, 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 expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa (A/40/23 (Part VII), chap. XVI);

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. *Takes note* of the elections held on 6 November 1984 and of the fact that the newly elected Governor has stated his intention to recommend legislation establishing clearly the powers and duties of the various government departments in order to avoid conflicts of authority and to ensure sufficient budgetary control (*ibid.*, para. 9);

6. *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;

7. *Expresses the hope* that the development planning process initiated by the first five-year development plan will be continued, and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen and extend the responsibilities of the Development Planning Office;

8. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to facilitate close relations and co-operation between the peoples of the Territory 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 American Samoa;

9. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa 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 and viable economy;

10. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa should be kept under review;

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, 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-first session.

Draft resolution II
QUESTION OF GUAM

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (*ibid.* (Part II), chap. II; (Part III), chap. IV; (Part IV), chap. VI; and (Part VII), chap. XVII),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, including in particular its resolution 39/32 of 5 December 1984,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to Guam (see A/C.4/40/SR.17, paras. 55-57),

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to Guam, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling that a Guam Commission on Self-Determination was appointed in February 1984 to deal with the status question in a manner acceptable to the people of the Territory,

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Department of Defense had authorized the release of some 2,000 hectares of land previously under its control,

Noting the great potential offered for diversifying and developing the economy of the Territory, for example, commercial fishing and agriculture,

Taking note of the steps taken by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, to develop and promote the language and culture of the Chamorro people, the indigenous people of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of Guam, 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 expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam (A/40/23 (Part VII), chap. XVII);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reaffirms its conviction* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, 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 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. *Take notes* of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, which was appointed in February 1984 to deal with the status question in a manner acceptable to the people of the Territory for submission to the Congress of the United States of America for approval, hopes to hold a local referendum before the end of 1985 (*ibid.*, para 9);

6. *Takes note* of the statement of the representative of the United States affirming that his Government respects the wish of the Guamanians to control their own destiny both politically and economically (*ibid.*);

7. *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;

8. *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;

9. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, for the economic and social development of Guam, and, in this connection, calls upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing the Territory's economic dependence on the administering Power;

10. *Reiterates* the view that one obstacle to economic development, particularly in the agricultural sector, stems from the fact that large tracts of land are held by the federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the local authorities, to continue the transfer of land to the people of the Territory;

11. *Notes* that a settlement was reached in 1984 between representatives of former Guamanian landowners and the administering Power under which the former will receive \$39.5 million in compensation for land taken over by the United States Government from 1944 to 1963, it being the right of individual claimants not to participate in this settlement and continue to press their own claims;

12. *Reiterates its call* 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 their development to the fullest extent;

13. *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 their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development, and requests the administering Power to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the people of the Territory;

14. *Reaffirms* the importance of further efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, to develop and promote the language and culture of the Chamorro people, the indigenous people of the Territory;

15. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

16. *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-first 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. II; (Part III), chap. IV; (Part IV), chaps. V and VI; and (Part VII), chap. XIX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, including in particular its resolution 39/33 of 5 December 1984,

Noting the stated position of the administering Power that it will fully respect the wishes of the people of Bermuda in determining the future constitutional status of the Territory,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Welcoming the continued co-operation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to Bermuda, which contributes to informed consideration of conditions in the Territory with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of Bermuda, and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness

of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda (*ibid.* (Part VII), chap. XIX);

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. *Urges* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, taking into account the rights, interests and wishes of the people of Bermuda expressed freely in conditions leading to real self-determination, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy implementation of resolution 1514 (XV);

5. *Reiterates* that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in Bermuda as will enable the people of that Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV), and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;

6. *Reaffirms* that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV), it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their own future political status;

7. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in Bermuda 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;

8. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory 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;

9. *Urges once again* the administering Power, in cooperation 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 balanced and viable economy;

10. *Welcomes* the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, specifically

in programmes of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and urges the specialized agencies and all other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of Bermuda;

11. *Urges* the administering Power to continue, in cooperation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for the employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

12. *Emphasizes* the desirability of sending a visiting mission to the Territory at the earliest possible opportunity;

13. *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-first 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. II; (Part III), chap. IV; (Part IV), chap. V; and (Part VII), chap. XX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular its resolution 39/34 of 5 December 1984,

Noting the stated position of the administering Power that it will fully respect the wishes of the people of the British Virgin Islands in determining the future political status of the Territory,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the British Virgin Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Noting with concern that during the period under review the international economic crisis caused tourism and its supportive services, the mainstay of the economy, to slow down, and taking note that construction activities increased and that the territorial Government, in its continued efforts to broaden the base of the economy, was re-examining its industrialization programme,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the British Virgin 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.

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in the Territory, and noting the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, as well as in regional organizations, including in particular the Caribbean Development Bank,

Welcoming also the participation of the Territory as an associate member in the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary body, the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, as well as in various other international and regional organizations,

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 expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands (*ibid.* (Part VII), chap. XX);

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), as well as 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. *Notes* the continuing commitment of the territorial Government to the goal of economic diversification, par-

ticularly in the areas of agriculture, fisheries and small industries, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to intensify its efforts in this regard;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands 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 life of the Territory;

9. *Reiterates* its call upon the administering Power to facilitate the further participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

10. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first 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. II; (Part III), chap. IV; (Part IV), chap. V; and (Part VII), chap. XXI),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, including in particular its resolution 39/35 of 5 December 1984,

Noting the stated position of the administering Power that it will fully respect the wishes of the people of the Cayman Islands in determining the future political status of the Territory,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting that although the main sectors of the economy of the Cayman Islands, specifically tourism, international finance and real estate, continued to sustain some degree of growth during the period under review, they have been negatively affected by the world economic crisis,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Cayman 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,

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 expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands (*ibid.* (Part VII), chap. XXI);

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. *Notes with appreciation* the participation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the Cayman Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration;

5. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the 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), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and, 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;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory, and urges it, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to render continuing support, to the fullest extent possible, to the development of programmes of economic diversification which will benefit the people of the Territory;

8. *Takes note* of the statement of the administering Power to the effect that, despite the poor quality of the soil in the Territory, a study conducted by the territorial Government in 1984 revealed some possibilities in the field of poultry, agricultural and pastoral farming (*ibid.*, para. 9);

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;

10. *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 Cayman Islands;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory;

12. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first 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. II; (Part III), chap. IV; (Part IV), chap. V; and (Part VII), chap. XXII),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular its resolution 39/36 of 5 December 1984,

Noting the stated position of the administering Power that it will respect the wishes of the people of Montserrat in determining the future political status of the Territory,

Noting the view of the Government of Montserrat that independence was inevitable and desirable and, in that connection, that the territorial Government would prepare programmes of political education by which to increase the people's awareness of the benefits of independence,

Noting with concern that during the period under review the international economic crisis continued to have an adverse effect on the economy of the Territory and resulted in zero growth in the gross domestic product and a reduction in the rate of growth of employment and incomes,

Welcoming the fact that an increasing number of people from the Territory are being employed in the civil service, particularly at the higher echelon, including the appointment of a national as Chief Medical Officer, and noting the recommendations for salary increases made by the Salaries Commission on public service salaries and conditions,

Welcoming also the contribution to the development of Montserrat by the United Nations Development Programme,

the United Nations Children's Fund, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in the Territory, and noting 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,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of Montserrat 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 1975 and 1982 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat (*ibid.* (Part VII), chap. XXII);

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. *Notes with appreciation* the continued participation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, in the work of the Special Committee in regard to Montserrat, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration;

5. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in Montserrat 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), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. *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, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to launch programmes to foster an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of

Montserrat and, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification in order to promote the economic and financial viability of the Territory;

8. *Urges* the administering Power to take the necessary measures in co-operation with the territorial Government to restore sustained and balanced growth to the economy of Montserrat and to intensify its assistance in the development of all sectors thereof, which will benefit the people of the Territory;

9. *Also 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 Montserrat to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

10. *Urges* the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for the employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

11. *Calls upon* the United Nations system of organizations, as well as donor Governments and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory;

12. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

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 Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first 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. II; (Part III), chap. IV; (Part IV), chaps. V and VI; and (Part VII), chap. XXIII),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, including in particular its resolution 39/37 of 5 December 1984,

Noting the stated position of the administering Power that it will fully respect the wishes of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands in determining the future constitutional status of the Territory, and bearing in mind the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting with appreciation the participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the Turks and Caicos Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory,

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 to develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting the statement of the administering Power that an experimental farm has been set up on North Caicos to study agricultural techniques,

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 expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands (*ibid.* (Part VII), chap. XXIII);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, 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), as well as 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 territorial Government, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Turks and Caicos Islands and, in particular, to intensify and expand its programme of assistance in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;

6. *Emphasizes* that greater attention should be paid to diversification of the economy, which will benefit the people of the Territory;

7. *Recalls* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power, in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

8. *Takes note* of the statement of the administering Power to the effect that the military facility in the Turks and Caicos Islands was closed in 1984, that the territorial Government now has complete control over the disposition of the land vacated by the base and that the land is now being used for various activities which are beneficial to the economy and the people of the Territory (*ibid.*, para. 9);

9. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as such regional institutions as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

10. *Requests* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the assistance necessary for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the development of various sectors of the economy and the society of the Territory;

11. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

Draft resolution VIII

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 (*ibid.*, (Part II), chap. II; (Part III), chap. IV; and (Part VII), chap. XXIV),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including in particular its resolution 39/39 of 5 December 1984,

Noting the stated position of the administering Power that it will respect the wishes of the people of Anguilla in determining the future political status of the Territory,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting with appreciation the continued participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to Anguilla, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory with a view to accelerating the process

of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Noting that during the period under review the economy of Anguilla remained buoyant,

Noting that, as a result of a comprehensive review of the civil service and police force undertaken during 1984, salaries and allowances were increased,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Anguilla, and noting the separate illustrative indicative planning figure established for Anguilla by the Programme for the period 1982-1986,

Reiterating the view that the participation of Territories as associate members in organizations of the United Nations system is a part of the overall strategy of accelerating the decolonization process,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of Anguilla, 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 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 expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla (*ibid.* (Part VII), chap. XXIV);

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), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla 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 and independence;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of Anguilla and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification in the Territory;

7. *Notes* that, although the Territory was no longer in need of a grant from the administering Power to balance its recurrent budget for 1984, the Government of the United Kingdom agreed to provide a special grant to clear the deficit accumulated between 1977 and 1983;

8. *Urges* the administering Power to take effective measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, 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;

9. *Urges* the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for the increased employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

10. *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, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla;

11. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of Anguilla in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary body, the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, and in other organizations of the United Nations system, including the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development;

12. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

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 Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first 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 Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/40/23 (Part II), chap. II; (Part III), chap. IV; (Part IV), chaps. V and VI; and (Part VII), chap. XXV),

⁴ A/AC.109/799, sect. IV.

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 39/38 of 5 December 1984,

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power and 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 into account 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 non-voting delegate to the United States House of Representatives, and noting the recent general elections in the Territory,

Noting with concern that the economy of the Territory was, as described by the Governor, "temporarily depressed", particularly in the tourist, construction and industrial sectors, as well as in the delivery of government services, and noting that the Territory's industrial development programme would suffer a setback as a result of the announced plan of Martin Marietta Alumina, Inc. for the closure of its aluminium plant in the Territory in 1985,

Welcoming the continued participation of the United States Virgin Islands, as an associated 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 participation of a representative of the Territory as a member of the delegation of the administering Power at annual meetings of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development since 1982,

Noting with satisfaction the statement of the administering Power that it endorsed the policy that representatives of the Territory should participate in forums in which the Territory was the subject of discussion,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the United States Virgin 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,

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 expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands (*ibid.* (Part VII), chap. XXV);

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and in-

dependence 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 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), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. 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 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. Notes that the Select Committee, established by the Legislature of the United States Virgin Islands in 1983 to ascertain the views of the people of the Territory on their future status and to make recommendations in that regard, conducted public hearings from March to August 1984 and submitted its report to the Sixteenth Legislature in January 1985 (*ibid.*, para. 10);

7. Also notes that the Legislature endorsed the report, which included, *inter alia*, a recommendation that a referendum on the status issue should be held on 4 November 1986, in conjunction with the next general election, for people of the United States Virgin Islands to choose between a variety of status options including independence, statehood, free association, incorporated territory, *status quo* or a compact of federal relations (*ibid.*);

8. Further notes that the Legislature decided to appoint a new committee to continue the process of public hearings in order to ensure that the people of the United States Virgin Islands were fully aware of the implications of the various status options by the time of the referendum (*ibid.*);

9. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory by taking additional measures of diversification in all fields and developing an adequate infrastructure with a view to reducing the economic dependence of the Territory on the administering Power;

10. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands;

11. 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;

12. Urges the administering Power to seek in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development

a status for the territorial Government similar to that of other dependent Territories within the Group;

13. *Calls upon* the administering Power to facilitate further the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various regional intergovernmental bodies and organizations, particularly in their central organs, and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

14. *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;

15. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

16. *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-first session.

Draft resolution X

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 39/40 of 5 December 1984 on the question of Western Sahara,

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 (*ibid.* (Part VII), chap. X),

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/40/692 and Corr.1),

Recalling resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) on Western Sahara,⁵ 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,

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;

⁵ For the text, see Resolution 38/40, para. 1.

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-determination 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;

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 exert every effort to persuade 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 negotiate, in the shortest possible time and in conformity with resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) and the present resolution, the terms of a cease-fire and the modalities for organizing the said referendum;

6. *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);

7. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

8. *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;

9. *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-first session.

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29. The Fourth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft consensuses I to III below:

Draft consensus I

QUESTION OF TOKELAU

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (*ibid.* (Part II), chap. II; (Part III), chap. IV; and (Part VII), chap. XIII), and having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand with regard to Tokelau (see A/C.4/40/SR18, paras. 38-45), notes with appreciation the willingness of the administering Power to

maintain its close co-operation with the United Nations in the exercise of its responsibility towards Tokelau. The Assembly reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination 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, and reaffirms further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to keep the people of Tokelau fully informed of that right. In this regard, the Assembly notes that the people of the Territory have expressed the view that, for the time being, they do not wish to review the nature of the existing relationship between Tokelau and New Zealand but that they desire to be given some latitude and some degree of autonomy in decision-making. The Assembly welcomes the assurances of the administering Power that it will continue to be guided solely by the wishes of the people of Tokelau as to the future status of the Territory and that it is committed to responding positively to the expressed desires of the people of Tokelau. The Assembly calls upon the administering Power to continue its programme of fostering awareness among the people of Tokelau of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and within the context of its efforts to ensure the preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of the people of Tokelau. The Assembly is of the opinion that the administering Power should continue to inform the people of Tokelau of the consideration of their Territory by the United Nations. The Assembly recognizes that the political and economic development of Tokelau is an important element in the process of self-determination. In this connection, the Assembly notes with satisfaction that the General *Fono* (Council) of Tokelau is assuming greater authority in local political, economic and financial affairs. The Assembly notes with satisfaction that the General *Fono* has established two additional committees to deal with health and agriculture. The Assembly notes further the continuing efforts of the administering Power to promote the economic development of the Territory and the measures it has taken to safeguard and guarantee the rights of the people of Tokelau to all their natural resources and the benefits derived therefrom. In this regard, the Assembly also notes that the Tokelau public service, with support from the administering Power, is currently investigating ways of improving Tokelau's copra growing and marketing schemes. In particular, the Assembly notes with satisfaction the measures being taken to lessen the Territory's isolation, namely, the upgrading of telecommunications facilities and the study to determine the feasibility of constructing landing strips for aircraft on each of the three atolls and the efforts to facilitate regular air transport to the Territory. The Assembly is of the opinion that the administering Power should continue to expand its programme of budgetary support and development aid to the Territory. The Assembly notes with appreciation the continuing efforts of the administering Power to make improvements in the fields of public health, public works and education. The Assembly reiterates its expression of appreciation to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as to the regional organizations, for their assistance to Tokelau and calls upon them to continue providing assistance to the Territory. Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, the Assembly welcomes the invitation from the adminis-

tering Power, New Zealand, and from the people of the Territory, to send a visiting mission during 1986 and takes note of the related decision of the Special Committee (A/40/23 (Part VII), chap. XIII, para. 10). 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-first session.

Draft consensus II

QUESTION OF PITCAIRN

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. II; and (Part VII), chap. XIV), takes note of the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see A/C.4/40/SR.19, paras. 3-8) affirming that his Government's policy was one of respect for the very individual lifestyle that the people of Pitcairn had freely chosen and that it perceived its role as the administering Power as doing what it could 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-first session.

Draft consensus III

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 statement⁶ whereby they decided to apply, before 15 February 1985, the Lisbon Declaration⁷ 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 Gibraltar 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; also welcomes the fact that the two Governments initiated, at Geneva on 5 February 1985 (see A/40/113), the negotiating process provided for in the Brussels statement and foreseen in the consensus

⁶ A/39/732, annex.

⁷ See A/AC.109/603 and Corr.1, para. 13.

approved by the Assembly on 14 December 1973;⁸ and urges both Governments to continue this process 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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30. The Fourth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

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 (A/40/23 (Part II), chap. II; (Part III), chap. IV; and (Part VII), chap. XV), and having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see A/C.4/40/SR.19, paras. 3-8) as the administering Power, reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly notes the commitment of the Government of the United Kingdom to respect the wishes of the people of the Territory in relation to their future political status and, in that regard, urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council

⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30*, p. 111, agenda item 23.

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 of their right to self-determination. The Assembly expresses the hope that the administering Power will continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly reaffirmed that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly notes with concern the presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalls all the United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. Noting the positive attitude of the administering Power with respect to the question of receiving United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under its administration, the Assembly considers that the possibility of dispatching such a mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to St. Helena, at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.21 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[22 November 1985]

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/40/23 (Parts I-VIII)),

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, and 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration,

* Document A/40/L.21/Add.1 was issued to add eight States to the list of sponsors.

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolution 39/91 of 14 December 1984, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Having adopted resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

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,

Recalling the consensus on the question of Namibia (*ibid.* (Part VI), chap. IX, para. 12), adopted on 16 May 1985 at the extraordinary plenary session of the Special Committee held at Tunis and the relevant provisions of the Final Document (A/40/375-S/17262) adopted at the extraordinary

plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985.

Condemning the continued colonialist and racist repression of millions of Africans, particularly in Namibia, by the Government of South Africa through its persistent, illegal occupation of the international Territory and its intransigent attitude towards all efforts being made to bring about an internationally acceptable solution to the situation obtaining in the Territory,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the remaining vestiges of colonialism, particularly in respect of Namibia where desperate attempts by South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation have brought untold suffering and bloodshed to the people,

Strongly condemning the policies of those States, which in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, have continued to collaborate with the Government of South Africa in its domination of the people of Namibia,

Conscious that the success of the national liberation struggle and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the total elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the co-operation and active participation of the administering Powers concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as the continued readiness of the Governments concerned to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

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 to suppress legitimate national liberation movements—is incompatible with the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁹ 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 1985 (A/40/23 (Parts I–VIII)), including the programme of work envisaged for 1986 (*ibid.* (Part I), Chap. 1, sect. S);

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 and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Condemns* the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

8. *Strongly condemns* all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon the States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration,

9. *Requests* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Government of South Africa until the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence within a united and integrated Namibia, including Walvis Bay, has been restored and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the illegal occupation of Namibia by that régime;

10. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories, 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-first session;

⁹ Resolution 217 A (III).

(b) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(c) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia;

(d) To continue to pay 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 decol-

onization, 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, in particular, to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General 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.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.22 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[22 November 1985]

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (*ibid.* (Parts II and III)),

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 39/92 of 14 December 1984,

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 to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence,

Aware of the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, and noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the Special Committee in enlisting the support of those organizations in that regard,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implemen-

tation 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 in the widest possible dissemination of information relating to 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 consul-

* Document A/40/L.22/Add.1 was issued to add eight States to the list of sponsors.

tations 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 ensure the availability of the necessary facilities and services in this regard;

(g) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution;

4. *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-first session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 99th meeting, on 2 December 1985, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to X, draft consensuses I to III and the draft decision recommended by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/40/906, paras. 28 to 30). Draft resolutions I to IX were adopted without a vote; draft resolution X was adopted by a recorded vote of 96 votes to 7, with 39 abstentions. Draft consensuses I to III were adopted without a vote. The draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 121 votes to 2, with 31 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 40/41 to 40/50 and decisions 40/411 to 40/414.¹⁰

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples recommended by the Special Committee in its report (A/40/23 (Part II), para. 42), by a recorded vote of 139 votes to none, with 13 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 40/56.¹⁰

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/40/L.21 and Add.1, by a recorded vote of 141 votes to 3, with 7 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 40/57.¹⁰

Also at the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/40/L.22 and Add.1, by a recorded vote of 142 votes to 3, with 6 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 40/58.¹⁰

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/23 (Parts I to VIII)	Report of 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 1985	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 23</i>
A/40/113	Letter dated 30 January 1985 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	
A/40/121	Letter dated 6 February 1985 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	
A/40/173-S/17033	Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final documents of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984	
A/40/276-S/17138	Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985	
A/40/375-S/17262	Letter dated 11 June 1985 from the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Final Document adopted at the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985	
A/40/429	Letter dated 1 July 1985 from the representatives of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General, transmitting an exchange of notes about Gibraltar	
A/40/497	Letter dated 19 July 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/529	Letter dated 2 August 1985 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/40/672-S/17488	Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985	
A/40/692 and Corr.1	Question of Western Sahara: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/757 and Add.1	Messages from Governments of Member States on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/837	Note verbale dated 15 October 1985 from the Mission of Canada to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 74th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Ottawa from 2 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/C.4/40/2 and Add.1 to 7	Question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: requests for hearing	
A/C.4/40/3 and Add.1	Question of Guam: requests for hearing	
A/C.4/40/4 and Add.1 to 7	Question of Western Sahara: requests for hearing	
A/C.4/40/L.2	Question of Western Sahara: draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/906, para. 18, draft resolution X
A/C.4/40/L.2 and Rev.1	_____ : revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 18, 20 and 28
A/C.4/40/L.3	Programme budget implications of the recommendations contained in document A/40/23 (Part VII), chaps. XIII, XV-XVII and XIX-XXV: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.4/40/L.4	Question of Western Sahara: draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/906, para. 19
A/C.4/40/L.7	Question of Gibraltar: draft consensus	See A/40/906, para. 29, draft consensus III
A/C.4/40/L.8	Question of Western Sahara: amendments to draft resolution A/C.4/40/L.4	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 21
A/C.4/40/L.9	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.4/40/L.10	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.4/40/L.11	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/AC.109/801 and Corr.1	Tokelau: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/802	Pitcairn: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/803	Bermuda: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/804	Montserrat: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/805	<i>Idem</i>	
A/AC.109/806	Anguilla: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/807	Cayman Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/808 and Corr.1	British Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/809	Bermuda: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/810	Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/811	British Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/812	United States Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/813	<i>Idem</i>	
A/AC.109/814	St. Helena: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/815	Cayman Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/816 and Rev.1	Guam: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/817	<i>Idem</i>	
A/AC.109/818	American Samoa: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/819	Turks and Caicos Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/820	<i>Idem</i>	
A/AC.109/823	Letter dated 16 April 1985 from the representative of New Zealand to the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	
A/AC.109/827 and Corr.1	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/829	Conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 1276th meeting on 16 May 1985	
A/AC.109/832	Western Sahara: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/834	Gibraltar: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/AC.109/L.1558 and Add.1	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: report of the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	
A/AC.109/L.1561 and Add.1	Two hundred and forty-seventh report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	
	<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/40/L.21 and Add.1 and A/40/L.22 and Add. 1</i>	
A/C.5/40/64 A/40/955	Note by the Secretary-General Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 116

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 20: Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin:^{*} report of the Secretary-General

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^{*} For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 87th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 20.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.18 AND ADD.1**

Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Greece, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Oman, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal and Zaire: draft resolution

[Original: French]
[19 November 1985]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3187 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975, 31/40 of 30 November 1976, 32/18 of 11 November 1977, 33/50 of 14 December 1978, 34/64 of 29 November 1979, 35/127 and 35/128 of 11 December 1980, 36/64 of 27 November 1981 and 38/34 of 25 November 1983,

Recalling also the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,¹ adopted on 14 November 1970 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (A/40/344),

Noting with satisfaction that following its appeal other Member States have become parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,

Aware of the importance attached by the countries of origin to the return of cultural property which is of fundamental spiritual and cultural value to them, so that they may constitute collections representative of their cultural heritage,

Noting with satisfaction that some countries have taken positive steps towards the return or restitution of museum pieces, archives and *objets d'art* to their countries of origin,

** Document A/40/L.18/Add.1 was issued to add five States to the list of sponsors.

¹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Sixteenth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, p. 135.

Reaffirming the importance of inventories as an essential tool for the understanding and protection of cultural property and for the identification of dispersed heritage and as a contribution to the advancement of scientific and artistic knowledge and intercultural communication,

Deeply concerned at the clandestine excavations and the illicit traffic in cultural property that continue to impoverish the cultural heritage of all peoples,

Supporting the solemn appeal made on 7 June 1978 by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the return of irreplaceable cultural heritage to those who created it,

1. Commends the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they have accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property, the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information to the public;

2. Reaffirms that the restitution to a country of its *objets d'art*, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributes to the strengthening of international co-operation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural values through fruitful co-operation between developed and developing countries;

3. Recommends that Member States adopt or strengthen the necessary protective legislation with regard to their own heritage and that of other peoples;

4. Invites Member States to continue drawing up, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific

and Cultural Organization, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territory and of their cultural property abroad;

5. *Also invites* Member States engaged in seeking the recovery of cultural and artistic treasures from the sea-bed, in accordance with international law, to facilitate by mutually acceptable conditions the participation of States having a historical and cultural link with those treasures;

6. *Appeals* to Member States to co-operate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and to conclude bilateral agreements for this purpose;

7. *Also appeals* to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to its country of origin;

8. *Endorses* the opinion expressed at the World Conference on Cultural Policies, held at Mexico City from 26

July to 6 August 1982, that the return of cultural property to its country of origin should be accompanied by the training of key personnel and technicians and the provision of the necessary facilities for the satisfactory conservation and presentation of the property restored;²

9. *Welcomes* the steady increase in the number of States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property;

10. *Invites once again* those Member States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin".

² See A/38/456, p. 12, para. 17.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 21 November 1985, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/40/L.18 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 123 to none, with 15 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 40/19.³

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/344	Report of the Secretary-General	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 21: 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, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 88th to 91st, 94th, 122nd and 134th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 25.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.34

Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

[Original: Spanish]
[3 December 1985]

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, in that resolution, the Security Council encouraged the efforts of the Contadora Group and appealed urgently to all the interested States in or outside the region to co-operate fully with the Contadora Group, through a frank and constructive dialogue, so as to resolve their differences,

Recalling General Assembly 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 countries in or outside the region,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 39/4 of 26 October 1984, in which the Assembly noted with satisfaction the elaboration of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America of 7 September 1984¹ as a major step in laying the foundations for regional coexistence,

Recalling also that, in that resolution, the General Assembly 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 with the early signing of the Contadora Act, thereby facilitating full compliance with the commitments provided for in the Act and the entry into force of the various mechanisms for implementation and follow-up,

Recalling Security Council resolution 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, in which the Council called on 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,

Considering that the efforts of the Contadora Group during the past year have culminated in the final draft of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America (A/40/737-S/17549, annex V),

Deeply concerned that, despite the progress of the negotiations, there has been an increase in armed clashes, frontier conflicts and foreign intervention in the affairs of States,

Noting with concern that the arms race, the military presence of countries outside the region, the conduct of overt and covert actions and the use of neighbouring territories to carry out acts of destabilization have helped to aggravate tensions in the region,

Noting with concern that the holding of international military exercises with the participation of countries situated outside the region does not promote a climate conducive to the negotiation of a regional agreement,

Recalling the need for a global and regional agreement on those matters of common interest to the Central American States,

Convinced that the pacification of Central America requires, in addition to the multilateral and comprehensive agreement contained in the Contadora Act, the settlement of bilateral disputes, primarily between border States,

Convinced that the settlement of bilateral disagreements between States of the region and other States with interests

¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1984*, document S/16775, annex.

in and ties to the area can contribute fundamentally to consolidating peace efforts,

Acknowledging the broad international support for the efforts of the Contadora Group to secure a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the conflicts affecting the region,

Acknowledging in particular the great political value of the determination of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay to constitute a mechanism of political support to promote actively the efforts of the Contadora Group,

Taking note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 39/4,²

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all peoples to decide on their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from all outside intervention, coercion or limitation;

2. *Reiterates* the need, within the framework of the Contadora process and pursuant to international law, for the Governments of Central America to express their political will through a set of simultaneous actions, aimed at avoiding the risks of confrontation, by means of a reliable system of regional security which provides, *inter alia*, for effective conditions and policies intended to halt the arms race in all its forms: control and reduction of armaments and troop strength; intimidating acts of force; elimination of the foreign military presence in all its modalities and of support for irregular forces, as well as of terrorism, subversion and sabotage;

3. *Calls upon* the Central American Governments to spare no effort to strengthen, on a permanent basis, their democratic, representative and pluralistic systems and to promote acts of national reconciliation in those cases where divisions have taken place in society, and likewise to develop and guarantee all human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as respect for personal integrity, freedom of the press, freedom to establish labour unions and freedom of religion, as defined in the international covenants and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;³

4. *Calls attention* to the need to implement, within the framework of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation

in Central America, the political, economic and social as well as the security objectives subscribed to by all the Governments of the Central American countries in adopting on 9 September 1983 the Document of Objectives;

5. *Urges* the Governments of the region to continue negotiations on the issues in the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America which have not yet been agreed on in order to achieve its early signature and the entry into force of the commitments contained therein;

6. *Urges* the States with ties to and interests in the region to extend their most decisive support to the peace efforts and to refrain from any political, economic or military action likely to impede the objectives of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America;

7. *Urges* those countries in the region with disputes stemming from border tensions or clashes to initiate talks within the framework of the negotiation process of the Contadora Group in order to find effective and lasting solutions;

8. *Urges* the Central American countries and those with ties to and interests in the region which have bilateral differences to endeavour to resolve them through the appropriate mechanisms for the normalization of their relations and the strengthening of regional peace-making efforts;

9. *Urges* the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua to resume the dialogue they had been holding in 1984, in the conviction that understanding and the normalization of bilateral relations between those two countries would at the same time represent a fundamental impetus to peace efforts in the region;

10. *Calls upon* the Contadora Group, with the genuine political will of the Central American States and the frank co-operation of other States with interests in and ties to the region, to pursue its peace-making efforts;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) and 562 (1985), to keep the Council informed of the evolution of the situation in Central America;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives".

² *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1984, document S/16865.

³ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

DOCUMENT A/40/L.36

Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras: draft resolution

[Original: Spanish]
[4 December 1985]

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 530 (1983) of 11 May 1983, in which the Council reaffirmed the right of all countries in the region of Central America to live in peace and security, free from foreign interference, and urged that no effort be spared to achieve solutions to the problems of the region,

Recalling that in that resolution, the Security Council encouraged the efforts of the Contadora Group and appealed

urgently to all interested States to co-operate fully with the Group, through a frank and constructive dialogue, so as to achieve solutions to the differences between them,

Recalling General Assembly 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 countries in and outside the region,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 39/4 of 26 October 1984, in which the Assembly noted with satisfaction the elaboration of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America of 7 September 1984,¹ which constituted a major step forward in the negotiations aimed at the establishment of a régime of regional coexistence,

Further recalling that in that resolution the General Assembly 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 with the early signing of the Contadora Act, thereby facilitating full compliance with the commitments provided for in the Act and the entry into force of the various mechanisms for implementation and follow-up,

Also recalling that in the above-mentioned resolution the Assembly appealed to all States, in particular those with ties and interests in the region, to respect fully the purposes and principles of the Contadora Act and the commitments undertaken therein,

Considering that, as a consequence of the process of negotiation, the efforts of the Contadora Group during the past year have resulted in the final draft of the Contadora Act for Peace and Co-operation in Central America, submitted to the Governments of the Central American countries on 13 September 1985 and considered by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Contadora Group as a coherent and well-ordered set of commitments which facilitate the establishment of the foundations for coexistence based on political trust and good faith (A/40/737-S/17549, annex V),

Taking into account the acceptance by the Governments of the countries of Central America of the vast majority of the commitments contained in the preamble to the Act on the questions relating to détente and confidence-building, national reconciliation and, in particular, political questions and questions of security, as well as economic and social issues, and the solutions achieved with regard to the mechanisms for implementation and follow-up of the final provisions; the unresolved aspects of the Act being related to military manoeuvres and the control and reduction of armaments, which, if resolved, would bring about a climate of détente in the region,

Recalling Security Council resolution 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, in which the Council urges all States to refrain from adopting, supporting or promoting political, economic or military measures of any kind against any State of the region which might impede the achievement of the objectives of peace of the Contadora Group,

Deeply concerned that, despite progress in the process of negotiation, incidents of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of those States, the carrying out of international military manoeuvres, the supply of weapons and military equipment in the region, armed incidents, border clashes, illegal trafficking in weapons and the problems of refugees and displaced persons have all increased,

Noting with concern that the arms race, the foreign military presence in the region and the use of the territory of Central American States to carry out all types of armed, political and economic acts of destabilization have contributed to the increase in tension in the region,

Recalling the joint political communiqué of the Ministerial Conference in Luxembourg (see A/40/1034-S/17681, annex II), in which the Ministers for Foreign Affairs reaffirmed their conviction that the political dialogue and eco-

nomie co-operation which had begun would contribute to the strengthening, within the framework of a national legal order, of democratic principles and institutions, and to promotion of national reconciliation in all countries in the region, within the framework of pluralist and participatory political and social systems, as a means of putting an end to the conflicts and tensions that affect the region of Central America,

Recalling the need for a comprehensive regional agreement on those matters that are of common interest to the Central American States,

Recognizing that a lasting political solution to the regional crisis also requires aid to Central America in its serious economic and social situation,

Convinced that the efforts to achieve peace in Central America require, in addition to the multilateral and comprehensive agreement contained in the Contadora Act, a solution to bilateral disputes, in particular between neighbouring States,

Convinced that the solution to bilateral disputes between States of the region and other States which have interests in and ties to the region can make a significant contribution to the consolidation of those peace efforts,

Recognizing the broad international support for the efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve a peaceful and negotiated solution to the conflicts which affect the region,

Recognizing, in particular, the high political value of the decision of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay to establish a political support mechanism that will actively encourage the efforts of the Contadora Group,

Recognizing the importance of the Second Ministerial Conference between the member States of the European Community, Spain and Portugal, the States of Central America and the Contadora Group, held in Luxembourg on 11 and 12 November 1985,

Taking note of the report (A/40/737-S/17549) submitted by the Secretary-General in compliance with General Assembly resolution 39/4,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose freely their own economic, political and social system without any foreign intervention, interference, coercion or restriction whatsoever;

2. *Reiterates* the need for the Governments of Central America, acting within the framework of the Contadora Act and in accordance with international law, to undertake to implement a combination of simultaneous actions aimed at averting the risks of confrontation through a reliable security system which would address, *inter alia*, effective conditions and policies for halting the arms race in all its forms: control and reduction of arms, troops and military and security advisers; threatening shows of force; elimination of the foreign military presence in its various forms; support of irregular forces; and terrorism, subversion, illegal arms trafficking and sabotage;

3. *Calls upon* the Central American Governments to spare no effort to strengthen democratic, representative and pluralistic systems permanently, to encourage national reconciliation in those cases where divisions have occurred within society, and likewise to develop and guarantee all human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as respect for the integrity of the individual, freedom of the press,

trade union freedom, religious freedom and the free access of various currents of opinion to honest and periodic electoral processes, as defined in international conventions and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;³

4. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the genuine, free and peaceful way in which general elections have been held in some countries of the region and recognizes that they represent fundamental progress in institutionalizing the democratic system in Central America;

5. *Draws attention* to the need to put into practice, within the framework of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America, the political, economic, social and security objectives endorsed by all the Governments of the countries of Central America when adopting the Contadora Document of Objectives on 9 September 1983;⁴

6. *Urges* the Governments of the region to pursue negotiations on questions covered by the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America on which agreement is still pending, with the aim of achieving its prompt signing and the entry into force of the commitments for which it provides;

7. *Urges* States with ties and interests in the region to give their most resolute support to peace efforts and to refrain from any political, economic or military action capable of frustrating the aims of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America;

⁴ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1983, document S/16041, annex.*

8. *Urges* the Central American States, in addition to concluding the multilateral and comprehensive agreement contained in the Contadora Act, to seek, within the framework of that Act, to resolve their bilateral differences by means of mechanisms conducive to normalizing their relations and consolidating effective and lasting solutions for the benefit of peace in the Central American region;

9. *Urges* the Governments of the United States of America and Nicaragua to renew the dialogue which they had been conducting at Manzanillo, with the aim of achieving agreements favouring the normalization of their relations;

10. *Exhorts* the Contadora Group, with the genuine political will of the Central American States and the forthright co-operation of other States with interests and ties in the region, to pursue its peace efforts;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, together with the organs and bodies of the United Nations system, to formulate as soon as possible a co-ordinated plan of economic and social assistance and co-operation for Central America;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in conformity with Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) and 562 (1985), to keep the Council informed of the development of the situation in Central America;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first 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 122nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1985, the General Assembly decided to retain item 21 on the agenda of the fortieth session and to include it among the items to be considered at the resumption of that session (see decision 40/470).⁵

At its 134th plenary meeting, on 15 September 1986, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" (see decision 40/479).⁶

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53.*

⁶ See A/40/53/Add.1.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/220	Letter dated 2 April 1985 from the representatives of Costa Rica and Panama to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Joint Declaration signed in the city of David (Panama) on 19 March 1985	
A/40/235-S/17103	Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985, document S/17103</i>
A/40/269	Letter dated 25 April 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/321	Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	
A/40/330-S/17208	Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17208
A/40/401-S/17301	Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17301

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/40/495	Letter dated 17 July 1985 from the representatives of El Salvador and Honduras to the Secretary-General	
A/40/499-S/17350	Letter dated 23 July 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1985, document S/17350
A/40/544	Letter dated 12 August 1985 from the representative of Peru to the Secretary-General	
A/40/545-S/17395	Letter dated 12 August 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17395
A/40/582-S/17420	Letter dated 27 August 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17420
A/40/640-S/17468	Letter dated 16 September 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17468
A/40/641-S/17469	Letter dated 16 September 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17469
A/40/659-S/17476	Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17476
A/40/670-S/17485	Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17485
A/40/693-S/17508	Letter dated 30 September 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17508
A/40/710-S/17528	Letter dated 3 October 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17528
A/40/711-S/17529	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17529
A/40/712-S/17530	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17530
A/40/719-S/17537	Letter dated 4 October 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17537
A/40/731-S/17544	Letter dated 4 October 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17544
A/40/737-S/17549	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17549
A/40/738-S/17550	Letter dated 9 October 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17550
A/40/739-S/17551	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17551
A/40/742-S/17561	Letter dated 10 October 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17561
A/40/760-S/17572	Letter dated 16 October 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17572
A/40/794-S/17587	Letter dated 23 October 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17587
A/40/828-S/17598	Letter dated 30 October 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17598
A/40/835-S/17602	Letter dated 31 October 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17602
A/40/850-S/17607	Letter dated 4 November 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17607
A/40/851-S/17608	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17608
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17610 and Corr.1
A/40/858-S/17612	Letter dated 6 November 1985 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17612
A/40/894-S/17634	Letter dated 13 November 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17634
A/40/907-S/17639	Letter dated 19 November 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17639
A/40/922-S/17651	Letter dated 22 November 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17651
A/40/924-S/17652	Letter dated 21 November 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17652
A/40/925-S/17654	Letter dated 23 November 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17654
A/40/993-S/17674	Letter dated 5 December 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17674
A/40/994-S/17675	Letter dated 6 December 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17675
A/40/995-S/17676	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17676
A/40/1034-S/17681	Letter dated 13 December 1985 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17681

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/1074-S/17733	Letter dated 13 January 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986</i> , document S/17733
A/40/1075-S/17736	Letter dated 13 January 1986 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17736
A/40/1077-S/17746	Letter dated 17 January 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17746
A/40/1078	Letter dated 17 January 1986 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General	
A/40/1079-S/17754	Letter dated 21 January 1986 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17754
A/40/1080-S/17755	Letter dated 22 January 1986 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17755
A/40/1082-S/17766	Letter dated 27 January 1986 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17766
A/40/1083-S/17773	Letter dated 30 January 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17773
A/40/1084-S/17778	Letter dated 30 January 1986 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17778
A/40/1087-S/17852	Letter dated 20 February 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17852
A/40/1089-S/17862	Letter dated 21 February 1986 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17862
A/40/1090-S/17891	Letter dated 28 February 1986 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17891
A/40/1091-S/17906	Letter dated 7 March 1986 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17906
A/40/1094-S/17928	Letter dated 18 March 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17928
A/40/1096-S/17936	Letter dated 24 March 1986 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17936
A/40/1097-S/17950	Letter dated 27 March 1986 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17950
A/40/1098-S/17952	Letter dated 27 March 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17952
A/40/1099-S/17961	Letter dated 1 April 1986 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for April, May and June 1986</i> , document S/17961
A/40/1100-S/17964	Letter dated 31 March 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17964
A/40/1101-S/17979	Note by the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17979
A/40/1103-S/18011	Letter dated 16 April 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18011
A/40/1104	Letter dated 16 April 1986 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General	
A/40/1109	Letter dated 28 April 1986 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	
A/40/1110-S/18044	Letter dated 30 April 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18044
A/40/1115-S/18064	Letter dated 14 May 1986 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18064
A/40/1116-S/18073	Letter dated 20 May 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18073
A/40/1117-S/18074	Letter dated 21 May 1986 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18074
A/40/1118-S/18084	Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18084
A/40/1119-S/18106	Letter dated 27 May 1986 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18106
A/40/1120-S/18107	Letter dated 27 May 1986 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18107
A/40/1121-S/18120	Letter dated 30 May 1986 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18120
A/40/1122-S/18122	Letter dated 2 June 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18122
A/40/1123-S/18126	Letter dated 2 June 1986 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18126
A/40/1124-S/18132	Letter dated 5 June 1986 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18132
A/40/1126-S/18139	Letter dated 6 June 1986 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18139
A/40/1128-S/18143	Letter dated 9 June 1986 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18143
A/40/1132	Letter dated 16 June 1986 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/1133-S/18175	Letter dated 21 June 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18175
A/40/1135-S/18189	Letter dated 27 June 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18189
A/40/1136-S/18184	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for July, August and September 1986</i> , document S/18184
A/40/1137-S/18196	Letter dated 30 June 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18196
A/40/1140-S/18206	Letter dated 7 July 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18206
A/40/1142-S/18214	Letter dated 9 July 1986 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18214
A/40/1144-S/18218	Letter dated 3 July 1986 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18218
A/40/1147-S/18227	Letter dated 18 July 1986 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18227
A/40/1148-S/18228	Letter dated 16 July 1986 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18228
A/40/1150-S/18237	Letter dated 24 July 1986 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18237
A/40/1151-S/18244	Letter dated 28 July 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18244
A/40/1152-S/18246	Letter dated 29 July 1986 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18246
A/40/1153-S/18248	Letter dated 25 July 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18248
A/40/1154-S/18254	Letter dated 31 July 1986 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18254
A/40/1155-S/18256	Letter dated 1 August 1986 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18256
A/40/1158-S/18298	Letter dated 21 August 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18298
A/40/1159-S/18342	Letter dated 10 September 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/18342

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 22: The situation in Kampuchea:* report of the Secretary-General

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Document A/40/L.4: Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belgium, 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, Pak. stan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, 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	1
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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 60th to 63rd meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 25th meeting; and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 20.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.4

Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belgium, 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 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]
[17 October 1985]

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 and 39/5 of 30 October 1984,

Recalling further the Declaration on Kampuchea¹ and resolution 1 (I)² adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea, which offer the negotiating framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/5 (A/40/759),

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,

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.

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1985/155 of 30 May 1985 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 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 countries of the South-East Asian region can pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region,

Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3 and 39/5 and calls for their full implementation;

2. *Reiterates its conviction* that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine 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 Kampuchea³ and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;

4. *Authorizes* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

5. *Reaffirms* its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I);

6. *Renews its appeal* to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference;

³ A/CONF.109/9.

7. *Requests* the Conference to report to the General Assembly on its future sessions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to consult with and assist the Conference and the *Ad Hoc* Committee and to provide them on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions;

9. *Expresses its appreciation once again* to the Secretary-General for taking appropriate steps in following the situation closely and requests him to continue to do so and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement;

10. *Expresses its deep appreciation once again* to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations 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 countries of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia;

13. *Reiterates the hope* that, following a comprehensive political solution, an intergovernmental committee will be established to consider a programme of assistance to Kampuchea for the reconstruction of its economy and for the economic and social development of all States in the region;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 5 November 1985, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/40/L.4 by a recorded vote of 114 to 21, with 16 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 40/7.⁴

⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/40/66-S/16881	Letter dated 3 January 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985</i> , document S/16881
A/40/74-S/16887	Letter dated 9 January 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16887

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/75-S/16888	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16888
A/40/88-S/16898	Letter dated 15 January 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16898
A/40/89-S/16899	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16899
A/40/96-S/16905	Letter dated 24 January 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16905
A/40/109-S/16914	Letter dated 29 January 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16914
A/40/112-S/16917	Letter dated 30 January 1985 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Association of South-East Asian Nations on 9 January 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16917
A/40/117-S/16940	Letter dated 5 February 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16940
A/40/122-S/16945	Letter dated 31 January 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the 10 States members of the European Community on 23 January 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16945
A/40/131-S/16960	Letter dated 15 February 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16960
A/40/136-S/16965	Letter dated 19 February 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16965
A/40/139-S/16969	Letter dated 20 February 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16969
A/40/140-S/16970	Letter dated 19 February 1985 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16970
A/40/147-S/16981	Letter dated 22 February 1985 from the representative of Malaysia 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 on 11 February 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16981
A/40/166-S/17010	Letter dated 7 March 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17010
A/40/169-S/17015	Letter dated 8 March 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17015
A/40/171-S/17022 and Corr.1	Letter dated 12 March 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17022
A/40/172-S/17023	Letter dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17023
A/40/180-S/17038	Letter dated 14 March 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17038
A/40/214-S/17068	Letter dated 29 March 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17068
A/40/218-S/17074	Letter dated 2 April 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for April, May and June 1985</i> , document S/17074
A/40/226-S/17087	Letter dated 8 April 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17087
A/40/259-S/17118	Letter dated 19 April 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17118
A/40/267-E/1985/69	Letter dated 25 April 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	
A/40/309-S/17185	Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17185
A/40/331-S/17209	Letter dated 21 May 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17209
A/40/338-S/17218	Letter dated 24 May 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17218
A/40/382-S/17276	Letter dated 14 June 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17276
A/40/391-S/17285	Letter dated 18 June 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17285
A/40/393-E/1985/128	Letter dated 19 June 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	
A/40/491-S/17344	Letter dated 17 July 1985 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 on 8 July 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for July, August and September 1985</i> , document S/17344
A/40/492-S/17345	Letter dated 17 July 1985 from the representative of the Philippines 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 on 9 July 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17345
A/40/505-S/17359	Letter dated 25 July 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17359
A/40/507-S/17361	Letter dated 26 July 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17361
A/40/512-S/17365	Letter dated 26 July 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17365

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/568-S/17414	Letter dated 21 August 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17414
A/40/599-S/17432	Letter dated 3 September 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17432
A/40/636-S/17464	Letter dated 13 September 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	
A/40/678-S/17492	Letter dated 23 September 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17492
A/40/685-S/17499	Letter dated 26 September 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17499
A/40/723	Letter dated 4 October 1985 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/750-S/17565	Letter dated 14 October 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17565
A/40/759	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/776	Letter dated 18 October 1985 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/786-S/17584	Letter dated 21 October 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17584
A/40/814	Letter dated 28 October 1985 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/40/832	Letter dated 31 October 1985 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 9 October 1985 from the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Association of South-East Asian Nations	
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/903-S/17638	Letter dated 19 November 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for October, November and December 1985</i> , document S/17638
A/40/937-S/17655	Letter dated 25 November 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17655
A/40/1005	Letter dated 6 December 1985 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/1033	Letter dated 9 December 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	
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A/C.5/40/35	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/846	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 116

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NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 23: 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, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 92nd, 93rd and 95th meetings; *ibid.*, *Fourth Committee, 15th and 23rd meetings*; and *ibid.*, *Fourth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 26.

DOCUMENT A/40/949

Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original: English]
[27 November 1985]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fortieth session, as item 23, 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 15th meeting, on 4 November 1985, the Fourth Committee granted requests for hearing concerning the item to Mr. Alexander Jacob Betts (A/C.4/40/7), Mrs. Susan Couttes de Maciello (A/C.4/40/7/Add.1), Mr. Raúl Milton McBurney (A/C.4/40/7/Add.2) and Mr. John E. Cheek and Mr. D. L. Clifton (A/C.4/40/7/Add.3).

3. At its 23rd meeting, on 27 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. Mr. Clifton and Mr. Cheek replied to questions put to them by the representative of Argentina. At the same meeting, the Committee heard statements by Mrs. Couttes de Maciello, Mr. Betts and Mr. McBurney. Mr. McBurney and Mr. Betts replied to questions put to them by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Argentina.

4. Summaries of the statements are contained in the record of the meeting (A/C.4/40/SR.23).

DOCUMENT A/40/L.19 AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English/Spanish/French]
[21 November 1985]

The General Assembly,
Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and having received the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/891),

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,

** Document A/40/L.19/Add.1 was issued to add six States to the list of sponsors.

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),

1. *Requests* 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-first 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-first session the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)".

DOCUMENT A/40/L.20

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendments to draft resolution A/40/L.19

[*Original: English*]
[22 November 1985]

1. *Insert* the following new second preambular paragraph:

"*Reaffirming* that in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations all peoples have the right to self-determination and by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,".

2. At the end of paragraph 1 *add* the following:

"and the right thereunder of peoples to self-determination;".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 27 November 1985, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (A/40/949) (decision 40/410¹).

At the same meeting, the General Assembly voted on the amendments contained in document A/40/L.20 as follows: the first amendment was rejected by a recorded vote of 60 to 38, with 43 abstentions, and the second amendment was rejected by a recorded vote of 57 to 36, with 47 abstentions. The Assembly then adopted draft resolution A/40/L.19 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 107 to 4, with 41 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 40/21.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/23 (Part VIII)	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 23</i> , chap. XXVI
A/40/72	Letter dated 8 January 1985 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/40/97	Letter dated 24 January 1985 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	
A/40/132	Letter dated 18 February 1985 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/40/177	Letter dated 13 March 1985 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	
A/40/187	Letter dated 18 March 1985 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/317-S/17196	Letter dated 16 May 1985 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985</i> , document S/17196
A/40/345-S/17229	Letter dated 29 May 1985 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17229
A/40/349-S/17233	Letter dated 31 May 1985 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17233
A/40/468	Letter dated 8 July 1985 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	
A/40/478	Letter dated 11 July 1985 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/40/496	Letter dated 17 July 1985 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	
A/40/516-S/17370	Letter dated 29 July 1985 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for July, August and September 1985</i> , document S/17370
A/40/527-S/17378	Letter dated 2 August 1985 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17378
A/40/544	Letter dated 12 August 1985 from the representative of Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Lima Declaration signed on 29 July 1985	
A/40/646	Letter dated 16 September 1985 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/40/662	Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/40/734	Letter dated 8 October 1985 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/40/837	Note verbale dated 15 October 1985 from the Mission of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 74th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Ottawa from 2 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/891	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.4/40/7 and Add.1 to 3	Requests for hearing	

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Agenda item 24: 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, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings, 50th meeting*. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 21*.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.5

Yemen: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[21 October 1985]

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/40/657),

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 relevant 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 system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Noting the convening of the co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Geneva on 30 and 31 July 1985 in compliance with General Assembly resolution 39/7, which afforded an opportunity to evaluate the progress achieved in the five priority areas of co-operation identified by the first annual meeting, held at Geneva on 15 July 1983, 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,

Taking note of the encouraging results obtained in the evaluation of the progress achieved in the five priority areas of co-operation as well as in the exchange of views on preparatory work and other details for the second general meeting between the two organizations as provided for in General Assembly resolution 37/4,

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 36/23 of 9 November 1981, 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983 and 39/7 of 8 November 1984,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Approves* the conclusions and recommendations of the co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations system and 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 contacts 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 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, as called for in resolution 37/4, should be organized in 1986 at a date 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-first 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-first 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 50th plenary meeting, on 25 October 1985, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/40/L.5. For the final text, see resolution 40/4.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/173-S/17033	Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984	
A/40/657	Report of the Secretary-General	

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Agenda item 25: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity:^{*} report of the Secretary-General

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^{*} For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 87th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 22.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.17 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, 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]
[15 November 1985]

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/40/536),

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and the practical measures taken for their implementation, in particular resolution 39/8 of 8 November 1984 and resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984 on the critical economic situation in Africa and the Declaration annexed thereto,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-first ordinary session, which were held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July and from 18 to 20 July 1985, respectively (see A/40/666),

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,

^{*} Document A/40/L.17/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

Noting further the Declaration on the Economic Situation in Africa (*ibid.*, annex I, declaration AHG/Decl. I (XXI)) 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, which was devoted mainly to the critical economic situation in Africa,

Considering the important statement of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity to the General Assembly on 21 October 1985 (42nd meeting), particularly with regard to the critical economic situation in Africa as well as other matters of concern to the two organizations,

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 1980,¹

¹ 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 sub-regional 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 between 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, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first session, in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, to implement fully General Assembly resolution 39/29 on the critical economic situation in Africa and the Declaration annexed thereto;

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 39/29 on the critical economic situation in Africa and the Declaration annexed thereto;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the timely initiative he has 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, in particular through the establishment of the Office of Emergency Operations in Africa;

9. *Commends* the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa for its efforts to sensitize the international community to the emergency situation in Africa, to co-ordinate the efforts of the international community and to monitor the situation in the affected African countries;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to donor countries, the European Economic Community and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their participation in the round table and consultative groups and for their response to the emergency food situation in Africa;

11. *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;

12. *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 39/29 and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990;

13. *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;

14. *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;

15. *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 as well as their assistance in the organization of round table and donor conferences in favour of the least developed countries of Africa, as well as in the implementation of those special programmes of economic assistance;

16. *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;

17. *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 calamities such as drought and flood, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/29 and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990;

18. *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;

19. *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;

20. *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;

21. *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;

22. *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;

23. *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 help African countries of asylum cope with the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructures by the presence of large numbers of refugees;

24. *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;²

25. *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;

26. *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;

27. *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;

28. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first 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.

² A/39/402, annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 21 November 1985, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/40/L.17 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 40/20.³

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/87	Letter dated 10 January 1985 from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the declarations and resolutions adopted at the twentieth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa from 12 to 15 November 1984	
A/40/497	Letter dated 19 July 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/530-S/17382	Letter dated 5 August 1985 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1985, document S/17382</i>
A/40/536	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/666	Letter dated 18 September 1985 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the declarations and resolutions adopted at the twenty-first session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985 and of the resolutions adopted at the forty-second session of the Council of Ministers of that organization, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985	
A/40/761-S/17573	Letter dated 14 October 1985 from the representative of Togo to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Lomé Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the Ministerial Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa, held at Lomé from 13 to 16 August 1985	<i>Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17573</i>
A/40/857	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General	

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Agenda item 26: Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 50th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.7

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]
[23 October 1985]

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 resolutions 36/24 of 9 November 1981, 37/17 of 16 November 1982, 38/6 of 28 October 1983 and 39/9 of 8 November 1984,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (A/40/481 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (50th meeting) and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up projects, actions and procedures on the recommendations 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 1983,¹ as well as on various sectoral activities related to development priorities in the Arab region,

Recalling the relevant 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 the 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,

Recalling that the Tunis meeting defined the framework of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States in certain priority sectors, and recommended proposals that could lend themselves to joint implementation,

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,

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 Tunis meeting as well as to the specialized

¹ A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.

agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their efforts to facilitate the implementation of the Tunis proposals;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the results achieved at the sectoral meeting on social development in the Arab region, held at Amman from 19 to 21 August 1985 (see A/40/481/Add.1);

4. *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;

5. *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;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and the 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;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and 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;

8. *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 between 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 1986, of the progress of their co-operation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and, in particular, the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the Tunis and Amman meetings;

9. *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;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-first session, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 25 October 1985, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/40/L.7 by a recorded vote of 133 to 2, with 2 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 40/5.²

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/481 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/564 and Corr.1	Note verbale dated 19 August 1985 from the Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Extraordinary Summit Conference of Arab States held at Casablanca from 7 to 9 August 1985	
A/40/584	Letter dated 28 August 1985 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	

Symbol

A/40/911-S/17644

Title or description

Letter dated 20 November 1985 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué adopted at the sixth session of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council, held in Oman from 3 to 6 November 1985

Observations and references

Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October November and December 1985, document S/17644

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FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 27: International Year of Peace:* report of the Secretary-General

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Document A/40/L.6/Rev.1 and Add.1: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution	2
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Document A/40/L.13/Rev.1 and Add.1: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution.	3
Document A/40/L.14: Angola, Bulgaria, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nicaragua and Viet Nam: draft resolution	3
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* For the record of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 49th and 70th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 32.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.6

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

[Original: English/Spanish]
[22 October 1985]

The General Assembly,

[Same text as document A/40/L.6/Rev.1 below, with the exception of the third preambular paragraph and, in the annex, the seventh paragraph.]

Considering that efforts and activities for the International Year of Peace to achieve positive results in international co-operation for the promotion of peace must be intensified during the Year and for ever,

ANNEX

Proclamation of the International Year of Peace

Whereas the International Year of Peace offers an opportunity to Governments, intergovernmental, non-governmental organizations and others to express the common aspiration of all peoples for peace..

DOCUMENT A/40/L.6/REV.1 AND ADD.1*

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

[Original: English/Spanish]
[23 October 1985]

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 37/16 of 16 November 1982, in which it declared 1986 to be the International Year of Peace,

Recognizing that the importance of the International Year of Peace, which has been linked with the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, requires that the Year be devoted to concentrate the efforts of the United Nations and its Member States on the promotion and achievement of the ideals of peace by all possible means, which constitutes a fundamental purpose of the Charter,

Considering that efforts and activities to achieve positive results in international co-operation for the promotion of peace must be intensified during the Year and for ever,

1. Approves the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. Invites all States, all organizations of the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations, educational, scientific, cultural and research organizations and the communications media to co-operate with the Secretary-General in achieving the objectives of the International Year of Peace;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the widest possible dissemination of this Proclamation.

ANNEX

Proclamation of the International Year of Peace

Whereas the General Assembly has decided unanimously to proclaim solemnly the International Year of Peace on 24 October 1985, the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations,

* Document A/40/L.6/Rev.1/Add.1 was issued to add eight States to the list of sponsors.

Whereas the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations provides a unique opportunity to reaffirm the support for and commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Whereas peace constitutes a universal ideal and the promotion of peace is the primary purpose of the United Nations,

Whereas the promotion of international peace and security requires continuing and positive action by States and peoples aimed at the prevention of war, removal of various threats to peace—including the nuclear threat—respect for the principle of non-use of force, the resolution of conflicts and peaceful settlement of disputes, confidence-building measures, disarmament, maintenance of outer space for peaceful uses, development, the promotion and exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms, decolonization in accordance with the principle of self-determination, elimination of racial discrimination and *apartheid*, the enhancement of the quality of life, satisfaction of human needs and protection of the environment,

Whereas peoples must live together in peace and practice tolerance, and it has been recognized that education, information, science and culture can contribute to that end,

Whereas the International Year of Peace provides a timely impetus for initiating renewed thought and action for the promotion of peace,

Whereas the International Year of Peace offers an opportunity to Governments, intergovernmental, non-governmental organizations and others to express in practical terms the common aspiration of all peoples for peace,

Whereas the International Year of Peace is not only a celebration or commemoration, but an opportunity to reflect and act creatively and systematically in fulfilling the purposes of the United Nations,

Now, therefore,

The General Assembly

Solemnly proclaims 1986 to be the International Year of Peace and calls upon all peoples to join with the United Nations in resolute efforts to safeguard peace and the future of humanity.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.13

Costa Rica: draft resolution

[Original: Spanish]
[5 November 1985]

The General Assembly,

[Same text as document A/40/L.13/Rev.1 below, with the exception of the fifth preambular paragraph and paragraph 4]

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the regional seminars, which served to increase awareness in each region of the need to take effective steps to promote peace and hence contributed towards the preparations for the Year,

4. Requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of the Voluntary Fund for the Programme of the International Year of Peace and within existing resources, to assist in the commemoration of the Year and to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information about the Year and its objectives;

DOCUMENT A/40/L.13/REV.1 AND ADD.1*

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

[Original: Spanish]
[7 November 1985]

PROGRAMME OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/16 of 16 November 1982, 38/56 of 7 December 1983 and 39/10 of 8 November 1984 on the International Year of Peace,

Recalling also the solemn Proclamation of the International Year of Peace approved on 24 October 1985 (resolution 40/3, annex), the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, by which it called upon all peoples to join with the United Nations in resolute efforts to safeguard peace and the future of humanity,

Aware that in the nuclear age the establishment of a lasting peace on Earth constitutes the primary condition for the preservation of civilization and the survival of mankind,

Welcoming the contributions made to the Voluntary Fund for the Programme of the International Year of Peace,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the regional seminars (A/40/524), which served to increase awareness in each region of the need to take effective steps to promote peace and also contributed towards the preparations for the Year,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities undertaken in implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/10 (A/40/669 and Add.1) and the final version of the draft programme of the International Year of Peace annexed thereto,

* Document A/40/L.13/Rev.1/Add.1 was issued to add 16 States to the list of sponsors.

1. Welcomes the efforts of Member States to achieve substantive results in fulfilling the objectives of the International Year of Peace and to express the common aspiration of peoples for peace;

2. Invites Member States, as well as organs and subsidiary bodies of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, educational, scientific, cultural and research institutions and the communication media to commemorate the International Year of Peace in the most appropriate form, highlighting, *inter alia*, the role of the United Nations in the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security;

3. Decides to convene a second pledging conference during the first quarter of 1986 so that Member States which have not yet announced their contributions may have an opportunity to do so;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in the commemoration of the Year and to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information about the Year and its objectives;

5. Emphasizes the importance of continuing the co-ordination and co-operation established among United Nations programmes and activities related to the promotion of the International Year of Peace;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the programme of the International Year of Peace;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "International Year of Peace".

DOCUMENT A/40/L.14

Angola, Bulgaria, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nicaragua and Viet Nam: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[6 November 1985]

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the year 1986 was proclaimed the International Year of Peace,

Recalling that the principal aim of establishing the United Nations forty years ago, as enshrined in the Charter, was to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

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

Recalling further that, pursuant to the Declaration, all States and international organizations are urged to do their utmost to contribute to the implementation of the right of peoples to peace,

Bearing in mind that peace is an inalienable right of every human being and that, in the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace approved on 24 October 1985 (resolution 40/3, annex), the General Assembly, having reaffirmed that peace constitutes a universal ideal, called upon all peoples to join with the United Nations in resolute efforts to safeguard peace and the future of humanity,

¹ Resolution 39/11, annex.

Taking note of the programme for the International Year of Peace (A/40/669 and Add.1, annex I),

1. *Calls upon* all States and international organizations to do their utmost to implement the provisions of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when submitting his report on the implementation of the programme for the International Year of Peace, to report on the measures taken by Member States and international organizations in the implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 24 October 1985, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/40/L.6/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 40/3.²

At the 70th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1985, the representative of Costa Rica orally revised paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/40/L.13/Rev.1 to read:

“4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of the Voluntary Fund for the Programme of the International Year of Peace, to assist in the commemoration of the Year and to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information about the Year and its objectives;”.

At that meeting the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/40/L.13/Rev.1, as orally revised. For the final text, see resolution 40/10.²

At the same meeting the Assembly adopted draft resolution A/40/L.14 by a recorded vote of 109 to none, with 29 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 40/11.²

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/90	Letter dated 17 January 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/211	Letter dated 27 March 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/227	Letter dated 5 April 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/271 and Corr.1	Note verbale dated 26 April 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/275	Letter dated 26 April 1985 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/285	Letter dated 3 May 1985 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/297-S/17173	Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985, document S/17173</i>
A/40/306	Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	
A/40/326	Letter dated 15 May 1985 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General	
A/40/356 and Corr.1	Note verbale dated 30 May 1985 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General	
A/40/357	Letter dated 5 June 1985 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/358	Note verbale dated 3 June 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/397	Letter dated 12 June 1985 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/400	Letter dated 10 June 1985 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/40/415	Letter dated 26 June 1985 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/457	Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/524	Report of the Secretary-General	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/566	Letter dated 16 August 1985 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General	
A/40/570	Note verbale dated 22 August 1985 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	
A/40/598	Note verbale dated 30 August 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/627	Note verbale dated 11 September 1985 from the Mission of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	
A/40/669 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/672-S/17488	Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985	
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/898	Letter dated 15 November 1985 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 28: The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security:* report of the Secretary-General

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings, 71st to 74th meetings; ibid., Fifth Committee, 30th meeting; and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.11

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 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]

[1 November 1985]

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 and 39/13 of 15 November 1984,

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/40/709-S/17527), 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 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-first session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 13 November 1985, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/40/L.11 by a recorded vote of 122 to 19, with 12 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 40/12.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/61-S/16875	Letter dated 27 December 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1984</i> , document S/16875
A/40/71-S/16885	Letter dated 7 January 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for January, February and March 1985, document S/16885
A/40/82-S/16893	Letter dated 10 January 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16893
A/40/86-S/16895	Letter dated 15 January 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16895
A/40/95-S/16904	Letter dated 24 January 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16904
A/40/110-S/16915	Letter dated 29 January 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16915
A/40/124-S/16951	Letter dated 7 February 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16951
A/40/138-S/16968	Letter dated 19 February 1985 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16968
A/40/151-S/16985	Letter dated 19 February 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16985
A/40/157-S/16995 and Corr. 1	Letter dated 1 March 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16995
A/40/173-S/17033	Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984	
A/40/178-S/17030	Letter dated 13 March 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17030
A/40/186-S/17045	Letter dated 19 March 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17045
A/40/204-S/17054	Letter dated 25 March 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17054
A/40/258-S/17117	Letter dated 18 April 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1985, document S/17117
A/40/274-S/17136	Letter dated 26 April 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17136
A/40/282-S/17149	Letter dated 2 May 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17149
A/40/300-S/17176	Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17176

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/337-S/17214	Letter dated 23 May 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17214
A/40/354-S/17238	Letter dated 4 June 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17238
A/40/376-S/17268	Letter dated 11 June 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17268
A/40/412-S/17305	Letter dated 25 June 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17305
A/40/472-S/17333	Letter dated 9 July 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for July, August and September 1985</i> , document S/17333
A/40/488-S/17343	Letter dated 16 July 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17343
A/40/509	Letter dated 25 July 1985 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community on 23 July 1985	
A/40/531-S/17383	Letter dated 5 August 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17383
A/40/554-S/17401	Letter dated 14 August 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17401
A/40/562-S/17409	Letter dated 20 August 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17409
A/40/595-S/17431	Letter dated 30 August 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17431
A/40/609-S/17441	Letter dated 4 September 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17441
A/40/639-S/17465	Letter dated 13 September 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17465
A/40/691-S/17505	Letter dated 30 September 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17505
A/40/709-S/17527	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/748-S/17564	Letter dated 11 October 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for October, November and December 1985</i> , document S/17564
A/40/755-S/17569	Letter dated 15 October 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17569
A/40/758-S/17570	Letter dated 15 October 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on 9 October 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17570
A/40/822-S/17595	Letter dated 28 October 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17595
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/899-S/17636	Letter dated 15 November 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17636
	<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/40/L.11</i>	
A/C.5/40/43	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/867	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 116

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Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 29: Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security:* report of the Secretary-General

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Document A/40/L.9: Algeria, Bahrain, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	1
Document A/40/L.9/Rev.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution	1
Document A/40/L.10: Islamic Republic of Iran: amendment to draft resolution A/40/L.9/Rev.1	2
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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 58th and 59th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 24.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.9*

Algeria, Bahrain, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[30 October 1985]

The General Assembly,

[Same text as document A/40/L.9/Rev.1 below, with the exception of paragraphs 3 and 8.]

3. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to consider additional measures effectively to ensure that Israel undertakes not to attack or threaten to attack peaceful nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, in disregard of the safeguards system by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

8. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;.

* Incorporating document A/40/L.9/Corr.1, dated 31 October 1985

DOCUMENT A/40/L.9/REV.1

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[1 November 1985]

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,

Noting with deep concern the threatening statement made by an Israeli cabinet member on 26 March 1985 (see A/40/283, annex), in which he stated, *inter alia*, "We are prepared to strike against any nuclear reactor built by Iraq in the future",

Deeply alarmed by Israel's failure to state without ambiguity its acceptance of the internationally recognized criteria for the definition of a peaceful nuclear facility and to acknowledge the effectiveness of the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency as a reliable means of verifying the peaceful operation of nuclear facilities,

Concerned that armed attacks against 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. *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;

2. *Requests* the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies without further delay with the provisions of resolution 487 (1981);

3. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to consider additional measures effectively to ensure that Israel undertakes not to attack or threaten to attack peaceful nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, in violation of the Charter of

the United Nations and in disregard of the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

4. *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;

5. *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;

6. *Urges* all Member States to provide necessary technical assistance to Iraq to restore its peaceful nuclear programme and to overcome the damage caused by the Israeli attack;

7. *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;

8. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to 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;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first 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/40/L.10

Islamic Republic of Iran: amendment to draft resolution A/40/L.9/Rev.1

[Original: English]

[1 November 1985]

1. Insert the following new 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.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 1 November 1985, the General Assembly adopted the amendment in document A/40/L.10 by a recorded vote of 79 to 2, with 50 abstentions, and draft resolution A/40/L.9/Rev.1, as amended, was adopted by a recorded vote of 88 to 13, with 39 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 40/6.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol

A/40/173-S/17033

Title or description

Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984

Symbol

A/40/283
A/40/315
A/40/783
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1

A/40/898

Title or description

Letter dated 3 May 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General
Letter dated 15 May 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General
Report of the Secretary-General
Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985
Letter dated 15 November 1985 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General

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NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 30: Critical economic situation in Africa:* report of the Secretary-General

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Document A/40/L.15/Rev. 1: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution	2
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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 66th, 67th, 83rd and 98th meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 47th meeting; and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 139.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.15

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[7 November 1985]

The General Assembly,

[Same text as document A/40/L.15/Rev. 1 below, with the exception of the fifth and eighth preambular paragraphs, paragraphs 2, 3 and 6 and an additional paragraph which was paragraph 10.]

Expressing appreciation to the international community and the United Nations system for their positive response to the emergency situation in Africa and recognizing the need to continue to extend that support to fulfil the unmet emergency needs to 1986 and beyond,

Alarmed at the dim prospects for Africa as underscored by the forecasts that indicate stagnant or negative growth rates, declining per capita food production, escalating debt burden and the serious effects of drought and desertification,

2. Decides to convene on 28 April 1986 a special session of the General Assembly at ministerial level to consider in depth the critical economic situation in Africa;

3. Decides also that the special session should focus, in a comprehensive and integrated manner, on the rehabilitation and medium-term and long-term development problems and challenges facing African countries with a view to adopting action-oriented and concerted measures;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to submit to the Preparatory Committee and the special session reports containing action-oriented proposals to deal with the critical economic situation in Africa, particularly the major developmental areas identified in the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa annexed to General Assembly resolution 39/29 and the priorities set by the twenty-first session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General to report on the outcome of the special session to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.15/REV. 1

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[29 November 1985]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984, and the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa annexed thereto,

Noting the Declaration on the Economic Situation in Africa and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990, 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

Noting further Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/80 of 26 July 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the critical economic situation in Africa (A/40/372-E/1985/104 and Add.1 and 2),

Expressing appreciation to the international community and the United Nations system for their positive response to the emergency situation in Africa and recognizing the need to continue to extend that support to fulfil unmet emergency needs,

Commending the Secretary-General for his continuing efforts in ensuring that the emergency assistance by the United Nations system and the international community is delivered to affected countries in a concerted manner,

Gravely concerned that, even if the current emergency situation is alleviated, the structural economic problems will continue to cripple African economies and might precipitate recurrent crises,

Alarmed by the forecasts that indicate for Africa stagnant or negative growth rates, declining per capita food production, escalating debt burden and the serious effects of drought and desertification,

Recognizing fully the need to focus attention and efforts on the rehabilitation and medium-term and long-term development problems of the African countries,

1. Takes note of the Declaration on the Economic Situation in Africa as well as Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985;

2. Decides to convene a special session of the General Assembly at the ministerial level to consider in depth the

¹ A/40/666, annex I, declaration AGH/Decl.1 (XXI).

critical economic situation in Africa, to be held in New York from 27 to 31 May 1986;

3. Decides also that the special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa should focus, in a comprehensive and integrated manner, on the rehabilitation and medium-term and long-term development problems and challenges facing African countries, with a view to promoting and adopting action-oriented and concerted measures;

4. Decides to establish a Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa that would undertake the necessary preparations to ensure the success of the session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to facilitate the work of the Preparatory Committee;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to submit to the Preparatory Committee and to the General Assembly at its special session reports containing action-oriented proposals to deal with the critical economic situation in Africa, particularly the major developmental areas identified in the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa annexed to Assembly resolution 39/29, taking fully into account the priorities set by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session;

7. Commends the international community for its valuable support and positive response to the emergency situation in Africa, and appeals to it to continue these efforts and to give its support for the full implementation of resolution 39/29 and the Declaration annexed thereto;

8. Commends the Secretary-General for his valuable efforts in ensuring the co-ordinated response of the United Nations system and the international community to the emergency situation in Africa;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in implementing resolution 39/29 and the Declaration annexed thereto, to continue to monitor the emergency situation, to assess the needs and responses, to maintain the system's capacity to respond to the continuing emergency in the affected countries, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 2 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/40/L.15/Rev.1. For the final text, see resolution 40/40.²

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/115	Note verbale dated 31 January 1985 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/341	Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Plan of Action of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to Meet the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, adopted at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on 21 April 1985, and the texts of related reports:	
A/40/372-E/1985/104 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/724	Letter dated 3 October 1985 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Report of the Group of Experts on Aid to Africa appointed by the Bonn Economic Summit	
A/40/758-S/17570	Letter dated 15 October 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the co-ordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 9 October 1985	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17570</i>
A/40/761-S/17573	Letter dated 14 October 1985 from the representative of Togo to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Lomé Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the Ministerial Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa, held at Lomé from 13 to 16 August 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17573
A/40/762	Letter dated 17 October 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77 on 4 October 1985	
A/40/852	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/910 and Corr.1	Letter dated 20 November 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
	<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/40/L.15</i>	
A/C.5/40/55 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/939	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 116

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FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 31: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee:* report of the Secretary-General

DOCUMENT A/40/L.37 AND ADD.1**

Australia, Bangladesh, Cyprus, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Thailand: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[4 December 1985]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/38 of 18 November 1981, 37/8 of 29 October 1982, 38/37 of 5 December 1983 and 39/47 of 10 December 1984,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (A/40/743),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on the steps taken by the Committee to ensure continuing, close and effective co-operation between the two organizations,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Notes with satisfaction the further progress achieved towards strengthening the existing co-operation between the

United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the study on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations prepared by the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations (A/40/726 and Corr.1, annex), as well as the study on the role of the International Court of Justice¹ and other efforts of the Committee in the continuation of its programme of support to the work of the United Nations in several areas;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first 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 108th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/40/L.37 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 40/60.²

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description
A/40/682	Letter dated 24 September 1985 from the representative of Nepal to the Secretary-General
A/40/726 and Corr.1	Letter dated 30 September 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General
A/40/743	Report of the Secretary-General

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 108th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 30.

** Document A/40/L.37/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

¹ A/40/682.

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

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Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 32: 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, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 109th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 27.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.38 AND ADD.1*

Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Cuba, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, 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]
[5 December 1985]

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 and 39/48 of 11 December 1984, 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/40/619),

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;

4. Urges the Government of France to open 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;

* Document A/40/L.38/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

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-first session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 109th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/40/L.38 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 117 to 1, with 22 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 40/62.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol

A/40/173-S/17033

A/40/619

A/40/854-S/17610 and
Corr.1

Title or description

Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984

Report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 33: 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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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 98th, 100th to 103rd and 114th meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 60th meeting; and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 33.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.23 AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Cuba, Cyprus, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[27 November 1985]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 of 2 December 1977, 33/28 of 7 December 1978, 34/65 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 and 39/49 A of 11 December 1984,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/40/35),

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 163 to 172 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 Rights¹ adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine 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-first session and thereafter;

5. Requests the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation 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 resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Pal-

** Document A/40/L.23/Add.1 was issued to add seven 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.21), chap. I, sect. B.

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 implementation;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.24 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Cuba, Cyprus, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[27 November 1985]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/40/35),

Noting the particularly relevant information contained in paragraphs 135 to 150 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 and 39/49 B of 11 December 1984,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with General Assembly resolution 39/49 B;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 32/40 B, paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 34/65 D, paragraph 3 of resolution 36/120 B and paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 38/58 B, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

* Document A/40/L.24/Add.1 was issued to add seven States to the list of sponsors.

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights with the necessary resources to accomplish its tasks and to expand its work programme, particularly through additional meetings for non-governmental organizations, in order to heighten awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and to create a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued co-operation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division for Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

5. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People and the issuance by them of special postage stamps for the occasion.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.25 AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Cuba, Cyprus, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[27 November 1985]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/40/35),

Noting, in particular, the information contained in paragraphs 151 to 162 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 38/58 E of 13 December 1983 and 39/49 C of 11 December 1984,

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-

** Document A/40/L.25/Add.1 was issued to add seven States to the list of sponsors.

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 resolutions 38/58 E and 39/49 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, special series of radio programmes and television broadcast;

(e) To organize fact-finding news missions to the area for journalists;

(f) To organize regional and national encounters for journalists.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.41 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[6 December 1985]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/58 C of 13 December 1983 and 39/49 D of 11 December 1984, in which it, *inter alia*, endorsed the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Reaffirming its resolution 39/49 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 reply of the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General, dated 26 February 1985, in which he, *inter alia*, stated on the subject of the Conference: "in this context, members of the Council invite the Secretary-General to continue consultations on the subject in any manner he deems appropriate in the light of General Assembly resolution 39/49 D" (see A/40/168-S/17014, para. 3),

Having considered again the reports of the Secretary-General of 13 March 1984² and 13 September 1984,³ in which he stated, *inter alia*, that it was clear from the replies of the Governments of Israel and the United States of America that they were not prepared to participate in the proposed Conference, and regretting the continued negative response of these two Governments and the lack of willingness to reconsider their position towards the Conference,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1985 (see A/40/168-S/17014, para. 2) and of 22 October 1985⁴ in which he, *inter alia*, referred to the difficulties experienced in his efforts made the previous year with a view to convening the Conference,

Having heard the constructive statements made by numerous representatives, including that of the Palestine Liberation Organization,

Taking note of the positive positions of the concerned parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, and of other States on the convening of the Conference,³

Taking note also of the position of the Palestine Liberation Organization which condemns all acts of terrorism, whether committed by States or individuals, including acts of terrorism committed by Israel against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation,

Reiterating once again its conviction that the convening of the Conference would constitute a major contribution by the United Nations towards the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General;

2. Reaffirms again its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of its resolution 38/58 C;

3. Stresses the urgent need for additional constructive efforts by all Governments in order to convene the Conference without further delay and for the achievement of its peaceful objectives;

4. Determines that the question of Palestine is the root-cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East;

5. Calls upon the Governments of Israel and the United States of America to reconsider their positions towards the attainment of peace in the Middle East through the convening of 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 March 1986;

7. Decides to consider at its forty-first session the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution.

* Document A/40/L.41/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

² A/39/130-S/16409. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1984*, document S/16409.

³ A/39/130/Add.1-S/16409/Add.1. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1984*, document S/16409/Add.1.

⁴ A/40/779-S/17581 and Corr.1

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 114th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1985, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions before it: draft resolution A/40/L.23 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 128 to 2, with 22 abstentions;* draft resolution A/40/L.24 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 129 to 3, with 20 abstentions;* draft resolution A/40/L.25 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 131 to 3, with 18 abstentions;* and draft resolution A/40/L.1 and Add.1 was adopted as follows: the fourth preambular paragraph by a vote of 84 to 22, with 38 abstentions,* the eighth preambular paragraph by a vote of 79 to 33, with 32 abstentions,* paragraph 2 by a vote of 111 to 6, with 29 abstentions,* paragraph 5 by a vote of 89 to 22, with 33 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole was then adopted by a vote of 107 to 3, with 41 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 40/96 A to D.⁵

* Recorded vote.

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/35	Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 35</i>
A/40/73	Letter dated 8 January 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	
A/40/84-S/16896	Letter dated 15 January 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985</i> , document S/16896
A/40/85	Letter dated 11 January 1985 from the Secretary-General to the representative of the United Arab Emirates	
A/40/119-S/16943	Letter dated 5 February 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16943
A/40/128-S/16954	Letter dated 12 February 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16954
A/40/162-S/17003	Letter dated 6 March 1985 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17003
A/40/168-S/17014	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17014
A/40/173-S/17033	Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984	
A/40/183-S/17043	Letter dated 19 March 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17043
A/40/215-S/17069	Letter dated 29 March 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for April, May and June 1985</i> , document S/17069
A/40/219-S/17075	Letter dated 2 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17075
A/40/225-S/17085	Letter dated 4 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17085
A/40/236-S/17106	Letter dated 12 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17106
A/40/254-S/17111	Letter dated 16 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17111
A/40/276-S/17138	Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985	
A/40/281-S/17146	Letter dated 2 May 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17146
A/40/291-S/17162	Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community on 29 April 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17162
A/40/339-S/17219	Letter dated 23 May 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17219
A/40/480-S/17340	Letter dated 12 July 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for July, August and September 1985</i> , document S/17340

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/40/494-S/17346	Letter dated 18 July 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17346
A/40/523-S/17375	Letter dated 31 July 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17375
A/40/537-S/17389	Letter dated 9 August 1985 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17389
A/40/540-S/17392	Letter dated 8 August 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17392
A/40/564 and Corr.1	Note verbale dated 19 August 1985 from the Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration of the Extraordinary Summit Conference of Arab States held at Casablanca from 7 to 9 August 1985	
A/40/584	Letter dated 28 August 1985 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/608-S/17439	Letter dated 5 September 1985 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17439
A/40/610-S/17445	Letter dated 6 September 1985 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17445
A/40/624-S/17451	Letter dated 10 September 1985 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17451
A/40/625-S/17452	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17452
A/40/628-S/17455	Letter dated 11 September 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17455
A/40/679-S/17493	Letter dated 24 September 1985 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17493
A/40/697-S/17517	Letter dated 2 October 1985 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17517
A/40/699-S/17518	Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the special communiqué adopted by the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the fortieth session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 1 October 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17518
A/40/700-S/17520	Letter dated 2 October 1985 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community and of Spain and Portugal on 1 October 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17520
A/40/705-S/17523	Letter dated 2 October 1985 from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17523
A/40/713-S/17532	Letter dated 3 October 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17532
A/40/715-S/17534	Letter dated 4 October 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17534
A/40/716-S/17536	Letter dated 4 October 1985 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17536
A/40/720-S/17539	Letter dated 4 October 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17539
A/40/721-S/17540	Letter dated 4 October 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17540
A/40/722-S/17538	Letter dated 4 October 1985 from the representative of Burundi to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17538
A/40/729-S/17542	Letter dated 7 October 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17542
A/40/741-S/17559	Letter dated 7 October 1985 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17559
A/40/758-S/17570	Letter dated 15 October 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the co-ordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 9 October 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17570
A/40/787-S/17585	Letter dated 22 October 1985 from the representative of Burkina Faso to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17585
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/889-S/17630	Letter dated 13 November 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17630
A/40/911-S/17644	Letter dated 20 November 1985 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué adopted at the sixth session of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council, held in Oman from 3 to 6 November 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17644
A/40/917-S/17647	Letter dated 20 November 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17647

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/980	Letter dated 4 December 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Information at its first extraordinary session, held at Cairo from 23 to 25 November 1985	
	<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/40/L.23 to L.25</i>	
A/C.5/40/81	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/7/Add.18	Nineteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 7</i>
A/40/1032	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 116

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 34: Question of Namibia:*

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Fourth Committee*, 16th, 17th and 20th to 22nd meetings; *ibid.*, *Fourth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 60th and 61st meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 80th to 87th and 115th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 29.

DOCUMENT A/40/882

Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original: English]
[13 November 1985]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fortieth session, as item 34, the item entitled:

“Question of Namibia:

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

“(b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

“(c) Reports of the Secretary-General”.

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided that the item would be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that organizations 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 16th, 17th and 20th to 22nd meetings, held on 5, 6, 8 and 12 November 1985, the Fourth Committee

granted requests for hearing concerning the item to the following petitioners: Ms. Karen Talbot, World Peace Council (A/C.4/40/8); Ms. Jeanne M. Woods, Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (A/C.4/40/8/Add.1); Ms. Jennifer Davis, American Committee on Africa (A/C.4/40/8/Add.2); Mr. William Johnston, Episcopal Churchpeople for a Free Southern Africa (A/C.4/40/8/Add.3); Ms. Vicki Erenstein, National Lawyers Guild (A/C.4/40/8/Add.4); Mr. A. W. Singham, Brooklyn College, Department of Political Science (A/C.4/40/8/Add.5) and Mr. David Mesenbring, USA National Committee of the Lutheran World Federation (A/C.4/40/8/Add.6).

3. At its 22nd meeting, on 12 November, the Fourth Committee heard statements by Ms. Karen Talbot, Ms. Jeanne M. Woods, Mr. James Cason (American Committee on Africa), Mr. William Johnston, Ms. Jennifer Garvey (National Lawyers Guild), Mr. A. W. Singham and Mr. David Mesenbring. Summaries of the statements are contained in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.4/40/SR.22).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 18 November 1985, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (A/40/882) (decision 40/409¹).

At its 115th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1985, the Assembly took action on draft resolutions A to F contained in the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia (A/40/24, part four, chapter I). In accordance with special rule F of annex III of the

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

rules of procedure of the General Assembly and with rule 84 of the rules of procedure, the draft resolutions and amendments thereto required a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

Draft resolution A was adopted as follows: retention of the phrase “the United States and” in paragraph 24, which followed “‘linkage’ advanced by”, was rejected by a vote of 63 in favour to 55 against, with 30 abstentions;* retention of the phrase “pursued by the United States” in paragraph 25, which followed “constructive engagement with South Africa”, was rejected by a vote of 59 in favour to 58 against, with 29 abstentions;* retention of the phrase “, in particular the United States and Israel,” in paragraph 37, which followed “certain Western countries”, was rejected by a vote of 58 in favour to 57 against, with 29 abstentions;* and retention of the phrase “and Israel” in paragraph 46, which followed “certain Western countries”, was rejected by a vote of 79 in favour to 47 against, with 25 abstentions.* The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by a vote of 131 to none, with 23 abstentions.*

Draft resolution B was adopted as follows: retention of the phrase “the United States of America and”, which followed “insisted upon by” in the sixth preambular paragraph, was rejected by a vote of 64 in favour to 55 against, with 29 abstentions;* paragraph 11 was rejected by a vote of 59 in favour to 40 against, with 47 abstentions,* and the following paragraphs were renumbered accordingly. Retention of the phrase “and the United States Administration”, which followed “South Africa” in paragraph 12, now paragraph 11, was rejected by a vote of 54 in favour to 63 against, with 29 abstentions.* Paragraph 15, now 14, was retained by a vote of 81 in favour to 30 against, with 34 abstentions.* The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by a vote of 130 to none, with 25 abstentions.*

Draft resolution C was adopted by a vote of 147 to none, with 6 abstentions;* draft resolution D by a vote of 132 to none, with 23 abstentions;* draft resolution E by a vote of 148 to none, with 6 abstentions;* and draft resolution F by a vote of 148 to none, with 6 abstentions.*

For the final text, see resolutions 40/97 A to F.¹

* Recorded vote.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/24	Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24</i>
A/40/56-S/16869	Letter dated 20 December 1984 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1984, document S/16869</i>
A/40/173-S/17033	Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984	
A/40/233-S/17101	Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1985, document S/17101</i>
A/40/261	Letter dated 22 April 1985 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	
A/40/263-S/17124	Letter dated 22 April 1985 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/17124</i>
A/40/266-S/17128	Letter dated 24 April 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/17128</i>
A/40/276-S/17138	Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985	
A/40/279-S/17141	Letter dated 30 April 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/17141</i>
A/40/280-S/17145	Letter dated 2 May 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community on 29 April 1985	<i>Ibid., document S/17145</i>
A/40/289	Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/290-S/17159	Letter dated 7 May 1985 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/17159</i>

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1	Letter dated 8 May 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985	
A/40/312-S/17190	Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the representative of Uruguay to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17190
A/40/325-S/17205	Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of the Sudan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17205
A/40/328-S/17207	Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17207
A/40/360-S/17243	Letter dated 5 June 1985 from the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17243
A/40/369-S/17253	Letter dated 10 June 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17253
A/40/370	Letter dated 10 June 1985 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/40/375-S/17262	Letter dated 11 June 1985 from the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General transmitting the Final Document adopted at the Extraordinary Plenary Meetings of the Council held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24</i> , para. 513
A/40/380-S/17272	Letter dated 13 June 1985 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985</i> , document S/17272
A/40/386-S/17281	Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17281
A/40/394-S/17287	Letter dated 19 June 1985 from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17287
A/40/395-S/17288	Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17288
A/40/396-S/17289	Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the 10 States members of the European Community on 19 June 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17289
A/40/418-S/17310	Letter dated 26 June 1985 from the representative of the Sudan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17310
A/40/426-S/17319	Letter dated 28 June 1985 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17319
A/40/455-S/17322 and Corr.1	Letter dated 3 July 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for July, August and September 1985</i> , document S/17322
A/40/461-S/17324	Letter dated 5 July 1985 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17324
A/40/463	Letter dated 21 June 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for April, May and June 1985</i> , document S/17298
A/40/464-S/17326	Letter dated 5 July 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for July, August and September 1985</i> , document S/17326
A/40/485-S/17341	Letter dated 15 July 1985 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17341
A/40/497	Letter dated 19 July 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/563-S/17410	Note verbale dated 19 August 1985 from the Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17410
A/40/654-S/17471	Note verbale dated 17 September 1985 from the Mission of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17471
A/40/658-S/17475	Letter dated 18 September 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17475
A/40/665-S/17480	Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17480
A/40/676-S/17491	Letter dated 24 September 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17491
A/40/683-S/17498	Letter dated 26 September 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17498
A/40/687 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/699-S/17518	Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the special communiqué adopted by the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the fortieth session of the General Assembly held in New York on 1 October 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for October, November and December 1985</i> , document S/17518
A/40/758-S/17570	Letter dated 15 October 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the co-ordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 9 October 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17570

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/761-S/17573	Letter dated 14 October 1985 from the representative of Togo to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Lomé Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the Ministerial Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa, held at Lomé from 13 to 16 August 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17573
A/40/787-S/17585	Letter dated 22 October 1985 from the representative of Burkina Faso to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17585
A/40/837	Note verbale dated 15 October 1985 from the Mission of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 74th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Ottawa from 2 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration of the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/895	Letter dated 14 November 1985 from the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the President of the General Assembly	
A/C.4/40/8 and Add.1-6	Requests for hearing <i>Programme budget implications of draft resolutions A to F contained in document A/40/24</i>	
A/C.5/40/87	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/1039	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 116

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 35: Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa:*

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
- (b) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General

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Document A/40/L.28/Rev.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution	7
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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 51st to 57th and 111th meetings; *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee*, 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 10th to 15th meetings; *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 58th meeting; and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 31.

Document A/40/L.32: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	9
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DOCUMENT A/40/805

Report of the Special Political Committee

*[Original: Spanish]
[28 October 1985]*

1. In a letter dated 20 September 1985 (A/SPC/40/1), the President of the General Assembly informed the Chairman of the Special Political Committee that at its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, had decided that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the item entitled "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 organizations and individuals wishing to be heard by the Committee should submit their requests to the Chairman in writing, no later than 18 October 1985, and that requests for hearings would be circulated as Committee documents, to be considered by the Committee at a subsequent meeting prior to the hearings. At its 3rd meeting, on 4 October, the Committee decided to grant the request for the hearing of Bishop Desmond Tutu. At its 6th meeting, on 9 October, the Committee decided that organizations and individuals whose requests were approved by the Committee would be heard at two meetings to be held on 25 October. The Committee further decided that it would convene in the General Assembly Hall at noon on 28 October for the purpose of hearing Bishop Tutu.

3. At its 12th meeting, on 22 October, the Committee considered and approved 12 requests for hearings (A/SPC/40/L.4 and Add.1 to 11). At its 13th meeting, on 25 October, the Committee, upon requests by the representatives of Egypt and Sierra Leone, approved six additional requests for hearings.

4. At its 13th and 14th meetings, on 25 October, the Committee heard statements by the following 14 persons:

Dr. Beyers Naudé—South African Council of Churches
Mr. Wendell Foster—Council of the City of New York
Mrs. Beatrice von Roemer—International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
Reverend Noel Enuma El-Mahmud-Okereke—El-Mahmud Mass Communication of Nigeria
Ms. Karen Talbot—World Peace Council
Ms. Vinie Burrows—Women's International Democratic Federation
Mrs. Evelyn Lowery—Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Mr. Roger Green—State Assembly of New York
Ms. Jeanne M. Woods—Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization
Mr. Gora Ibrahim—Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
Reverend Simangaliso Mkhathshwa—The South African Catholic Bishops Conference
Ms. Yvone Ismail—People's Organization for Progress
Mr. Lawrence Hamm—Commission for Racial Justice of the United Church of Christ
Mr. Frank Chapman—National Alliance against Racial and Political Repression.

5. At its 15th meeting, on 28 October, the Committee heard a statement by Bishop Desmond Tutu.

6. The proceedings of the Committee are reproduced in the verbatim records of its 13th, 14th and 15th meetings (A/SPC/40/PV.13, 14 and 15).

7. At its 15th meeting, the Committee decided to submit a report to the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.26*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[29 November 1985]

COMPREHENSIVE SANCTIONS AGAINST THE RACIST
RÉGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 39/72 A of 13 December 1984,

Recalling its relevant resolutions and those of the Security Council calling for concerted international action to force the racist régime to start eliminating *apartheid* by putting an immediate end to repressive practices against the black majority, releasing all political prisoners, abrogating all racist laws and regulations, dismantling bantustans and finding a political solution to the crisis in South Africa through the full participation of the black majority in determining their future,

Taking note of the declarations of the following conferences, meeting and seminar organized by the Special Committee against *Apartheid*:

(a) The special session in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre, held at Headquarters on 22 March 1985,

(b) The International Conference on Women and Children under *Apartheid*, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 7 to 10 May 1985,

(c) The International Conference on Sports Boycott of South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 18 May 1985,

(d) The International Seminar on Racist Ideologies, Attitudes and Organizations Hindering Efforts for the Elimination of *Apartheid* and Means to Combat Them, held at Siofok, Hungary, from 9 to 11 September 1985,

Gravely concerned about the breaches of peace and the threat to international peace and security resulting from the escalation of violence against the oppressed people of South Africa by the *apartheid* régime, its acts of aggression against neighbouring African independent States and its continued occupation of Namibia,

Deeply shocked by the policy of extermination carried out by the racist régime towards the black civilian population of South Africa,

Reaffirming that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity, which should be eliminated without any further delay, and that the United Nations has a primary responsibility to assist in efforts to eliminate this threat to international peace and security,

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 where all the people participate freely to determine their destiny,

Reaffirming its conviction that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, universally applied, would be the most appropriate and effective and peaceful means by which the international community can assist the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and discharge its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Considering that 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 the world public opinion and to escalate its repression, aggression and destabilization,

Considering also that collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular in the political, economic, military and cultural fields, displays an utter insensitivity towards the prolonged suffering of the oppressed people of South Africa resulting from the criminal acts and policies of the racist régime of South Africa,

Expressing its grave concern at the continued violation of the arms embargo as well as nuclear collaboration by certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa,

Deploping the attitude of those Western permanent members of the Security Council that have so far prevented the Council from adopting comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter,

Commending the Secretary-General for his efforts to ensure concerted action against *apartheid* by organizations within the United Nations system,

Taking note with appreciation of the resolution adopted on 27 September 1985 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on South Africa's nuclear capability (see A/40/576 and Corr.1),

Expressing its appreciation to Governments that have adopted measures and policies against collaboration with the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Welcoming action taken by legislators, municipalities and other government institutions as well as universities, churches, labour unions, student and women's groups and anti-*apartheid* movements to divest from corporations and financial institutions that are collaborating with South Africa,

Commending the decisions of those banks, financial institutions and other corporations that have withdrawn from South Africa and decided not to extend any loans or credits to it,

* Incorporating document A/40/L.26/Corr.1 of 10 December 1985.

Urging Member States that have not yet done so to adopt legislative and other measures to ensure the total isolation of the racist régime of South Africa in political, military, nuclear, economic, cultural and other fields,

Commending athletes, entertainers and others who have demonstrated solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa by complying with the boycotts of South Africa,

1. *Endorses* the annual report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/40/22);

2. *Commends* to the attention of all Governments and organizations the declarations of the conferences and seminars organized or co-sponsored by the Special Committee;

3. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its brutal oppression, repression and violence against the people of South Africa, its illegal occupation of Namibia and its repeated acts of aggression, subversion, terrorism and destabilization against independent African States;

4. *Condemns* the policies of “constructive engagement” and active collaboration with the *apartheid* régime followed by the Governments of certain Western and other States which give encouragement to the racist régime in its repression of the people’s legitimate struggle, aggression against neighbouring States and defiance of the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations, and appeals to those Governments to abandon such policies and join in the concerted efforts to bring a speedy end to *apartheid*;

5. *Condemns* the activities of those transnational corporations and financial institutions that have continued political, economic, military and nuclear collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa, ignoring repeated appeals by the General Assembly;

6. *Again declares* that it is the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community as a whole to assist the people of South Africa in eliminating *apartheid* through cessation of any form of collaboration with the régime;

7. *Again 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, in particular:

(a) To review the implementation of and to re-enforce the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa adopted by its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977;

(b) To strengthen the voluntary embargo on the imports of arms from South Africa adopted by its resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 by rendering it mandatory and extending it to cover the imports of related materials in addition to arms and ammunitions;

(c) To prohibit all co-operation with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, by Governments, corporations, institutions and individuals;

(d) To impose a total ban on all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa, including effective embargoes on the imports of South African and Namibian uranium and on the export and supply of nuclear material, equipment or technology to South Africa;

(e) To impose an effective embargo on the supply of oil and oil products to South Africa and on all assistance to the oil industry in South Africa, particularly to the oil from coal industry;

(f) To prohibit financial loans and credits to and investment in South Africa;

(g) To ban all trade with South Africa;

8. *Requests* all States, individually and collectively, to take all appropriate measures to facilitate such action by the Security Council;

9. *Requests* all States that have not yet done so, pending action by the Security Council, to adopt legislative and/or other comparable measures to ensure the following:

(a) Strict implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa, including the prohibition of imports of arms from South Africa and the enactment of appropriate legislation to ensure such a ban;

(b) Prohibition of any form of collaboration with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields;

(c) Effective implementation of ban on all trade with South Africa, in particular, the sale of krugerrands and the import of gold, uranium, coal and other minerals;

(d) Prohibition of the supply of oil and oil products to South Africa as well as technology to its oil industry;

(e) Prohibition of financial loans and investments as well as the withdrawal of investment in South Africa;

(f) Speedy accession to or ratification of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;¹

(g) Observance of sports, cultural, academic, consumer, tourism and other boycotts of South Africa;

10. *Requests* all States concerned to take action against corporations and other interests that violate the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa and those that are involved in the illicit supply to South Africa of oil and oil products in spite of the embargo imposed on the supply of oil and oil products to South Africa, as well as those who persist in collaboration with the *apartheid* régime;

11. *Calls upon* States and organizations to support United Nations action for total isolation of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa and to co-operate with the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for the achievement of this goal;

12. *Calls upon* all organizations within the United Nations system as well as other international organizations that have not yet done so to exclude forthwith the South African régime from their membership;

13. *Calls upon* the Economic Commission for Europe to discontinue all contacts with the racist régime of South Africa and to terminate all co-operation with it;

14. *Calls once again upon* the International Monetary Fund urgently to terminate credit and other assistance to the racist régime of South Africa;

15. *Calls upon* all organizations within the United Nations system to take all necessary measures:

(a) To withhold any facilities from or investments of any funds in banks, financial institutions and corporations that are doing business with South Africa;

(b) To refrain from purchasing directly or indirectly products of South African origin;

(c) To deny any contracts or facilities to corporations collaborating with South Africa and not to invest any money in them;

(d) To prohibit any official travel by South African Airways or South African shipping lines;

¹ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

16. *Strongly supports* the movement against conscription into the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa;

17. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to assist, in consultation with the liberation movements, persons genuinely compelled to leave South Africa because of their objection on the ground of conscience to serving in the military or police force of the *apartheid* régime;

18. *Further commends* anti-*apartheid* movements, religious bodies, trade unions, student and women's organizations and other groups engaged in campaigns for the isolation of the *apartheid* régime and for assistance to the

South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

19. *Requests and authorizes* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to redouble its efforts and intensify its activities for the total isolation of the *apartheid* régime, for promoting comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and for mobilizing public opinion and encouraging public action against collaboration with South Africa;

20. *Further requests* the Special Committee to keep the matter of collaboration between South Africa and Israel and between South Africa and any other State under constant review and to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.27*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[29 November 1985]

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA AND ASSISTANCE TO THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/40/22),

Recalling its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984, in which, *inter alia*, it stated that South Africa's continued defiance of United Nations resolutions and its imposition of the rejected so-called "new constitution" will inevitably lead to further escalation of the already explosive situation in South Africa and will have far-reaching consequences for southern Africa and the world,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980, 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, 556 (1984) of 23 October 1984 and 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985, in which it demanded, *inter alia*, the cessation of the uprootings, relocation and denationalization of the indigenous African people, and demanded the immediate lifting of the state of emergency in thirty-six districts of South Africa,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3411 C (XXX) of 28 November 1975, in which it proclaimed that the United Nations and the international community had a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements,

Gravely concerned about the situation in South Africa, and in southern Africa as a whole, resulting from the policies and actions of the *apartheid* régime, in particular, its efforts to perpetuate and consolidate racist domination in the country, its policy of "bantustanization", its brutal repression of opponents of *apartheid* and its constant acts of aggression against neighbouring States,

Noting with indignation that South Africa's policy of bantustanization is aimed at further dispossessing the Af-

rican majority of its inalienable rights and depriving it of citizenship and fomenting fratricidal conflict,

Gravely concerned at the continuing massacres, killings and other atrocities against defenceless opponents of *apartheid* perpetrated by the racist régime in Sharpeville, Soweto, Sebokeng and other black townships,

Alarmed at the massive arrests and detentions of leaders and activists of liberation organizations inside the country as well as the increasing number of deaths resulting from police brutality and torture during detentions, which have been confirmed by reports of international humanitarian organizations, and the Detainees Parent Support Committee in South Africa and the Institute of Criminology of the University of Cape Town,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements by all available means, including armed struggle, for the elimination of *apartheid*, which is declared as a crime against humanity, and seriously violating international peace and security,

1. *Again proclaims* its full support of the national liberation movements of South Africa as the authentic representatives of the South African people in its just struggle for freedom;

2. *Strongly condemns* the illegitimate minority racist régime of South Africa for its policies and actions, in particular the imposition of the state of emergency in that country;

3. *Condemns* the South African racist régime for defying resolutions of the United Nations and persisting with the further entrenchment of *apartheid*, a system declared a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security;

* Incorporating document A/40/L.27/Corr.1 of 10 December 1985.

4. *Strongly condemns* the Pretoria régime for the killing of defenceless African people protesting against their forced removal from Crossroads and other places as well as the arbitrary arrests of members of the United Democratic Front, National Forum and other mass organizations opposed to *apartheid*;

5. *Condemns* the execution of Benjamin Maloise in defiance of international calls for rescinding his execution order;

6. *Reaffirms* that freedom fighters of South Africa should be treated as prisoners of war in accordance with Additional Protocol I² to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;³

7. *Demands* that the Pretoria régime withdraw the trumped up charges of “high treason” instituted against members of the United Democratic Front and other organizations and immediately and unconditionally release all of them;

8. *Further demands* that the Pretoria régime release unconditionally and immediately all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng;

9. *Commends* the massive united resistance of the oppressed people of South Africa against *apartheid*, and reaffirms the legitimacy of their struggle for a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa;

10. *Demands* the immediate lifting of the state of emergency in South Africa;

11. *Demands* that the racist regime:

(a) Withdraw all its troops immediately and unconditionally from Angola;

(b) Put an end to its illegal occupation of Namibia;

(c) Strictly observe the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent African States;

12. *Appeals* to all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, anti-*apartheid* and solidarity movements, trade unions, religious bodies, student and other public organizations, mass media as well as city and other local authorities and individuals urgently to provide increased political, economic, educational, legal and other forms of support to the oppressed people of South Africa, as well as humanitarian and all other necessary assistance to the national liberation movements of South Africa in their just struggle for the exercise of the right of self-determination by the oppressed people of South Africa;

13. *Reaffirms* that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and unfragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution of the explosive situation in South Africa;

14. *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;

15. *Requests* the Security Council, as a matter of urgency, to consider the serious situation in South Africa emanating from the imposition of the so-called “new constitution” and the state of emergency and to take all necessary measures, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to avert the further aggravation of tension and conflict in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole.

² A/32/144, annex I.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.28

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[29 November 1985]

WORLD CONFERENCE ON SANCTIONS AGAINST RACIST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating situation in South Africa,

Recalling its resolutions concerning economic and other sanctions against South Africa,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985,

Noting with regret, however, that the Security Council has thus far failed to take action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of Af-

frican Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 21 July 1985, and of the statement made by the current Chairman of that organization on 21 October 1985, for the convening of a World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,

1. *Decides* to organize in 1986 a World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa;

2. *Authorizes* the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to make all necessary arrangements for the organization of the Conference;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in the organization of the Conference;

4. *Invites* all appropriate United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.28/REV.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

[Original: English/French]
[4 December 1985]

WORLD CONFERENCE ON SANCTIONS AGAINST
RACIST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating situation in South Africa,

Recalling its resolutions concerning economic and other sanctions against South Africa,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985,

Noting with regret, however, that the Security Council has thus far failed to take action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of 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 1985⁴ and of the statement made by the current

Chairman of that organization on 21 October 1985, for the convening of a World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa (see A/40/PV.42),

1. *Decides* to organize, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, a World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa in June 1986;

2. *Authorizes* the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to make all necessary arrangements for the organization of the Conference;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in the organization of the Conference;

4. *Invites* all appropriate United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the Conference to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

* Incorporating document A/40/L.28/Rev.1/Corr.1 of 10 December 1985.

⁴ A/40/666, annex II, resolution CM/Res.1004 (XLII).

DOCUMENT A/40/L.29*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe; draft resolution

[Original: English]
[29 November 1985]

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PUBLIC ACTION
AGAINST *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions on public information and public action against *apartheid*, including in particular resolution 39/72 E of 13 December 1984,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on concerted international action for the elimination of *apartheid* (A/40/22/Add.4),

Recognizing the inescapable moral challenge by the inhuman system of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Reaffirming its solidarity with the just struggle of the South African people for the elimination of *apartheid* and the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed,

Recognizing the important role of public information and public involvement in international efforts for the elimination of *apartheid*,

Condemning the racist régime of South Africa and its collaborators for their nefarious propaganda to confuse and divert public attention from the evils of *apartheid*,

Considering that the United Nations has a special responsibility to disseminate as widely as possible information

* Incorporating document A/40/L.29/Corr.1 of 10 December 1985.

on the inhumanity of *apartheid*, including the escalation of racist violence by the régime against the black majority, the just struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and the action by the international community for the elimination of *apartheid*,

Recognizing the importance of contributions by Governments, non-governmental organizations, information media and individuals towards such efforts,

Welcoming and commending the relevant activities of many trade unions, artists, athletes and other individuals committed to freedom and human dignity,

Noting with concern the recent measure imposed by the racist régime further to restrict the freedom of the press and information media to report on the situation prevailing in South Africa,

1. *Commends* the efforts of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and endorses the recommendations contained in its special report to further enhance the dissemination of information on the evils of *apartheid*;

2. *Encourages* the Special Committee and the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat to intensify their activities designed to inform world public opinion of the situation in South Africa and promote public action in support of the just struggle of the oppressed people and the objectives of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of high priority, to take all appropriate steps to ensure full co-op-

eration by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and all organizations within the United Nations system with the Special Committee and the Centre against *Apartheid* in dissemination of information on the evils of *apartheid*;

4. *Requests* the Department of Public Information to ensure the widest dissemination of information on atrocities and crimes committed by the *apartheid* régime;

5. *Appeals* to all Governments, information media, non-governmental organizations and individuals to lend their co-operation to the United Nations in disseminating information against *apartheid*;

6. *Appeals* to all Governments, information media, non-governmental organizations and individuals to intensify further the international campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela, Zephania Mothopeng and all South African political prisoners and detainees;

7. *Appeals* to all Governments to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid* and to information activities of non-governmental organizations engaged in programmes against *apartheid*;

8. *Launches an appeal* to all information media, intellectuals and other public leaders to contribute to efforts to arouse the conscience of the world against *apartheid*;

9. *Fully supports* the efforts of the information media to continue, in the face of great difficulty, danger and official curbs, to keep the world informed of the truth.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.30*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[29 November 1985]

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/40/22/Add.2),

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Special Committee to expose the increasing and continuing collaboration between Israel and South Africa,

Reiterating that the increasing collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields, in defiance of resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council 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. *Commends* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for publicizing the growing relations between Israel and South Africa and promoting public awareness of the grave dangers of the alliance between Israel and South Africa;

2. *Again strongly condemns* the continuing and increasing collaboration of Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields;

3. *Demands* that Israel desist from and terminate all forms of collaboration with South Africa forthwith, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, and abide scrupulously by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments and organizations in a position to do so to exert their influence to persuade Israel to desist from such collaboration;

* Incorporating document A/40/L.30/Corr.2 of 10 December 1985.

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to publicize, as widely as possible, information on the relations between Israel and South Africa;

6. *Again 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.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.31*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[29 November 1985]

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/40/22),

1. *Commends* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for its vigorous efforts to promote concerted international action in support of the legitimate aspirations of the oppressed people of South Africa and in implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in paragraphs 400 to 404 of the report of the Special Committee relating to its programme of work and activities to promote the international campaign against *apartheid*;

3. *Authorizes* the Special Committee to organize or co-sponsor conferences, seminars or other events, to send mis-

sions to Governments, organizations and conferences and to assist campaigns against *apartheid* as it may deem necessary in 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;

4. *Decides* to make a special allocation of \$500,000 to the Special Committee for 1986 from the regular budget of the United Nations for the cost of special projects to be decided upon by the Committee in order to promote the international campaign against *apartheid*;

5. *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*.

* Incorporating document A/40/L.31/Corr.1 of 10 December 1985.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.32*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[29 November 1985]

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST *Apartheid* IN SPORTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/105 M of 14 December 1977, by which it adopted the International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports,

Recalling also its resolution 39/72 D of 13 December 1984, by which it requested the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid*

in Sports to continue its work with a view to submitting the draft Convention to the General Assembly at its fortieth session,

Recalling further that the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*¹ declares that *apartheid* is a crime violating principles of international law, in particular the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the special responsibility of the United Nations to eliminate *apartheid* and racial discrimination in sports and in society,

* Incorporating document A/40/L.32/Corr.1 of 10 December 1985.

Convinced that *apartheid* still dominates sports and the society as a whole in South Africa and that all so-called reforms have not led to any meaningful change in sports and the society in that country,

Reaffirming its unqualified support for the Olympic principle that no discrimination be allowed on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation and its belief that merit should be the sole criterion in sport activities,

Reaffirming the necessity to ensure an international concerted action to isolate the racist régime of South Africa from the field of international sports as well as all other fields,

Commending the efforts of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to ensure the total isolation of *apartheid* in sports and, in particular, the publication of the *Register of Sports Contacts* with South Africa, and urging Member States, pending the entry into force of the Convention, to co-operate with the Special Committee on matters relating to the isolation of *apartheid* in sports,

Commending all sports bodies, teams and individual sportsmen that have declared their determination not to engage in sports contacts with South Africa until the evil system of *apartheid* is abolished,

Convinced that the Convention would be an important instrument towards the isolation of the racist régime of South Africa and the elimination of *apartheid* in sports and that it should be signed and ratified by States at the earliest possible date and its provisions implemented without delay,

Considering that the text of the Convention should be made known throughout the world,

1. *Adopts* and opens for signature and ratification the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Appeals* to all States to sign and ratify the Convention as soon as possible;

3. *Requests* all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to acquaint the public as widely as possible with the text of the Convention, using all the information media at their disposal;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the urgent and wide dissemination of the Convention and, for that purpose, to publish and circulate its text;

5. *Commends* the efforts of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and requests it to continue to publish the *Register of Sports Contacts* with South Africa until the establishment of the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports.

ANNEX

Draft International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in which all Members pledged themselves to take joint and separate action, in co-operation with the Organization, for the achievement of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁵ proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration without distinction of any kind, particularly in regard to race, colour or national origin,

Observing that, in accordance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁶ States Parties to that Convention particularly condemn racial segregation and *apartheid* and undertake to prevent, prohibit and eradicate all practices of this nature in all fields,

Observing that the General Assembly of the United Nations has adopted a number of resolutions condemning the practice of *apartheid* in sports and has affirmed its unqualified support for the Olympic principle that no discrimination be allowed on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation and that merit should be the sole criterion for participation in sports activities,

Considering that the International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports,⁷ which was adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1977, solemnly affirms the necessity for the speedy elimination of *apartheid* in sports,

Recalling the provisions of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*¹ and recognizing, in particular, that participation in sports exchanges with teams selected on the basis of *apartheid* directly abets and encourages the commission of the crime of *apartheid*, as defined in that Convention,

Resolved to adopt all necessary measures to eradicate the practice of *apartheid* in sports and to promote international sports contacts based on the Olympic principle,

Recognizing that sports contact with any country practising *apartheid* in sports condones and strengthens *apartheid* in violation of the Olympic principle and thereby becomes the legitimate concern of all Governments,

Desiring to implement the principles embodied in the International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports and to secure the earliest adoption of practical measures to that end,

Convinced that the adoption of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports would result in more effective measures at the international and national levels, with a view to eliminating *apartheid* in sports,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention:

(a) The expression "*apartheid*" shall mean a system of institutionalized racial segregation and discrimination for the purpose of establishing and maintaining domination by one racial group of persons over another racial group of persons and systematically oppressing them, such as that pursued by South Africa, and "*apartheid* in sports" shall mean the application of the policies and practices of such a system in sports activities, whether organized on a professional or an amateur basis;

(b) The expression "national sports facilities" shall mean any sports facility operated within the framework of a sports programme conducted under the auspices of a national government;

(c) The expression "Olympic principle" shall mean the principle that no discrimination be allowed on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation;

(d) The expression "sports contracts" shall mean any contract concluded for the organization, promotion, performance or derivative rights, including servicing, of any sports activity;

(e) The expression "sports bodies" shall mean any organization constituted to organize sports activities at the national level, including national Olympic committees, national sports federations or national governing sports committees;

(f) The expression "team" shall mean a group of sportsmen organized for the purpose of participating in sports activities in competition with other such organized groups;

(g) The expression "sportsmen" shall mean men and women who participate in sports activities on an individual or team basis, as well as managers, coaches, trainers and other officials whose functions are essential for the operation of a team;

Article 2

States Parties strongly condemn *apartheid* and undertake to pursue immediately by all appropriate means the policy of eliminating the practice of *apartheid* in all its forms from sports.

Article 3

States Parties shall not permit sports contact with a country practising *apartheid* and shall take appropriate action to ensure that their sports bodies, teams, and individual sportsmen do not have such contact.

⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁶ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁷ Resolution 32/105 M, annex.

Article 4

States Parties shall take all possible measures to prevent sports contact with a country practising *apartheid* and shall ensure that effective means exist for bringing about compliance with such measures.

Article 5

States Parties shall refuse to provide financial or other assistance to enable their sports bodies, teams and individual sportsmen to participate in sports activities in a country practising *apartheid* or with teams or individual sportsmen selected on the basis of *apartheid*.

Article 6

Each State Party shall take appropriate action against its sports bodies, teams and individual sportsmen that participate in sports activities in a country practising *apartheid* or with teams representing a country practising *apartheid*, which in particular shall include:

- (a) Refusal to provide financial or other assistance for any purpose to such sports bodies, teams and individual sportsmen;
- (b) Restriction of access to national sports facilities by such sports bodies, teams and individual sportsmen;
- (c) Non-enforceability of all sports contracts which involve sports activities in a country practising *apartheid* or with teams or individual sportsmen selected on the basis of *apartheid*;
- (d) Denial and withdrawal of national honours or awards in sports to such teams and individual sportsmen;
- (e) Denial of official receptions in honour of such teams or sportsmen.

Article 7

States Parties shall deny visas and/or entry to representatives of sports bodies, teams and individual sportsmen representing a country practising *apartheid*.

Article 8

States Parties shall take all appropriate action to secure the expulsion of a country practising *apartheid* from international and regional sports bodies.

Article 9

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent international sports bodies from imposing financial or other penalties on affiliated bodies which, in accordance with United Nations resolutions, the provisions of the present Convention and the spirit of the Olympic principle, refuse to participate in sports with a country practising *apartheid*.

Article 10

1. States Parties shall use their best endeavours to ensure universal compliance with the Olympic principle of non-discrimination and the provisions of the present Convention.

2. Towards this end, States Parties shall prohibit entry into their countries of members of teams and individual sportsmen participating or who have participated in sports competitions in South Africa and shall prohibit entry into their countries of representatives of sports bodies, members of teams and individual sportsmen who invite on their own initiative sports bodies, teams and sportsmen officially representing a country practising *apartheid* and participating under its flag. States parties may also prohibit entry of representatives of sports bodies, members of teams or individual sportsmen who maintain sports contacts with sports bodies, teams or sportsmen representing a country practising *apartheid* and participating under its flag. Prohibition of entry should not violate the regulations of the relevant sports federations which support the elimination of *apartheid* in sports and shall apply only to participation in sports activities.

3. States Parties shall advise their national representatives to international sports federations to take all possible and practical steps to prevent the participation of the sports bodies, teams and sportsmen referred to in paragraph 2 above in international sports competitions and shall, through their representatives in international sports organizations, take every possible measure:

- (a) To ensure the expulsion of South Africa from all federations in which it still holds membership as well as to deny South Africa reinstatement to membership in any federation from which it has been expelled;
- (b) In case of national federations condoning sports exchanges with a country practising *apartheid*, to impose sanctions against such national federations including, if necessary, expulsion of the relevant international sports organization and exclusion of their representatives from participation in international sports competitions.

4. In cases of flagrant violations of the provisions of the present Convention, States Parties shall take appropriate action as they deem fit, including, where necessary, steps aimed at the exclusion of the responsible

national sports governing bodies, national sports federations or sportsmen of the countries concerned from international sports competition.

5. The provisions of the present article relating specifically to South Africa shall cease to apply when the system of *apartheid* is abolished in that country.

Article 11

1. There shall be established a Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission") consisting of fifteen members of high moral character and committed to the struggle against *apartheid*, particular attention being paid to participation of persons having experience in sports administration, elected by the States Parties from among their nationals, having regard to the most equitable geographical distribution and the representation of the principal legal systems.

2. The members of the Commission shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by the States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.

3. The initial election shall be held six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention. At least three months before the date of each election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties.

4. Elections of the members of the Commission shall be held at a meeting of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At that meeting, for which two thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Commission shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

5. The members of the Commission shall be elected for a term of four years. However, the terms of nine of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election, the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Commission.

6. For the filling of casual vacancies, the State Party whose national has ceased to function as a member of the Commission shall appoint another person from among its nationals, subject to the approval of the Commission.

7. States Parties shall be responsible for the expenses of the members of the Commission while they are in performance of Commission duties.

Article 12

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for consideration by the Commission, a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention within one year of its entry into force and thereafter every two years. The Commission may request further information from the States Parties.

2. The Commission shall report annually through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly of the United Nations on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of the reports and information received from the States Parties. Such suggestions and recommendations shall be reported to the General Assembly together with comments, if any, from States Parties concerned.

3. The Commission shall examine, in particular, the implementation of the provisions of article 10 of the present Convention and make recommendations on action to be undertaken.

4. A meeting of States Parties shall be convened by the Secretary-General at the request of a majority of the States Parties to consider further action with respect to the implementation of the provisions of article 10 of the present Convention. In cases of flagrant violation of the provisions of the present Convention, a meeting of States Parties shall be convened by the Secretary-General at the request of the Commission.

Article 13

1. Any State Party may at any time declare that it recognizes the competence of the Commission to receive and examine complaints concerning breaches of the provisions of the present Convention submitted by States Parties which have also made such a declaration. The Commission may decide on the appropriate measures to be taken in respect of breaches.

2. States Parties against which a complaint has been made, in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present article, shall be entitled to be represented and take part in the proceedings of the Commission.

Article 14

1. The Commission shall meet at least once a year.
2. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure.
3. The secretariat of the Commission shall be provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
4. The meetings of the Commission shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters.
5. The Secretary-General shall convene the initial meeting of the Commission.

Article 15

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the depositary of the present Convention.

Article 16

1. The present Convention shall be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters by all States until its entry into force.
2. The present Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the signatory States.

Article 17

The present Convention shall be open for accession by all States.

Article 18

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the present Convention after its entry into force, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of the relevant instrument.

Article 19

Any dispute between States Parties arising out of the interpretation, application or implementation of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall be brought before the International Court of Justice at the request and with the mutual consent of the States Parties to the dispute, save where the Parties to the dispute have agreed on some other form of settlement.

Article 20

1. Any State Party may propose an amendment or revision to the present Convention and file it with the depositary. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment or revision to the States Parties with a request that they notify him whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposal. In the event that at least one third of the States Parties favour such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment or revision adopted by the majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.

2. Amendments or revisions shall come into force when they have been approved by the General Assembly and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties, in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

3. When amendments or revisions come into force, they shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Convention and any earlier amendment or revision which they have accepted.

Article 21

A State Party may withdraw from the present Convention by written notification to the depositary. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the depositary.

Article 22

The present Convention has been concluded in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, all texts being equally authentic.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.39 AND ADD.1*

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[6 December 1985]

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR
SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (A/40/780), to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Alarmed by the increasing number of political trials and detentions and the harsh sentences, including the death penalty, imposed on opponents of *apartheid*,

Gravely concerned at the imposition of the state of emergency in South Africa and the increased repression of thousands of opponents of *apartheid*, including leaders of democratic political mass organizations, community and church leaders, students and trade unionists,

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 appropriate and essential,

Recognizing that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the growing needs for humanitarian and legal assistance,

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their 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;

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;

* Document A/40/L.39/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

4. Also appeals for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in assistance to the victims of

apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.40 AND ADD.1*

Australia, Austria, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]

[6 December 1985]

CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the further aggravation of the situation in South Africa caused by the policy of *apartheid*, and lately in particular by the imposition of the state of emergency,

Convinced that the root-cause of the grave situation 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 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,

Noting that the so-called reforms in South Africa, including the so-called "new constitution", 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 to this end, as demonstrated by the adoption of Security Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985 and the increase in and expansion of national and regional measures,

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 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 decisions of oil-exporting countries that have declared it their policy 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 South African authorities have sought to destabilize the front-line and other 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 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, in particular the right to self-determination;

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, the so-called "new constitution" and the state of emergency;

3. *Further condemns* the overt and the covert aggressive actions of South Africa directed at the destabilization of neighbouring States, and those aimed against refugees from South Africa and Namibia;

4. *Demands* that the South African authorities:

(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, news media and individuals opposing *apartheid*;

(d) Grant freedom of association and full trade union rights to all workers of South Africa;

* Document A/40/L.40/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

(e) Initiate without preconditions a political dialogue with genuine leaders of the majority population with a view to dismantling *apartheid* without delay and establishing a representative government;

(f) Dismantle 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 its 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 investments 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 krugerrands and all other coins minted in South Africa;

(d) Cessation of all forms of military, police or intelligence co-operation with the South African authorities, 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:

(a) To increase humanitarian, legal, educational and other such assistance to the victims of *apartheid*;

(b) To increase support for 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;

(c) 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;

9. *Appeals* to all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action for the cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sport 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 39/72 G of 13 December 1984 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 human rights and fundamental freedoms;

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;⁵

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 28 October 1985, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee (A/40/805) (see decision 40/407^b).

At its 111th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1985, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions A/40/L.26, L.27, L.28/Rev.1, L.29 to L.32, L.39 and Add.1 and L.40 and Add.1. Draft resolution A/40/L.26 was adopted by a vote of 122 to 18, with 14 abstentions;* draft resolution A/40/L.27 was adopted by a vote of 128 to 8, with 18 abstentions;* draft resolution A/40/L.28/Rev.1 was adopted by a vote of 137 to 6, with 10 abstentions;* draft resolution A/40/L.29 was adopted by a vote of 150 to none, with 5 abstentions;* draft resolution A/40/L.30 was adopted by a vote of 102 to 20, with 30 abstentions;* draft resolution A/40/L.31 was adopted by a vote of 141 to 2, with 12 abstentions;* draft resolution A/40/L.32 was adopted by a vote of 125 to none, with 24 abstentions;* draft resolution A/40/L.39 and Add.1 was adopted without a vote; and draft resolution A/40/L.40 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 149 to 2, with 4 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 40/64 A to I.

* Recorded vote.

^b See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/22	Report of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i>	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 22</i>
A/40/22/Add.1-4	Special reports of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 22A
A/40/36	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against <i>Apartheid</i> in Sports	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 36
A/40/164-S/17009	Letter dated 6 March 1985, from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on 6 March 1985	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985</i> , document S/17009
A/40/173-S/17033	Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984	
A/40/213 and Corr.1	Letter dated 29 March 1985 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Secretary-General	
A/40/217	Letter dated 28 March 1985 from the representative of Saint Lucia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/222-S/17079	Letter dated 3 April 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community on 25 March 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1985, document S/17079
A/40/229-S/17092	Letter dated 9 April 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17092
A/40/265-S/17125	Letter dated 22 April 1985 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17125
A/40/276-S/17138	Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985	
A/40/280-S/17145	Letter dated 2 May 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community on 29 April 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17145
A/40/308	Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General	
A/40/319-S/17197	Letter dated 15 May 1985 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration adopted by the International Conference on Women and Children under <i>Apartheid</i> , held at Arusha from 7 to 10 May 1985	
A/40/343-S/17224	Letter dated 23 May 1985 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration adopted by the International Conference on Sports Boycott against South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 18 May 1985	
A/40/355	Letter dated 3 June 1985 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/40/395-S/17288	Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17288
A/40/396-S/17289	Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the 10 States members of the European Community on 19 June 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17289
A/40/455-S/17322 and Corr.1	Letter dated 3 July 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1985, document S/17322
A/40/464-S/17326	Letter dated 5 July 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17326
A/40/475-S/17336	Letter dated 10 July 1985 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17336
A/40/485-S/17341	Letter dated 15 July 1985 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17341
A/40/502-S/17355	Letter dated 24 July 1985 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17355
A/40/508-S/17362	Letter dated 25 July 1985 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community on 23 July 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17362
A/40/514-S/17367	Letter dated 27 July 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on 27 July 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17367
A/40/515-S/17369	Letter dated 29 July 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17369
A/40/518-S/17372	Letter dated 29 July 1985 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17372
A/40/521	Letter dated 30 July 1985 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/40/530-S/17382	Letter dated 5 August 1985 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17382
A/40/532-S/17384	Letter dated 5 August 1985 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17384

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/539-S/17391	Letter dated 9 August 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17391
A/40/547-S/17398	Letter dated 12 August 1985 from the representative of Uruguay to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17398
A/40/555-S/17402	Letter dated 15 August 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17402
A/40/557-S/17405	Letter dated 16 August 1985 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17405
A/40/559-S/17406	Letter dated 19 August 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17406
A/40/560	Letter dated 19 August 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17407
A/40/565-S/17411	Letter dated 20 August 1985 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17411
A/40/571-S/17415	Letter dated 22 August 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17415
A/40/572-S/17416	Letter dated 21 August 1985 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17416
A/40/574-S/17418	Letter dated 22 August 1985 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17418
A/40/577-S/17419	Letter dated 26 August 1985 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17419
A/40/585-S/17421	Letter dated 27 August 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on 27 August 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17421
A/40/592-S/17425	Note verbale dated 28 August 1985 from the Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17425
A/40/593	Letter dated 30 August 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/40/594-S/17430	Letter dated 30 August 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17430
A/40/601-S/17436 and Corr.1	Letter dated 3 September 1985 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17436
A/40/602-S/17437	Letter dated 4 September 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17437
A/40/651-S/17470	Letter dated 17 September 1985 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17470
A/40/658-S/17475	Letter dated 18 September 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17475
A/40/660-S/17477	Letter dated 18 September 1985 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Secretary-General	
A/40/661-S/17478	Note verbale dated 17 September 1985 from the Mission of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17478
A/40/665-S/17480	Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17480
A/40/676-S/17491	Letter dated 24 September 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17491
A/40/683-S/17498	Letter dated 26 September 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17498
A/40/696-S/17511	Letter dated 30 September 1985 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Secretary-General	
A/40/699-S/17518	Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the special communiqué adopted by the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the fortieth session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 1 October 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for October, November and December 1985</i> , document S/17518
A/40/733-S/17546	Note verbale dated 1 October 1985 from the Mission of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17546
A/40/745-S/17563	Letter dated 10 October 1985 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17563
A/40/749	Note verbale dated 11 October 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/40/758-S/17570	Letter dated 15 October 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the co-ordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 9 October 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17570
A/40/761-S/17573	Letter dated 14 October 1985 from the representative of Togo to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Lomé Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the Ministerial Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa, held at Lomé from 13 to 16 August 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17573
A/40/763	Letter dated 17 October 1985 from the representative of Mexico to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/40/767-S/17577	Letter dated 17 October 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued on behalf of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 17 October 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17577
A/40/774-S/17580	Letter dated 18 October 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued on behalf of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 18 October 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17580
A/40/780	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/784-S/17583	Letter dated 21 October 1985 from the representatives of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17583
A/40/787-S/17585	Letter dated 22 October 1985 from the representative of Burkina Faso to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17585
A/40/799-S/17589	Letter dated 22 October 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17589
A/40/804	Letter dated 23 October 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/40/817	Letter dated 28 October 1985 from the representative of the Bahamas to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the meeting of heads of Government of Commonwealth States held at Nassau from 16 to 22 October 1985	
A/40/820-S/17593	Letter dated 24 October 1985 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17593
A/40/837	Note verbale dated 15 October 1985 from the Mission of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 74th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Ottawa from 2 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/839-S/17604	Letter dated 31 October 1985 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	
A/40/840-S/17605	Letter dated 1 November 1985 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17605
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/857	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General	
A/40/892-S/17632	Letter dated 14 November 1985 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Maritime Trade Unions on the Implementation of the United Nations Oil Embargo against South Africa, adopted on 31 October 1985	
A/40/951-S/17656	Letter dated 25 November 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on 25 November 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17656
A/40/980	Letter dated 4 December 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Information at its first extraordinary session, held at Cairo from 23 to 25 November 1985	
A/40/1026-S/17678 and Corr.1	Letter dated 14 November 1985 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17678
A/SPC/40/1	Allocation of agenda items: letter dated 20 September 1985 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle, agenda</i>
A/SPC/40/L.4	Request for hearing: letter dated 4 October 1985 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/40/L.4/Add.1	_____ : letter dated 3 October 1985 from the representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/40/L.4/Add.2	_____ : letter dated 14 October 1985 from the President of the World Peace Council to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/40/L.4/Add.3	_____ : letter dated 16 October 1985 from the representative of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/40/L.4/Add.4	_____ : letter dated 16 October 1985 from the Chief Executive of the El-Mahmud Mass Communication of Nigeria to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/40/L.4/Add.5	_____ : telegram dated 17 October 1985 from the representative of the Council of the City of New York to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/40/L.4/Add.6	_____ : letter dated 18 October 1985 from Mr. Zamekile Dutwana Jani to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/40/L.4/Add.7	_____ : telex dated 18 October 1985 from the Chairman of the People's Organization for Progress to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/40/L.4/Add.8	_____ : telegram dated 18 October 1985 from the representative of the Commission for Racial Justice of the United Church of Christ to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/SPC/40/L.4/Add.9	_____ : telegram dated 18 October 1985 from the Regional Director of the district 65, United Auto Workers to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/40/L.4/Add.10	_____ : letter dated 21 October 1985 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/40/L.4/Add.1	_____ : letter dated 22 October 1985 from the representative of the Women's International Democratic Federation to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/40/L.26 to L.32</i>		
A/C.5/40/76	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/1022	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 116

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NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 36: Law of the sea:* report of the Secretary-General

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 110th and 111th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 34.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.33 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[4 December 1985]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/66 of 3 December 1982, 38/59 A of 14 December 1983 and 39/73 of 13 December 1984, regarding the law of the sea,

Taking note of the increasing and overwhelming support for the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,¹ as evidenced, *inter alia*, by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures as of 9 December 1984, the closing date for signature, and twenty-four of the sixty ratifications or accessions required for entry into force 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,

Further recalling the Declaration adopted by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority

and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea on 30 August 1985,²

Seriously concerned at any attempt to undermine the Convention and the related resolutions of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,³

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the Convention, 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,

Recognizing also the need for co-operation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commis-

* Document A/40/L.33/Add.1 was issued to add three 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 LOS/PCN/72; see also A/40/923, paras. 109-112 on the Declaration and the Chairman's statement at its adoption.

³ *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.62/121, annex I.

sion of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,³

Noting the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance 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,

Noting also that the Preparatory Commission has decided to hold its fourth regular session at Kingston from 17 March to 11 April 1986 and its summer meeting in 1986 at Geneva, Kingston or New York as it may decide (see A/40/923, para. 108),

Taking note of activities carried out in 1985 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-General⁵ as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 A,

Recognizing that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea encompasses all uses and resources of the oceans and that all related activities within the United Nations system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

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 (A/40/923) prepared in response to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 39/73,

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 number of ratifications deposited with the Secretary-General;

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;

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

5. *Takes note* of the Declaration adopted by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea on 30 August 1985;²

6. *Calls upon* States to desist from taking actions which undermine the Convention or defeat its object and purpose;

7. *Calls upon* States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation;

8. *Calls* for an early adoption of the rules for registration of pioneer investors in order to ensure the effective implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, including the registration of pioneer investors;

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 response to General Assembly resolution 39/73 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 Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

11. *Approves* the programme of meetings of the Preparatory Commission for 1986 (see A/40/923, para. 108);

12. *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;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first 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-first session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 110th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/40/L.33 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 140 to 2, with 5 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 40/63.⁶

⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/923	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/1033	Letter dated 9 December 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	

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NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 37: 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, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 114th meeting; *ibid.*, Fifth Committee 59th and 60th meetings; and *ibid.*, Fifth Committee, *Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 35.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.35

Bulgaria, Italy and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[3 December 1985]

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 and 39/74 of 13 December 1984,

Noting that the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy at its sixth session decided to establish a Working Group to carry out formal/official inter-sessional intergovernmental work under the guidance of the Chairman of the Committee, participation being open to members of the Preparatory Committee and to other interested Member States, and that the Working Group will conclude its deliberations in time to submit its report to the Preparatory Committee for consideration at its seventh session to be held at Vienna from 10 to 21 November 1986 (A/40/47, para. 25),

Noting further that the Preparatory Committee, upon re-consideration of the dates of the Conference on practical considerations and on the understanding that this did not constitute a reopening of the question of timing in any substantive sense, decided that the Conference should be held at Geneva from 23 March to 10 April 1987 (*ibid.*, para. 41),

1. *Approves* the conclusions and decisions contained in 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

sixth session, including the dates for the seventh session of the Preparatory Committee, from 10 to 21 November 1986 at Vienna, and the new dates of the Conference, from 23 March to 10 April 1987 at Geneva;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee and the Secretary-General of the Conference in pursuance of paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 39/74;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made in the preparations for the Conference and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to continue with the preparations;

4. *Invites* the International Atomic Energy Agency, the specialized agencies and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system to contribute further to the preparations of the Conference by revising and updating, as necessary and appropriate, their input documents for the Conference, bearing in mind paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 39/74 and in the light of the comments by the members of the Preparatory Committee at its sixth session;

5. *Invites* all States to co-operate actively in the preparations for the Conference and to make available at the earliest the information requested in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 36/78 and in the broad questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General of the Conference in March 1984;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 114th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/40/L.35. For the final text, see resolution 40/95.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/47	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 47</i>
A/40/672-S/17488	Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted at the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985	
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/900	Letter dated 18 November 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/987-S/17670	Letter dated 4 December 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17670</i>
	<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/40/L.35</i>	
A/C.5/40/86	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/1031	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 116

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NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 38: The situation in the Middle East:* reports of the Secretary-General

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Document A/40/L.45 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, 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 and Yugoslavia: draft resolution ..	4
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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 104th to 107th and 118th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 36.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.43 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Djibouti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[11 December 1985]

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 and 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984,

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 11 March 1985 (A/40/168-S/17014), 24 September 1985 (A/40/668 and Add.1) and 22 October 1985 (A/40/779-S/17581 and Corr.1),

Reaffirming the need for continued collective support for the resolutions 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 res-

olutions 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 an 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 the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the question of Palestine and 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

* Document A/40/L.43/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

¹ See A/37/696-S/15510, annex.

the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,² to all the occupied Palestinian and other 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 occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Reaffirming further the imperative necessity of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

Gravely concerned also at 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 relevant to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983 and 39/149 A to D of 11 December 1984;

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 reiterated by the Extraordinary Summit Conference of the Arab States held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 7 to 9 August 1985 (see A/40/564 and Corr.1, annex), 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 threaten the security of the region;

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

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 an International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the aus-

pices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions—as specified in paragraph 5 of the Geneva Declaration on Palestine³ and endorsed by General Assembly resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983;

14. *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-first session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

³ *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/40/L.44 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, 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 and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[11 December 1985]

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 October 1985 (A/40/779-S/17581 and Corr.1),

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 and 39/146 B of 14 December 1984,

Recalling its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression, *inter alia*, as “the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof” and provided that “no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression”,

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,² to the occupied Palestinian and other 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,

* Document A/40/L.44/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

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 and 39/146 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 occupied Palestinian and other 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 1907,⁴ 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 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that

⁴ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

territory, constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security;

8. *Strongly deplotes* 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 deplotes* 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-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.45 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, 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 and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[11 December 1985]

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 and 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 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 22 October 1985 (A/40/779-S/17581 and Corr.1),

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. *Deplotes* 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-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

* Document A/40/L.45/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 118th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1985, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions A/40/L.43, L.44 and L.45. Paragraph 10 of draft resolution A/40/L.43 was adopted by a vote of 64 to 33, with 41 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a vote of 98 to 19, with 31 abstentions.* Draft resolution A/40/L.44 was adopted by a vote of 86 to 23, with 37 abstentions.* Draft resolution A/40/L.45 was adopted by a vote of 137 to 2, with 10 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 40/168 A to C.⁵

* Recorded vote.

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/58-S/16871	Letter dated 21 December 1984 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1984, document S/16871</i>
A/40/73	Letter dated 8 January 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	
A/40/77	Letter dated 10 January 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/40/85	Letter dated 11 January 1985 from the Secretary-General to the representative of the United Arab Emirates	
A/40/123-S/16946	Letter dated 7 February 1985 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985, document S/16946</i>
A/40/127	Letter dated 12 February 1985 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/16953</i>
A/40/148 and Add.1	Letters dated 21 and 25 February 1985 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/16974 and Add.1</i>
A/40/156-S/16990	Letter dated 26 February 1985 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/16990</i>
A/40/158-S/16997	Letter dated 4 March 1985 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/16997</i>
A/40/163	Letter dated 6 March 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on 6 March 1985	
A/40/165	Letter dated 6 March 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/17007</i>
A/40/168-S/17014	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/17014</i>
A/40/173-S/17033	Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984	
A/40/205-S/17055 and Corr.1	Letter dated 23 March 1985 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/17055</i>
A/40/223-S/17080	Letter dated 4 April 1985 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1985, document S/17080</i>
A/40/253-S/17110	Letter dated 17 April 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/17110</i>
A/40/270-S/17132 and Corr.1	Letter dated 26 April 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/17132</i>
A/40/276-S/17138	Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985	
A/40/286-S/17153	Letter dated 3 May 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community on 29 April 1985	<i>Ibid., document S/17153</i>
A/40/291-S/17162	Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community on 29 April 1985	<i>Ibid., document S/17162</i>
A/40/301-S/17182	Letter dated 10 May 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/17182</i>
A/40/314-S/17192	Letter dated 14 May 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/17192</i>
A/40/398-S/17292	Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/17292</i>
A/40/399-S/17293	Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/17293</i>

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/427-S/17320	Letter dated 1 July 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1985, document S/17320
A/40/462-S/17325 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 July 1985 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17325
A/40/503-S/17357	Letter dated 23 July 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17357
A/40/504-S/17358	Letter dated 24 July 1985 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17358
A/40/528-S/17379	Letter dated 2 August 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17379
A/40/564 and Corr.1	Note verbale dated 19 August 1985 from the Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration of the Extraordinary Summit Conference of Arab States held at Casablanca from 7 to 9 August 1985	
A/40/567-S/17412	Letter dated 21 August 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17412
A/40/584	Letter dated 28 August 1985 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/603-S/17438	Letter dated 4 September 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17438
A/40/608-S/17439	Letter dated 5 September 1985 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17439
A/40/610-S/17445	Letter dated 6 September 1985 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17445
A/40/620	Letter dated 9 September 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17448
A/40/624-S/17451	Letter dated 10 September 1985 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17451
A/40/625-S/17452	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17452
A/40/634-S/17462	Letter dated 12 September 1985 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17462
A/40/668 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/679-S/17493	Letter dated 24 September 1985 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17493
A/40/688-S/17502	Letter dated 27 September 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17502
A/40/697-S/17517	Letter dated 2 October 1985 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17517
A/40/699-S/17518	Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the special communiqué adopted by the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the fortieth session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 1 October 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17518
A/40/700-S/17520	Letter dated 2 October 1985 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community and of Spain and Portugal on 1 October 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17520
A/40/705-S/17523	Letter dated 2 October 1985 from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17523
A/40/713-S/17532	Letter dated 3 October 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17532
A/40/715-S/17534	Letter dated 4 October 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17534
A/40/716-S/17536	Letter dated 4 October 1985 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17536
A/40/720-S/17539	Letter dated 4 October 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17539
A/40/721-S/17540	Letter dated 4 October 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17540
A/40/722-S/17538	Letter dated 4 October 1985 from the representative of Burundi to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17538
A/40/729-S/17542	Letter dated 7 October 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17542
A/40/741-S/17559	Letter dated 7 October 1985 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17559
A/40/758-S/17570	Letter dated 15 October 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the co-ordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 9 October 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17570
A/40/779-S/17581 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17581
A/40/787-S/17585	Letter dated 22 October 1985 from the representative of Burkina Faso to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17585

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/909-S/17643	Letter dated 20 November 1985 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17643
A/40/911-S/17644	Letter dated 20 November 1985 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué adopted by the sixth session of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council, held in Oman from 3 to 6 November 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17644
A/40/917-S/17647	Letter dated 20 November 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17647
A/40/960-S/17663	Letter dated 27 November 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17663
A/40/967-S/17666	Letter dated 2 December 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17666
A/450/980	Letter dated 4 December 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Information at its first extraordinary session, held at Cairo from 23 to 25 November 1985	
A/40/985-S/17668	Letter dated 5 December 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17668
A/40/986-S/17669	Letter dated 5 December 1985 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17669
A/40/1051	Letter dated 12 December 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 39: Commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations:* report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 34th, 35th, 40th to 49th and 121st meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 68th and 69th meetings; and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 40.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.2

India, Iraq, Kuwait, Nigeria, Senegal and Yemen: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[8 October 1985]

PARTICIPATION IN THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

[Same text as document A/40/L.2/Rev.1 below, with the exception of paragraph 1.]

1. Invites the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South West Africa People's Organization to participate in and address the General Assembly during the commemorative session;

DOCUMENT A/40/L.2/REV.1

India, Iraq, Kuwait, Nigeria, Senegal and Yemen: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[9 October 1985]

PARTICIPATION IN THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having adopted the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations (A/40/49),

Affirming that the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations is an integral part of the work of the General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, by which it invited the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer,

Recalling also its resolution 31/152 of 20 December 1976, by which it invited the South West Africa People's Organization, the authentic representative of the Namibian people, to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer,

1. Invites the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South West Africa People's Organization to participate in and address the General Assembly during the period between the conclusion of the general debate and the commemorative ceremony, to be held on 24 October;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to extend invitations to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and to the President of the South West Africa People's Organization therefor.

DOCUMENT A/40/L.42

Australia, Comoros, Finland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[9 December 1985]

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY AND FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members,

Mindful of the vital role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security and in the promotion of international co-operation,

Convinced that the improvement of the administrative efficiency and the enhancement of the financial soundness of the United Nations could help fully to implement the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Considering the overwhelming support for the United Nations, expressed by Heads of State or Government or their special envoys and by the representatives of Member States during the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations,

Noting that a number of participants stressed the need to promote confidence in the United Nations and enhance the political will of Member States to render more positive support to the Organization,

Reaffirming the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity in the employment of the Secretariat staff and the importance of recruiting the staff based on the principle of equitable geographical distribution,

Noting with appreciation the efforts being made by the Secretary-General, as the chief administrative officer of the Organization, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Secretariat,

Bearing in mind the work of the relevant subsidiary organs of the General Assembly,

Taking fully into account the views expressed during the discussion of other relevant items on the agenda of the fortieth session,

1. *Decides* to establish a High-level Group of Knowledgeable Persons, with a term of one year, entrusted with the following tasks:

(a) To conduct a thorough review of the administrative, budgetary and financial matters of the United Nations, in

full accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to identifying measures for ensuring its administrative efficiency and financial soundness;

(b) To submit to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, before the opening of its forty-first session, a report containing the observations and recommendations of the Group;

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, in consultation with Governments of Member States, to appoint immediately the chairman and the vice-chairman and, from among the candidates recommended by their Governments, no more than 14 other members of the Group, with due regard to broad geographical representation and bearing in mind that the chairman and the vice-chairman should have experience in high-level policy-making in their Governments, a demonstrated interest in United Nations affairs and the ability to stimulate and maintain the interest of the international community in the work of the Group, and that the other members of the Group should be knowledgeable in the Organization's affairs;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Group with the necessary staff and services on the understanding that the staff members will be appointed by him in consultation with the chairman of the Group;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide full assistance to the Group, in particular by submitting his views, providing information necessary to conduct the review and organizing meetings with relevant review bodies and members of the Secretariat;

5. *Invites* the relevant subsidiary organs of the General Assembly to submit, through their chairmen, upon the request of the Group, information and comments on matters pertaining to their work;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit his comments on the report of the Group to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Improvement of the administrative efficiency and financial soundness of the United Nations: report of the High-level Group of Knowledgeable Persons."

DOCUMENT A/40/L.42/REV.1

Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Canada, Finland, Jamaica, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Samoa and Sweden: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[13 December 1985]

REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members,

Mindful of the vital role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security and in the promotion of development and international co-operation,

Convinced that the improvement of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations could help it to attain the purposes and implement the principles of the Charter,

Considering the unanimous support for the United Nations, expressed by Heads of State or Government or their special envoys and by the representatives of Member States during the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations,

Noting that all participants stressed the need to promote confidence in the United Nations and enhance the political will of Member States to render more positive support to the Organization,

Reaffirming the necessity of securing, in the employment of the Secretariat staff, the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and the importance of recruiting the staff based on the principle of equitable geographical distribution,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General, as the chief administrative officer of the Organization, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Secretariat,

Bearing in mind the work of the relevant subsidiary organs of the General Assembly,

Taking fully into account the views expressed during the fortieth session,

1. *Expresses its conviction* that an overall increase in efficiency would further enhance the capacity of the United Nations to attain the purposes and implement the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Decides* to establish a Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts with a term of one year, to carry out

in full accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter the following tasks:

(a) To conduct a thorough review of the administrative and financial matters of the United Nations, with a view to identifying measures for further improving the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning, which would contribute to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues;

(b) To submit to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-first session, a report containing the observations and recommendations of the Group;

3. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the regional groups, to appoint as soon as possible the members of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts with due regard to equitable geographical distribution;

4. *Decides* that the Group will consist of eighteen members, and requests the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of the Group as soon as possible to enable it to elect its officers;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Group with the necessary staff and services;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide full assistance to the Group, in particular by submitting his views and providing information necessary to conduct the review;

7. *Invites* the relevant subsidiary organs of the General Assembly to submit to the Group, through their chairmen, information and comments on matters pertaining to their work;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an 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".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the 34th plenary meeting, on 14 October 1985, the President informed the General Assembly that the sponsors of draft resolution A/40/L.2/Rev.1 did not intend to press their draft resolution to a vote.

At its 121st plenary meeting, on 18 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/40/L.42/Rev.1. For the final text, see resolution 40/237.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/49	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 49</i>
A/40/211	Letter dated 27 March 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/227	Letter dated 5 April 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/230	Letter dated 8 April 1985 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/271 and Corr.1	Note verbale dated 26 April 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/40/275	Letter dated 26 April 1985 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/276-S/17138	Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985	
A/40/285	Letter dated 3 May 1985 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/297-S/17173	Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985, document S/17173</i>
A/40/302	Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/306	Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	
A/40/320-E/1985/82	Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/322	Note verbale dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/326	Letter dated 15 May 1985 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General	
A/40/356 and Corr.1	Note verbale dated 30 May 1985 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General	
A/40/357	Letter dated 5 June 1985 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/358	Note verbale dated 3 June 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/377	Letter dated 12 June 1985 from the President of the General Assembly to the Secretary-General	
A/40/387	Letter dated 14 June 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/40/402	Letter dated 24 June 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Austria, Canada, Jordan, Malaysia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General	
A/40/408	Letter dated 24 June 1985 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General	
A/40/413	Letter dated 25 June 1985 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/414	Letter dated 26 June 1985 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	
A/40/415	Letter dated 26 June 1985 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/428	Letter dated 2 July 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/457	Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/467	Letter dated 5 July 1985 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/483	Letter dated 12 July 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/40/490	Letter dated 16 July 1985 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/544	Letter dated 12 August 1985 from the representative of Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Lima Declaration signed on 29 July 1985	
A/40/566	Letter dated 16 August 1985 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General	
A/40/627	Note verbale dated 11 September 1985 from the Mission of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	
A/40/704-S/17521	Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué adopted at the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the Fortieth Session of the General Assembly on 1 October 1985	<i>Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17521</i>
A/40/726 and Corr.1	Letter dated 30 September 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	
A/40/746	Letter dated 8 October 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/40/764	Letter dated 17 October 1985 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General	
A/40/765	Letter dated 17 October 1985 from the representative of Austria to the Secretary-General	
A/40/785	Letter dated 18 October 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/787-S/17585	Letter dated 22 October 1985 from the representative of Burkina Faso to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17585
A/40/792	Letter dated 23 October 1985 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/793	Note verbale dated 23 October 1985 from the Mission of Viet Nam to the President of the General Assembly	
A/40/795	Letter dated 24 October 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the President of the General Assembly	
A/40/796	Letter dated 23 October 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	
A/40/797-S/17588	Letter dated 17 October 1985 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17588
A/40/800	Letter dated 24 October 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/40/801	Letter dated 24 October 1985 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Special Envoy of the Head of State of Socialist Ethiopia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/802	Letter dated 24 October 1985 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/810	Letter dated 23 October 1985 from the representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the Secretary-General	
A/40/811-S/17590	Letter dated 24 October 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17590
A/40/812-S/17591	Letter dated 25 October 1985 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17591
A/40/813	Letter dated 23 October 1985 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General	
A/40/819	Letter dated 23 October 1985 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/821-S/17594	Letter dated 28 October 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17594
A/40/824	Letter dated 29 October 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	
A/40/836-S/17603	Letter dated 28 October 1985 from the representative of Peru to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17603
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/859-S/17613	Letter dated 6 November 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17613
A/40/869	Letter dated 8 November 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/40/875	Letter dated 31 October 1985 from the representative of Uruguay to the Secretary-General	
A/40/878	Letter dated 31 October 1985 from the representative of Guinea to the Secretary-General	
A/40/904	Letter dated 18 November 1985 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	
A/40/912	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/1030	Letter dated 10 December 1985 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/40/1071	Letter dated 18 December 1985 from the representative of India to the President of the General Assembly	
A/40/1085 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
	<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/40/L.42/Rev.1</i>	
A/C.5/40/95	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/1063	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 116.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

- Agenda item 48: Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security**
- Agenda item 49: Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/51 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 50: Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament**
- Agenda item 51: Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament**
- Agenda item 52: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General**
- Agenda item 53: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General**
- Agenda item 54: 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 55: Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament**
- Agenda item 56: 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 57: Prevention of an arms race in outer space: report of the Conference on Disarmament**
- Agenda item 58: Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/60 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament**
- Agenda item 59: Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa:**
- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General
- Agenda item 60: 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 61: Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:**
- (a) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/63 C on a nuclear-arms freeze;
 - (d) Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures;
 - (e) Freeze on nuclear weapons;
 - (f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (g) Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;
 - (h) Disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General
- Agenda item 62: Reduction of military budgets:**
- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General
- Agenda item 63: Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament**
- Agenda item 64: Israeli nuclear armament: report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research**

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, First Committee*, 3rd to 47th and 62nd meetings; *ibid.*, *First Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 56th and 62nd meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 80th, 113th and 117th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question dealt with under item 48, see the annex fascicle for items 39 to 57, 133, 136, 138 and 139 of the agenda of the thirty-seventh session (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*); for that of the questions dealt with under items 49 to 69, see the annex fascicle for items 45 to 65 and 142 of the agenda of the thirty-ninth session (*ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*).

- Agenda item 65: 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) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (e) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (f) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (g) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (h) Prevention of nuclear war:
 - (i) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (i) Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations;
 - (j) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute;
 - (k) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (l) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (m) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:
 - (i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (n) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Disarmament Commission
- Agenda item 66: 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 67: World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference**
- Agenda item 68: General and complete disarmament:**
- (a) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (b) Study on the naval arms race: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Study on concepts of security: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (d) Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (e) Study on conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (f) Military research and development: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (g) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (h) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (i) 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;
 - (j) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament
- Agenda item 69: Relationship between disarmament and development:**
- (a) Reallocation and conversion of resources, through disarmament measures, from military to civilian purposes;
 - (b) Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development: report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development
- Agenda item 145: International co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization**

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DOCUMENT A/40/192

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the fortieth session

*[Original: Russian]
[16 August 1985]*

LETTER DATED 15 AUGUST 1985 TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Soviet Union requests the inclusion in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization".

In preparing this item, the Soviet Union is guided by the consideration that mankind is now confronted by a choice: either outer space will yield increasingly tangible improvements in the living conditions of our planet's inhabitants, or it will become a source of new mortal danger for them. The only rational choice fit for the space age in which the people of the Earth are now living can and must be a decision to prevent the militarization of outer space and to preserve it for peaceful activities.

This question has assumed an urgent character. It must be settled before weapons have made their way into outer space. The risk that that will happen is growing daily. Specific actions aimed at creating space strike weapons are already being undertaken. If this process is not stopped, the arms race in all its aspects will grow more intense and even greater in scope, consuming still more material and intellectual resources and creating insurmountable obstacles to joint peaceful space activities on the part of States.

The Soviet Union proposes that the General Assembly again appeal in the strongest possible terms to all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to agree immediately on effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space, an act which would create the conditions for wide-ranging international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

The Soviet Union is proposing the implementation of a set of practical measures that would help unite the efforts of States in the peaceful exploration of space and the use of space technology for the benefit of all States, including the provision of comprehensive assistance in this area to the developing countries. It is obvious that this task, the common task of all mankind, can be successfully accomplished if agreements for effectively ensuring the non-militarization of outer space are reached.

Guided by a desire to promote more rapid progress in ensuring the peaceful exploitation of outer space, the Soviet Union is submitting for consideration at the fortieth session of the General Assembly a document entitled "Main lines and principles of international co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization (Proposals put forward by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)".

I request you, Sir, to regard this letter as the explanatory memorandum under rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and to circulate it, together with the enclosed document and draft resolution, as an official document of the General Assembly.

(Signed) E. SHEVARDNADZE
*Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

ANNEX

Main lines and principles of international co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization

PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD BY THE UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The breakthrough into outer space and the transition to the practical utilization of that limitless expanse constitute one of mankind's most outstanding scientific and technical achievements.

During the period, short on an historical scale, that has elapsed since the Soviet Union launched the world's first artificial earth satellite in 1957 and since the Vostok spacecraft, manned by Yuri Gagarin, our planet's first cosmonaut, rose into orbit in 1961, a giant leap has been made in the peaceful exploitation of outer space.

Mankind has begun essentially to make circumterrestrial space habitable. There are now hundreds of satellites in orbit, and space stations in which crews of scientific and technical specialists, including some international crews, alternate and work for months at a time, are operating on a permanent basis. Interplanetary scientific stations are exploring the depths of the solar system. Space vehicles are being used for the systematic study of the Moon, Venus and Mars. Mankind's horizons in space are becoming ever broader and more majestic.

However, there is today a growing possibility that outer space may become a source of terrible military danger. Plans now being proclaimed and activities now being undertaken are aimed at developing and deploying space strike weapons to destroy objects in space and to launch attacks from space against objects in the atmosphere and on Earth, including the creation of a large-scale anti-missile system with space-based components.

The implementation of plans to militarize outer space would bring a sharp increase in the nuclear threat and would deprive the peoples of the world of any hope for the coming of a day when nuclear weapons will disappear from the face of the Earth. Moreover, the arms race would take on a radically new and even more dangerous dimension in all its aspects. Into its fires would be cast additional vast resources that could be used for the peaceful development of mankind and the solution of its urgent problems.

Militarization would strike the entire field of space activity like a severe and incurable disease and would raise insurmountable obstacles to the development of international co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space.

The peoples and Governments of all countries must recognize the magnitude of the problem confronting mankind and the full measure of their historic responsibility for its solution.

We have arrived at a point in the development of civilization at which either the age of large-scale exploitation and utilization of outer space for man's benefit will begin or outer space will become a source of deadly danger to man.

The Soviet Union is resolutely opposed to competition in weapons of any kind, including space weapons. The efforts it is making today to prevent the militarization of outer space are a continuation of its consistent and purposeful policy aimed at making sure that outer space is used for the benefit of mankind. As early as 1958, when it blazed the first trails in outer space, the USSR introduced in the United Nations a proposal on banning the use of space for military purposes.

Although a radical solution of the problem of keeping space non-militarized proved impossible at that time, the 1960s and 1970s saw the conclusion of important treaties which substantially limited the possibility of its military use. These were the multilateral treaties: the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,¹ the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, of 1967,² the 1972 Soviet-United States Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems,³ and a number of other agreements.

Those documents created favourable conditions for the first steps in organizing mutually beneficial co-operation between States in outer space. Even today, if a reliable barrier could be set up to prevent the placement of weapons in space, States would have an opportunity to combine their efforts and resources in making sure that the results of the space activities of all States will be used not for destruction but for creation, for the well-being of all the peoples living on our planet.

The USSR is in favour of such co-operation. It appeals to all countries and peoples with a proposal to do everything they can to prevent any arms race in outer space and to work together for its peaceful investigation and exploitation to the advantage of all mankind.

First. The non-militarization of space—that is to say, abstention on the part of States from the production of space strike weapons (including research), their testing and their deployment—and the joining of forces by States in peaceful space activity would promote the spread of mutual understanding and co-operation between them and the effective utilization of mankind's material and intellectual resources. This would give a new

impetus to the development of science and technology and would open truly limitless prospects for the utilization of space achievements to promote the economic and social progress of the world's peoples and to solve the global problems confronting mankind, including such urgent problems as the elimination of hunger and disease and the overcoming of the economic backwardness of developing countries, including assistance to those countries.

Global peaceful co-operation in space research would be set up and developed on an increasing scale, from the exchange of scientific and technical information and simple forms of co-operation to the combining of States' capacities to solve the large-scale problems involved in the exploitation of outer space.

If that is done, it will be in mankind's power to achieve even such a long-term goal as the industrialization of circumterrestrial space, merging space complexes designed for various purposes with the terrestrial economies of States, and the operation of orbital factories set up to produce new materials and industrial goods under conditions of high vacuum and weightlessness. The inexhaustible storehouses of space, including the resources of celestial bodies and the energy of the Sun, would be placed at the service of mankind.

Second. International co-operation in the peaceful use of outer space, as the USSR sees it, could be carried out along the following fundamental lines:

(a) Basic scientific research in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and the launching of interplanetary spacecraft for those purposes.

(b) The application of the results of space research and experiments and the utilization of space technology, *inter alia*, in such fields as biology, medicine, materials science, weather forecasting, study of climate and the natural environment, global satellite communications systems and solution of the problems involved in remote-sensing of the earth to obtain data for geology, agriculture and exploitation of the seas and oceans, and assistance in searching for, locating and rescuing victims of sea and air disasters.

(c) The creation and utilization of space technology, including large international orbital scientific stations and manned spacecraft of various types.

Third. The peaceful exploitation of outer space must be carried out with scrupulous regard for previously concluded treaties aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space, as well as on the basis of the following general principles arising out of the Charter of the United Nations:

(a) Refraining from the use or threat of force and settling disputes solely by peaceful means;

(b) Equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States;

(c) Conscientious co-operation, mutual assistance and due regard for the interests of other States.

Fourth. For the organizing and implementation of co-operation between States, it would be possible to set up a world space organization dealing with international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization.

Such an organization would have the following duties:

—To ensure, under conditions of mutual advantage, the access of all States on a non-discriminatory basis to the results of scientific and technical achievements connected with the study and peaceful exploitation of outer space;

—To carry out international projects connected with the uniting of efforts and resources for the scientific investigation of outer space and the utilization of space technology;

—To provide assistance of every kind to developing countries in gaining access to the exploration and use of outer space and in using the practical results of such activity to speed the economic and social development of those countries, according to their needs and without any conditions limiting their sovereignty;

—To co-ordinate on an international scale the activities of other international organizations in connection with the peaceful utilization of outer space;

—To help, where necessary, in monitoring the observance of agreements which have already been concluded or will be concluded, with a view to preventing an arms race in space.

Fifth. The USSR proposes the convening of a representative international conference, with the participation of the States with major space capabilities, among others, in order to consider in all its aspects the question of international co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of space under conditions of its non-militarization and the harmonization of the main lines and principles of such co-operation.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

² Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 944, No. 13446, p. 13.

That conference would also consider the question of establishing a world space organization dealing with international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, bearing in mind that the practical establishment of such an organization will be possible only when agreements effectively ensuring the non-militarization of space have been reached.

The peaceful exploitation of space, as people already know from experience, can yield many benefits for the development and improvement of life on earth. The Soviet Union is convinced that outer space, the common property of mankind, must be placed at the service not of war, but of peace and security and of the economic and social progress of all peoples. The road to that goal leads through the collective efforts of all States on our planet.

In a spirit of goodwill and with a recognition of its responsibility for the fate of our planet, the Soviet Union appeals to all countries and peoples to set about solving this historic problem. Endeavouring to make its contribution to the common cause, it puts forward for consideration by the United Nations the present proposals concerning the main lines and principles of international co-operation in the peaceful exploitation and utilization of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization.

APPENDIX

Draft resolution

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL EXPLOITATION OF OUTER SPACE UNDER CONDITIONS OF ITS NON-MILITARIZATION

The General Assembly,

Determined to ensure that the exploitation and use of outer space will be an area of broad, equitable and mutually beneficial international co-operation under conditions of peace,

Recognizing the urgent need to prevent, before it is too late, an arms race in outer space, which would lead to a sharp intensification of the danger of nuclear war, undermine the prospects for limiting and reducing armaments in general and create insurmountable barriers to the development of international co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space,

Guided by a desire to ensure that the exploration and use of outer space will most effectively serve the scientific, technical, economic and social progress of all peoples and the solution of global problems facing mankind,

including the tasks of development and of overcoming economic backwardness,

1. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to do everything possible for the adoption of effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space, thereby creating conditions for broad international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes;

2. *Expresses its conviction* that, under conditions in which the non-militarization of outer space is effectively ensured, a major practical step in the peaceful exploitation of space and the development of international co-operation in that field would be the setting up of a world space organization to harmonize, co-ordinate and unite the efforts of States in respect of peaceful space activities, including the provision of assistance in that field to developing countries, and also to facilitate the necessary monitoring of compliance with agreements which have already been concluded or will be concluded with a view to preventing an arms race in outer space;

3. *Decides* to convene, not later than 1987, an international conference with the participation of States with major space capabilities and of other interested countries to consider in all its aspects the question of international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization and the harmonization of the main lines and principles of such co-operation and also to consider the question of setting up a world space organization, bearing in mind that the practical establishment of such an organization will be possible when agreements which effectively ensure the non-militarization of outer space have been reached;

4. *Establishes* an open-ended preparatory committee with the participation of States with major space capabilities for the purpose of convening the international conference;

5. *Requests* the preparatory committee to submit a report on the work carried out and appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

6. *Invites* all States to communicate to the Secretary-General not later than 1 March 1986, for transmittal to the preparatory committee, any views and suggestions with regard to the convening of the international conference;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "International co-operation in the non-militarization and peaceful exploitation of outer space".

DOCUMENTS A/40/877 AND ADD.1

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 65

DOCUMENT A/40/877

PART I OF THE REPORT

[Original: French]
[15 November 1985]

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

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

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

"(g) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(h) Prevention of nuclear war:

"(i) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;

"(i) Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations;

"(j) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute;

"(k) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(l) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;

"(m) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:

"(i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(n) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Disarmament Commission;

was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 39/148 B to R of 17 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 65, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/40/27 and Corr.1);

(b) The report of the Disarmament Commission (A/40/42);

(c) The report of the Secretary-General on the climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter (A/40/449 and Corr.2);

(d) The report of the Secretary-General on the prevention of nuclear war (A/40/498);

(e) The report of the Secretary-General on the status of multilateral disarmament agreements (A/40/551);

(f) The report of the Secretary-General on Disarmament Week (A/40/552 and Corr.1);

(g) The report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (A/40/744);

(h) A note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/40/725);

(i) A note by the Secretary-General transmitting information received from Governments in connection with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 39/148 O (A/40/842);

(j) A letter dated 21 December 1984 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the North Atlantic Council at Brussels on 14 December 1984 (A/40/57);

(k) A letter dated 30 January 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Delhi Declaration adopted and issued at New Delhi on 28 January 1985 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/114-S/16921);

(l) A letter dated 11 February 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General (A/40/125);

(m) A letter dated 15 February 1985 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/40/130-S/16958);

(n) Letters dated 8 April and 7 June 1985 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General (A/40/228 and A/40/362);

(o) A letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985 (A/40/276-S/17138);

(p) A letter dated 17 June 1985 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the North Atlantic Council at Lisbon on 7 June 1985 (A/40/388);

(q) A letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985 (A/40/672-S/17488);

(r) A letter dated 30 October 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint message dated 24 October 1985 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 heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/825-S/17596);

(s) A letter dated 12 November 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/40/888-S/17629);

(t) A letter dated 25 October 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration issued on 23 October 1985 at Sofia by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (A/C.1/40/7).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

5. The report on the consideration of proposals submitted under this agenda item is divided into two parts. Part I deals only with a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations". Part II deals with all other proposals submitted under the agenda item.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.60

6. On 7 November 1985, Algeria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Yemen and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/40/L.60), which was subsequently also sponsored by Ecuador and Zimbabwe. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 34th meeting, on 12 November.

7. At its 38th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.60 (see para. 8 below) by a recorded vote of 117 to none, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, 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, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, In-

onesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United 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, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

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

BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

The General Assembly,

Noting the agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to begin negotiations on "a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms both strategic and intermediate range" with the objective "to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth", which negotiations ultimately "should lead to the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere",

Deeply concerned by the fact that humanity is confronted today with an unprecedented threat to its survival arising from the massive and competitive accumulation of the most destructive weapons ever produced, especially nuclear weapons more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth,

Conscious that such a situation is all the more difficult to justify if one takes into account that there already exists an international consensus that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

1. *Expresses its hope* that the forthcoming meeting between the two leaders of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will give a decisive impetus to their current bilateral negotiations so that these negotiations produce early and effective agreements on the halting of the nuclear-arms race with its negative effects on international security as well as on social and economic development, reduction of their nuclear arsenals, prevention of an arms race in outer space and the use of outer space for peaceful purposes;

2. *Invites* the two negotiating parties to keep the General Assembly duly informed of the progress of their negotiations;

3. *Reaffirms* that in these negotiations the vital interests of all peoples, including those of the two negotiating parties, are at stake;

4. *Further reaffirms* that bilateral negotiations do not in any way diminish the urgent need to initiate and pursue

multilateral negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convey this resolution to the leaders of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics before their meeting at Geneva on 19 and 20 November 1985.

DOCUMENT A/40/877/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[Original: French]
[5 December 1985]

1. Part I of the report of the First Committee on item 65 (A/40/877) dealt with a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations"; part II deals with all other proposals submitted under item 65.

2. For its consideration of item 65, in addition to the documents listed in part I, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1);

(b) A letter dated 18 November 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/40/900);

(c) A letter dated 18 November 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/40/10);

(d) A letter dated 4 December 1985 from the representative of Uganda to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/40/14).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.6

3. On 29 October, the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Obligations of States to contribute to effective disarmament negotiations" (A/C.1/40/L.6), which was introduced by its representative at the 29th meeting, on 6 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 the fact 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, i.e. maintaining international peace and security and settling international disputes by peaceful means,

"Convinced that the active participation of Member States in effective disarmament negotiations is imperative for discharging their responsibility to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, 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,⁴ which was unanimously and categorically reaffirmed by all Member States at the twelfth special session, 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 as well as the strict observance of such agreements are important elements of disarmament efforts at all levels,

“*Stressing* the commitment of States, undertaken under terms of international law in various existing international instruments, to conduct negotiations which would lead to early agreements on disarmament measures, in particular on nuclear disarmament, and which serve the overall objective of general and complete disarmament,

“*Noting with great concern* that no real progress in disarmament negotiations has been achieved for several years, which has rendered the current international situation even more dangerous and insecure, 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, particularly nuclear 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, and that all States should refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations,

“*Expressing its concern* about attempts at using disarmament negotiations as a cloak for the arms race as well as attempts at striving for military superiority, which constitute a serious obstacle for such negotiations,

“*Welcoming* the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the range of issues related to space and nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range, aimed at accomplishing in practice the task of averting an arms race in outer space and of terminating it on Earth,

“*Aware* of the necessity to proceed to honest, business-like and constructive multilateral negotiations in good faith aimed at the achievement of early results, in particular at the prevention of nuclear war, the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and at nuclear disarmament,

“1. *Expresses its grave concern* over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and over plans to spread it to outer space, as well as the continued and 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. *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;

“4. *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 and on the prevention of nuclear war as well as 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;

“5. *Calls upon* States engaged in disarmament negotiations outside the United Nations framework to intensify their efforts with a view to achieving concrete results without delay and to implement such results immediately so as to create favourable conditions for further progress;

“6. *Underlines* the need for preserving the existing system of bilateral, regional and global disarmament agreements;

“7. *Invites* all States engaged in disarmament and/or arms limitation and reduction negotiations outside the United Nations framework to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament appropriately informed of such negotiations without prejudice to their progress;

“8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled ‘Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session’.”

4. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.6.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.7

5. On 30 October, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary submitted a draft resolution entitled “Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war” (A/C.1/40/L.7), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 34th meeting, on 12 November.

6. At its 44th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.7 (see para. 59 below, draft resolution A) by a recorded vote of 98 to 19, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:⁵

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, 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, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic,

⁵ The delegation of Swaziland subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

⁴ Resolution S-10/2.

Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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, 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, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Paraguay.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.8

7. On 31 October, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear and space arms negotiations" (A/C.1/40/L.8), which was later also sponsored by Rwanda and Swaziland. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

8. On 20 November, Argentina, Ecuador and Mexico submitted an amendment (A/C.1/40/L.80) to the draft resolution, by which the words "and without preconditions" would be deleted from paragraph 2, where they had followed "to work actively".

9. At its 47th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft amendment A/C.1/40/L.80 by a recorded vote of 61 to 24, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Spain, Swaziland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China,

Colombia, Comoros, Gabon, Ghana, Jamaica, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.8, as amended (see para. 59 below, draft resolution B), by a recorded vote of 71 to none, with 51 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.13 and Rev.1

11. On 5 November, the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" (A/C.1/40/L.13), which was introduced by its representative at the 34th meeting, on 12 November.

12. On 12 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.13/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 36th meeting, on 13 November, and contained a new fourteenth preambular paragraph, reading:

"*Taking note* of the Final Political Declaration adopted at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, in which is stressed, *inter alia*, the urgent need to initiate multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament."

13. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.13/Rev.1 (see para. 59 below, draft resolution C) by a recorded vote of 99 to 19, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, 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, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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.

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: Bahamas, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Chad, Ireland, Malaysia, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sweden.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.19

14. On 5 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament" (A/C.1/40/L.19), which was later also sponsored by Romania and Togo. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

15. At its 37th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.19 (see para. 59 below, draft resolution D) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.20

16. On 6 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Disarmament Week" (A/C.1/40/L.20). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mongolia at the 34th meeting, on 12 November.

17. At its 39th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.20 (see para. 59 below, draft resolution E) by a recorded vote of 110 to none, with 22 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, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican

Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.23 and Rev.1

18. On 6 November, Cyprus submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/40/L.23), which read as follows:

The General Assembly,

Considering that nuclear weapons, in their development, have become so vastly destructive to the atmosphere that any country using them would, because of the effects of the winds, suffer their devastating consequences no less,

Bearing in mind that eminent international scientists have established definitively that nuclear weapons cannot be used without inevitably causing self-destruction to the user country itself,

"1. *Condemns and outlaws* nuclear weapons and prohibits their future development or production;

"2. *Calls upon* the nuclear Powers to desist from any development or production of nuclear weapons and to abandon all possibility of the use or threat of use of such weapons."

19. On 7 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.23/Rev.1), which was introduced by its representative at the 35th meeting, on 12 November. The revised draft resolution read as follows:

The General Assembly,

Considering that nuclear weapons, in their development, have become so vastly destructive to the atmosphere that any country using them would, because of the effects of the winds, suffer their devastating consequences no less,

Bearing in mind that eminent international scientists have established definitively that nuclear weapons cannot be used without inevitably causing self-destruction to the user country itself,

"1. *Condemns and outlaws* nuclear weapons;

"2. *Prohibits* their future development or production;

"3. *Calls upon* the nuclear Powers to desist from further development or production of nuclear weapons and abandon all concept of the use or threat of use of such weapons;

"4. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session."

20. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.23/Rev.1.

Draft decision A/C.1/40/L.28

21. On 6 November, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft decision entitled "Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies" (A/C.1/40/L.28), which was later also sponsored by Cameroon and Nigeria. The draft decision was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 32nd meeting, on 8 November.

22. At its 37th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/40/L.28 (see para. 60 below) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.41

23. On 7 November, the Bahamas, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan and Spain submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/40/L.41), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador and Romania.

24. At its 37th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.41 (see para. 59 below, draft resolution F) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.43

25. On 7 November, Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter" (A/C.1/40/L.43), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 32nd meeting, on 8 November.

26. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/40/L.78).

27. At the 44th meeting, on 20 November, the representative of Mexico orally revised the draft resolution, changing the third preambular paragraph by inserting the words "some of" between "conclusions of" and "those studies".

28. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.43, as orally revised (see para. 59 below, draft resolution G), by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:⁶

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, 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, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, 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, 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, Cameroon, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.47

29. On 7 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon" (A/C.1/40/L.47), which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 34th meeting, on 12 November.

30. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.47 (see para. 59 below, draft resolution H) by a recorded vote of 62 to 11, with 56 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, 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, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, 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: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

⁶ The delegations of Nicaragua and Swaziland subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.48

31. On 7 November, Afghanistan, Angola, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, 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.1/40/L.48), which was introduced by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

32. At its 38th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.48 (see para. 59 below, draft resolution I) by a recorded vote of 91 to 19, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:⁷

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Morocco, Niger, Paraguay, Sweden.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.51

33. On 7 November, Iraq and Jordan submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session" (A/C.1/40/

⁷ The delegation of Botswana subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

L.51), which was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 35th meeting, on 12 November.

34. At its 38th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.51 (see para. 59 below, draft resolution J) by a recorded vote of 111 to none, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, 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, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, 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, Canada, Ethiopia, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.52 and Rev.1

35. On 7 November, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations disarmament studies" (A/C.1/40/L.52), which was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 34th meeting, on 12 November.

36. On 14 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.52/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

(a) In paragraph 2, the phrase "including the selection of subjects for study and the manner in which they are carried out", which had followed "further improved," was deleted;

(b) In paragraph 4, the words "forty-first" were replaced by "forty-second".

37. At its 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.52/Rev.1 (see para. 59 below, draft resolution K) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.55

38. On 7 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cameroon, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Tunisia and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Dec-

laration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade" (A/C.1/40/L.55), which was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 34th meeting, on 12 November.

39. At the 37th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Nigeria orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) The third preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"*Noting with concern* that half-way through the Decade its goals are far from being achieved and that no substantial progress has been made even on items of highest priority,";

(b) A new ninth preambular paragraph was added, reading:

"*Welcoming* the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in accordance with the joint communiqué issued by the two Governments on 8 January 1985,".

40. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.55, as orally revised (see para. 59 below, draft resolution L), without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.57

41. On 7 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burma, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/40/L.57), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Morocco, Peru and Swaziland. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 35th meeting, on 12 November.

42. At the 38th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Ireland proposed an oral amendment to paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, by which the words "nuclear-weapon-test ban" would be replaced by the words "complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions".

43. At the 40th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution, orally revised paragraph 5 by replacing "nuclear-weapon-test ban" by "nuclear-test ban".

44. At the same meeting, the representative of Ireland, in view of the above revision, withdrew the proposed amendment to paragraph 5.

45. At that meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.57, as orally revised (see para. 59 below, draft resolution M), by a recorded vote of 116 to 2, with 17 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, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Ma-

laysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, 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, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.58 and Rev.1

46. On 7 November, Algeria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Burma, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, 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.1/40/L.58), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

47. On 19 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by the German Democratic Republic, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.58/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Poland. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 43rd meeting, on 20 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) A new sixth preambular paragraph was added, 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) In the original seventh preambular paragraph, now the eighth, the words "the results of" were inserted before "these negotiations";

(c) In the original ninth preambular paragraph, now the tenth, the following text was added at the end of the paragraph:

"and that all States should refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations";

(d) In paragraph 5 the words "undertake and" were inserted before "intensify negotiations".

48. At its 44th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.58/Rev.1 (see para. 59 below, draft resolution N) by a recorded vote of 113 to 13, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:⁵

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Ma-

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, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, 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, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, 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, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, France, Japan, New Zealand, Rwanda, Spain.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.62 and Rev.1

49. On 7 November, Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Verification in all its aspects" (A/C.1/40/L.62), which was later also sponsored by New Zealand. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 34th meeting, on 12 November.

50. On 20 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.62/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

(a) In the second preambular paragraph the words "acceptable to all parties," were inserted after "fair and balanced,";

(b) The sixth preambular paragraph, which had read:

"*Believing* that verification techniques and principles should be developed as an objective means of determining compliance with agreements,"

was revised to read:

"*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,";

(c) Paragraph 1, which had read:

"1. *Calls upon* Member States to increase their efforts towards achieving balanced, verifiable and effective arms limitation and disarmament agreements;"

was revised to read:

"1. *Calls upon* Member States to increase their efforts towards achieving agreements on balanced, mutually acceptable, verifiable and effective arms limitation and disarmament measures;"

(d) In paragraph 4, the following text was added at the end of the paragraph:

"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'."

51. At its 47th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.62/Rev.1 (see para. 59 below, draft resolution O) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.64

52. On 7 November, Argentina, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Romania and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/40/L.64), which was later also sponsored by the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Oman and the United Republic of Tanzania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

53. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.64 (see para. 59 below, draft resolution P) by a recorded vote of 112 to 16, with 5 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, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, 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, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, 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, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Denmark, Japan, Spain, Togo.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.65 and Rev.1

54. On 7 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Sudan, Uruguay and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/40/L.65), which was later also sponsored by Morocco, Oman, Romania and Viet Nam. The draft resolution

was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

55. On 20 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Cameroon, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.65/Rev.1), containing a new thirteenth preambular paragraph which read:

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,".

56. At its 46th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.65/Rev.1 (see para. 59 below, draft resolution Q) by a recorded vote of 110 to 3, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, 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, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United 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, Ireland,⁸ Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.74

57. On 7 November, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters: prevention of war in the nuclear age" (A/C.1/40/L.74). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 39th meeting, on 15 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the determination of the peoples of the world to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and, to this end, to strengthen their resolve to maintain international peace and security,

"Emphasizing the special significance which the commitment of States Members of the United Nations to the

maintenance of international peace and security takes on in the fortieth year of the Organization's existence,

"Noting with grave concern the implications of a continuing arms buildup, particularly in its nuclear aspect, and expressing its profound conviction that the prevention of nuclear war, indeed all war, remains the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

"Convinced that the successful fulfilment of this task requires all States to do their utmost to avoid conflict and to resolve disputes peacefully, so as to ensure that war is no longer viewed as an instrument for settling international disputes and that the use and the threat of force are eliminated from international life, as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations,

"Further convinced that the prevention of war, and particularly nuclear war, requires that all States respect the sovereignty, equality, independence and territorial integrity of all other States, and recalling the commitment by all Member States under the Charter to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force,

"Recalling none the less the inherent right of States individually or collectively to defend themselves against armed attack, recognizing the vital importance of preventing armed conflict in any form and recognizing further that States may legitimately take measures necessary to restrain, or in other words deter, the initiation of or persistence in an attack,

"Reiterating the vital interest of the peoples of the world in disarmament, but also recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for the establishment of more co-operative relationships between States, the prevention of conflicts, in particular by lessening the possibility of surprise attack, and the facilitation of further disarmament measures, and noting in that regard the large number of proposals for additional confidence-building measures currently being considered in a large number of multilateral forums,

"Stressing the necessity of building on the important steps that have already been taken to reduce the risk of war, most notably on the verifiable arms control agreements already concluded, and stressing the importance of compliance with existing arms control commitments, so as to encourage the conclusion of further and more far-reaching agreements,

"Recalling paragraphs 47 to 50 and 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ regarding the necessity for, and the process of, nuclear disarmament,

"Underlining the primary responsibility of nuclear-weapon States, in particular those with the largest nuclear arsenals, for the prevention of a war involving the use of nuclear weapons and for nuclear disarmament, but also bearing in mind the collective responsibility of all States to work towards these ends,

"Believing that, notwithstanding the vital contribution of concrete disarmament measures, the goals of securing peace and preventing nuclear war and any armed conflict can most effectively be served by fully recognizing and respecting the dignity of man, basic freedoms and the right of national self-determination,

"Noting with deep concern that, in spite of their important contribution to the prevention of war, arms con-

⁸ The delegation of Ireland subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

trol negotiations tend to proceed at a pace which is clearly inadequate to the seriousness of the threat and the urgency of the problem,

“1. *Reaffirms* that reducing and removing the threat of nuclear war is the most acute and urgent task of the present day and that eliminating the threat of all armed conflict remains the ultimate goal of the international community;

“2. *Urges* all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, and further urges them never to use any of their weapons, except in the exercise of their inherent right of individual or collective self-defence;

“3. *Calls upon* all States to maintain as a priority objective of their policies the removal of the danger of war at any level of hostility, thereby precluding the use of nuclear weapons;

“4. *Urges* all States to exercise restraint in their relations with others, to act in such a manner as to prevent the development of situations which could cause dangerous exacerbation of their relations, to avoid military confrontations and to prevent the outbreak of war;

“5. *Emphasizes* the importance of concluding agreements on militarily significant and verifiable reductions of armament and forces, including nuclear armaments, taking into account the relative importance of the existing arsenals of the nuclear-weapon States and other States concerned, and of achieving stable military balance, globally and regionally, at the lowest possible levels;

“6. *Welcomes warmly* in this connection the initiation of the bilateral negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

“7. *Urges* all States to work for concrete and verifiable results in arms control negotiations, especially those aimed at the elimination of whole categories of weapons and of weapons that have destabilizing effects, as well as those that enhance the prospects for the reduction of current armaments to lower levels consistent with strictly defensive needs;

“8. *Urges* all States to promote, to the best of their ability, the objective of the prevention of war through, *inter alia*, more openness and an enhancement of mutual knowledge about military activities, an expanded exchange of information and views on military matters and other confidence-building measures with a view to enhancing both confidence and stability;

“9. *Underlines* the importance of regional efforts at peace-keeping and conflict resolution among States, given that such efforts to build confidence, promote co-operative relations and find local solutions to local disputes among the States of the regions concerned can play a vital role in enhancing the objectives of peace and security, disarmament and development in the region;

“10. *Stresses* the necessity of preventing military conflict which may take place by accident, miscalculation or communications failure, by taking steps to maintain, or where necessary improve, communications between Governments, particularly in areas of tension;

“11. *Calls upon* all States to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, because such proliferation would

seriously increase the danger of nuclear war, and to exert all endeavours to solve outstanding regional issues which may involve the risk of such proliferation;

“12. *Rejects* military doctrines and policies which explicitly or implicitly aim at the achievement of military superiority in the place of balance, stability and undiminished security for all States;

“13. *Declares* its view that a nuclear war cannot be won and that a conventional war may involve the risk of escalation to nuclear war;

“14. *Takes note* of that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1985 session which concerns the consideration of the agenda item entitled ‘Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters’ (A/40/27 and Corr.1, sect. III.C), and requests the Conference to continue its substantive consideration of this issue;

“15. *Commends* the Secretary-General for having prepared a report on the prevention of nuclear war (A/40/498), and expresses the hope that this report will facilitate mutually acceptable solutions to this vital problem;

“16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled ‘Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters’.”

58. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.74.

Recommendations of the First Committee

59. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to Q below:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

A

Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race, in particular in the nuclear field,

Recalling that, in accordance with paragraph 20 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ the first special session devoted to disarmament, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority,

Recalling also that this commitment was reaffirmed by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Bearing in mind its relevant resolutions on this subject,

Reaffirming that the most effective guarantee against the danger of nuclear war and the use of nuclear weapons is nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, 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 which would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming also that the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and for undertaking measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war, *inter alia*, by establishing corresponding norms regulating relations between them,

Commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, the most destructive and bloody war in the history of mankind, and also commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its conviction that removing the threat of a world war—a nuclear war—is the most acute and urgent task of the present time,

Convinced that the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons is a most important and urgent measure for the prevention of nuclear war, and taking note of the broad, positive international reaction to the concept of non-first use of nuclear weapons,

1. *Considers* that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, 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-first session the item entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war".

B

Bilateral nuclear-arms and space-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/183 P of 20 December 1983 and 39/148 B of 17 December 1984,

Welcoming warmly the resumption on 12 March 1985 of the bilateral negotiations at Geneva between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America,

Noting that in their joint communiqué of 8 January 1985 the two Governments agreed that the subject of these negotiations is a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship,

Noting that the agreed objective of these negotiations is to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms and at strengthening strategic stability,

Noting also that the two sides believe that ultimately these negotiations, just as efforts in general to limit and reduce arms, should lead to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere,

Noting further that both the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have expressed

their readiness to keep the other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their bilateral negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴

Convinced 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 reach agreement,

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,

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 objective in the negotiations, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament;

2. *Urges* the Governments of the two States concerned to work actively towards the achievement of that objective in order to enable the negotiations to make substantial progress;

3. *Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support* for these negotiations and their successful conclusion.

C

Nuclear weapons in all aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it expressed its profound preoccupation over the danger of war, in particular nuclear war, the prevention of which remains the most acute and urgent task of the present day,⁹

Reaffirming that nuclear weapons pose the most serious threat to mankind and its survival and that it is therefore essential to proceed with nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming also that all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility for the fulfilment of the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament,

Stressing again that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons alone are more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth, and bearing in mind the devastating results which nuclear war would have on belligerents and non-belligerents alike,

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it decided that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war had the highest priority and that it was essential to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons,¹⁰

Stressing that any expectation of winning a nuclear war is senseless and that such a war would inevitably lead to the destruction of nations, to enormous devastation and to catastrophic consequences for civilization and life itself on Earth,

⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, para. 62.*

¹⁰ *Resolution S-10/2, paras. 20 and 47.*

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,

Stressing the urgent need for a halt to the nuclear-arms race as a step on the road to nuclear disarmament,

Stressing again that priority in disarmament negotiations should be given to nuclear weapons, and referring to paragraphs 49 and 54 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴

Recalling its relevant resolutions on this subject,

Welcoming the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America 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,

Noting 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 the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/114-S/16921, annex), as well as the positive response this Declaration has met with in many States,

Taking note of the Final Political Declaration adopted at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, in which is stressed, *inter alia*, the urgent need to initiate multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, annex I, para. 38),

Taking note also of the relevant deliberations of the Disarmament Commission in 1985 with regard to item 4 of its agenda, as contained in its report (A/40/42, para. 27),

Noting that the Conference on Disarmament, at its 1985 session, discussed the question of the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament (A/40/27 and Corr.1, sect. III.B), including the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee for negotiations on that question,

Regretting, however, that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee for the purpose of undertaking multilateral negotiations on the question of the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament,

Considering that efforts will continue to be made in order to enable the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil its negotiating role with regard to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, and that for this purpose all members of the Conference on Disarmament should display a constructive approach to such negotiations, bearing in mind the high priority they have accorded to this question in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament is the most suitable forum for the preparation and conduct of multilateral negotiations on 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 for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and for nuclear disarmament

in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, including a nuclear-disarmament programme, and to establish for this purpose an *ad hoc* committee;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

D

Comprehensive programme of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 109 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ the first special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly called for the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament encompassing all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control becomes a reality in a world in which international peace and security prevail and in which the new international economic order is strengthened and consolidated,

Recalling also its resolution 38/183 K of 20 December 1983, in which it urged the Conference on Disarmament, as soon as it considered that the circumstances were propitious for that purpose, to renew its work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament previously requested, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a progress report on the matter and to submit to the Assembly, not later than at its forty-first session, a complete draft of such a programme,

Recalling further its resolution 39/148 I of 17 December 1984, in which it urged that all efforts be made so that the Conference on Disarmament might resume its work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament early in its 1985 session with a view to submitting to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of such a programme,

Having examined the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament concerning its work during the 1985 session of the Conference on Disarmament (*ibid.*, sect. III.H, para. 111), which is an integral part of the report of the Conference,

1. *Notes* that, in its report the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament stated that during the 1985 session, despite intensive efforts, only modest progress was achieved;

2. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to resume the work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament at the beginning of its 1986 session with the firm intention of concluding that task and submitting to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of the programme;

3. *Decides* to include on the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

E

*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 and bringing about disarmament for the maintenance of world peace,

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,

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,¹¹

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,¹² the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed,¹³

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 and 39/148 J of 17 December 1984,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/552 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 1985 Disarmament Week in close connection with the celebrations of the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War and of the foundation of the United Nations and the International Youth Year;

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. *Recommends* to all States that they observe Disarmament Week in 1986 in close connection with the celebration of the International Year of Peace;

6. *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;¹⁴

7. *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;

8. *Also invites* international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

9. *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;

10. *Requests* Governments to continue, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 D, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

F

*Report of the Disarmament Commission**The General Assembly,*

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/40/42),

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,⁴ 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,¹² 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,

Desirous of strengthening the effectiveness of the Disarmament Commission as the deliberative body in the field of disarmament,

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 and 39/148 R of 17 December 1984,

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;

¹¹ Resolution S-10/2, para. 10.2.

¹² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

¹³ *Ibid.*, annex V, para. 12.

¹⁴ A/34/436.

3. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1986 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 1985 substantive session;

4. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1986 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items inscribed on its agenda, to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/40/27 and Corr.1), together with all the official records of the fortieth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

G

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,⁴ the first special session devoted to disarmament, 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,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/449) transmitting the compilation, requested in resolution 39/148 F of 17 December 1984, of appropriate excerpts of all national and international scientific studies on the climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, published so far,

Noting that the conclusions of some of those studies 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,

Noting also that from those conclusions and from various sections of the studies themselves it clearly follows that international efforts to carry out further systematic research are necessary,

1. *Expresses 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. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a 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;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the study to the General Assembly in due time for consideration at its forty-second session, in 1987;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled: "Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter: report of the Secretary-General".

H

Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ in which it is stated that the achievement of nuclear disarmament will require urgent negotiation of agreements, *inter alia*, for the cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems, which is especially emphasized in paragraph 50 (a) of that Document,

Recalling also that in paragraph 50 of the Final Document it is also underlined that in the course of negotiations consideration can be given to mutual and agreed limitation or prohibition, without prejudice to the security of any State, of any types of nuclear armaments,

Stressing that the development and production of the nuclear neutron weapon is a dangerous consequence of the continuing qualitative arms race in the field of nuclear weapons, especially through the qualitative improvement and development of new nuclear warheads by enhancing specific characteristics of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming its relevant resolutions on the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon,

Sharing the world-wide concern expressed by Member States, as well as by non-governmental organizations, about the continued and expanded production and introduction of the nuclear neutron weapon in military arsenals, which escalates the nuclear-arms race and significantly lowers the threshold of nuclear war,

Aware of the inhuman effects of that weapon, which constitutes a grave threat, particularly to the unprotected civilian population,

Noting the consideration by the Conference on Disarmament at its 1985 session of issues connected with the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, as well as the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon (A/40/27 and Corr.1, sect.III.B),

Regretting that the Conference on Disarmament was prevented from reaching agreement on the commencement of negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, including the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon, in an appropriate organizational framework,

1. *Reaffirms its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to start without delay negotiations within an appropriate organizational framework, with a view to concluding a convention on the prohibition of the devel-

opment, production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons as an organic element of negotiations, as envisaged in paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this question by the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon".

I

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, as contained in the Final Document of that session⁴ and confirmed in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹² the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament of 11 December 1979¹⁵ and resolutions 36/92 D of 9 December 1981, 37/78 B of 9 December 1982, 38/183 F of 20 December 1983 and 39/148 M of 17 December 1984,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, halting the arms race and attaining disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security,

Deeply concerned over the continued nuclear-arms race, the initiation of a quantitatively and qualitatively more dangerous round of that race and the danger of the extension of the arms race to outer space, which has an immediate negative impact on the development of the international situation and international relations and which will destabilize the situation and lead to a multiple increase of the danger of a nuclear conflict,

Bearing in mind the vital interest of all States in the adoption of concrete effective disarmament measures which would release considerable financial and material resources to be used for the economic and social development of all States, in particular developing countries,

Stressing the topicality of the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/114-S/16921, annex),

Considering the increased activity of peace and anti-war movements in the struggle for peace, against the arms race and for 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,

Emphasizing the duty of States to co-operate for the preservation of international peace and security, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and confirmed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, of 24 October 1970,¹⁶ the obligation to co-operate actively and constructively for the attainment of the aims of disarmament being an indispensable part of that duty,

Stressing that, within the framework of international co-operation for the attainment of the aims of disarmament, it is necessary to avert nuclear war by means of preventing an arms race in outer space and halting it on Earth, and limiting and reducing nuclear armaments up to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere on the basis of the principle of equal security,

Underlining the need to halt both qualitative improvement and quantitative buildup of nuclear weapons so as to take the first step towards their radical reduction,

Believing that the two nuclear-weapon States which possess the most important nuclear arsenals should take the lead and show a good example in curbing the arms race and preventing its spread to outer space,

Stressing that proposals, relatively simple in their execution and at the same time effective, and agreements aimed at eliminating the use or the threat of use of force, be it on a world-wide or regional scale, would contribute considerably to that end,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations bears primary responsibility and plays a central role in unifying efforts to maintain and to develop active co-operation among States in order to resolve the issues of disarmament,

1. *Calls upon* all States, in implementing the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to make active use of the principles and ideas contained in the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament by actively participating in disarmament negotiations, with a view to achieving concrete results, and by conducting them on the basis of the principles of reciprocity, equality, undiminished security and the non-use of force in international relations, and to refrain at the same time from developing new channels of the arms race;

2. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its responsibility for maintaining international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Emphasizes* the necessity of refraining from war propaganda, in particular from propaganda for a nuclear war—global or limited—and from the elaboration and dissemination of any doctrines and concepts endangering international peace and justifying the unleashing of nuclear war, which lead to deterioration of the international situation and to 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,¹⁷ constitutes a phenom-

¹⁵ Resolution 34/88.

¹⁶ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

¹⁷ Resolution 1514 (XV).

enon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament;

5. *Expresses the firm conviction* that for effective international co-operation for the attainment of the aims of disarmament it is inevitable that the policy of States, primarily of those which dispose of nuclear weapons, be directed to averting a nuclear war;

6. *Demands* that the arms race not be extended into other spheres of human activity, such as outer space, that should be used for peaceful purposes, exclusively for the benefit of mankind;

7. *Appeals* to States which are members of military groupings to promote, on the basis of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session 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;

8. *Calls upon* all Member States to continue to cultivate and disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign,¹⁸ launched by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament, in particular through their educational systems, mass media and cultural policies;

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue to consider, in order further to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, measures aimed at strengthening the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament through research, education, information, communication and culture;

10. *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.

J

Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/148 L of 17 December 1984,

Noting with concern that the problem identified in the above-mentioned resolution 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,⁴ in which it affirmed that “all States have the duty to contribute to the efforts in the field of disarmament” and that “all States have the right to participate in disarmament negotiations”,

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 participating in the work of the Conference.

K

United Nations disarmament studies

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in paragraph 96 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ the Assembly stated that:

“Taking further steps in the field of disarmament and other measures aimed at promoting international peace and security would be facilitated by carrying out studies by the Secretary-General in this field with appropriate assistance from governmental or consultant experts.”,

Recalling also the relevant parts of the United Nations study on the institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament,¹⁹

Aware that a number of United Nations studies have been concluded satisfactorily in the field of disarmament, and that the reports on them presented to the General Assembly have contributed significantly to the clarification of certain issues,

Noting that, even where diverse views have been reflected, the final reports elaborated by United Nations expert groups so far have stimulated wider-ranging discussions on a variety of issues,

Noting the recent non-completion of final reports on two studies, despite renewal of the mandate in both cases by the General Assembly,

Noting the discussions that have taken place in the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (A/40/744, paras. 3-6),

Believing that a thorough appraisal of the subject, including the methods of work to be adopted by United Nations expert groups, could enhance the value and relevance of United Nations studies in the field of disarmament,

1. *Reaffirms* the value of United Nations studies, prepared with appropriate assistance from governmental or consultant experts, as a useful means by which important issues in the field of arms limitation and disarmament can be addressed in a comprehensive and detailed manner;

2. *Invites* Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 1 April 1986, their views and proposals on how the work of the United Nations in the field of disarmament studies can be further improved;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States to the General Assembly at its forty-first session and to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies to prepare a comprehensive report on these matters for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled “United Nations disarmament studies”.

¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V.*

¹⁹ A/36/392, annex.

L

Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, by which it adopted the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 39/148 Q of 17 December 1984, by which it decided to review and appraise at its fortieth session, in 1985, the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Noting with concern that half-way through the Decade its goals are far from being achieved and that no substantial progress has been made even on items of highest priority,

Alarmed at the continued escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race,

Also alarmed at the recent findings of the possible consequences of a nuclear war under present circumstances, as documented by competent scientists,

Deeply concerned at the continued dissipation of ever-increasing human and material resources on the arms race;

Taking note of the views of Member States and suggestions made by them on the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Noting with satisfaction the portion of the report of the Disarmament Commission on the item entitled "Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: preliminary assessment and suggestions to ensure progress" (A/40/42, para. 32 and annex VII),

Welcoming the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in accordance with the joint communiqué issued by the two Governments on 8 January 1985,

1. *Decides* to adopt the relevant portion of the report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate the implementation of the activities elaborated in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, as enumerated in the report of the Disarmament Commission;

3. *Calls upon* all States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States:

(a) To reaffirm their commitment to the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;

(b) To reaffirm their commitment to the attainment of the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

(c) To adopt concrete and practical measures for preventing the outbreak of war, in particular nuclear war;

(d) To take appropriate steps to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race with a view to improving the international climate and enhancing the efficacy of disarmament negotiations;

(e) To exert greater efforts in the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade.

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 and 39/148 N of 17 December 1984,

Recalling also the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹² the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/40/27 and Corr.1),

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 of the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament and contributes to the strengthening of the negotiating role of the Conference,

Expressing its satisfaction at the establishment within the Conference on Disarmament of an *ad hoc* committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

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 1985 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 that some progress has been made in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the 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 1986 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 relevant resolutions of the Assembly on those questions;

4. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to provide the existing *ad hoc* committees, including the *ad hoc* committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, 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 on the elaboration of a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

7. *Once again calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to organize its work in such a way as to concentrate most of its attention and time on substantive negotiations on priority issues of disarmament;

8. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

N

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,⁴ the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹² 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 and 39/148 O of 17 December 1984 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 seven years since that session, that in the meantime 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 renewed escalation of the nuclear-arms race, in both the quantitative and the qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on nuclear deterrence and on the use of

nuclear weapons, 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 only be ensured 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, which has rendered the current international situation even more dangerous and insecure,

Expressing the desire that the launching of negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would produce agreements on preventing an arms race in outer space and on significant reductions in their strategic and intermediate-range nuclear-weapon systems, as well as that the results of these negotiations would lead to a relaxation of tension in their mutual relations and in the world at large,

Considering that bilateral negotiations should not in any way diminish the urgent need to initiate and pursue multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Stressing 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 threaten international peace and security and increase the danger of nuclear war;

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* great Powers to pursue their 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 proceed urgently to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war, to undertake and intensify negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space 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* the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in accordance with its mandate and to continue improving its work 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-first session the item entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

O

Verification in all its aspects

The General Assembly,

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,

Reaffirming its conviction, as expressed in paragraph 91 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ adopted by consensus at 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 increase their efforts towards achieving agreements on balanced, mutually acceptable, verifiable and effective arms limitation and disarmament measures;

2. *Invites* all Member States, bearing in mind the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1986, their views and suggestions on verification principles, procedures and techniques for promoting the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report containing the views and suggestions of Member States;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an 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".

P

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,⁴ the first special session devoted to disarmament, 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 declared that the renewed escalation of 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,²⁰

Noting further that, in the Final Political Declaration adopted at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, it was stated that doctrines of nuclear deterrence, far from contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security, lay at the root of the continuing escalation in quantitative and qualitative development of nuclear weapons (see A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, annex 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,

Considering that it is necessary to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons 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,²¹ which was reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 (A/40/114-S/16921, annex),

Convinced of the imperative need to take constructive action towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

1. *Notes* the initiation of bilateral negotiations on nuclear and space arms and affirms that such negotiations in no way diminish 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, the first special session devoted to disarmament;

3. *Again requests* the Conference on Disarmament to establish an *ad hoc* committee at the beginning of its 1986 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-first session on its consideration of this subject;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament".

Q

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,⁴ the first special session devoted to disarmament, 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 are more than weapons of war, they are instruments of mass annihilation,²⁰ and that at the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, it was stated that measures for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament must take into account the security interests of nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States alike and ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered (see A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, annex I, para. 33),

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 and, in particular, its resolution 39/148 P of 17 December 1984, 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 again 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 the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1985 session (A/40/27 and Corr.1),

²⁰ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, sect. I, para. 28.

²¹ A/39/277-S/16587, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16587, annex.

Noting with grave concern that the Conference on Disarmament was once again unable to start negotiations on the question during its 1985 session,

Taking into account the deliberations on this item at its fortieth 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,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/498),

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 prac-

tical measures for the prevention of nuclear war and to establish for that purpose an *ad hoc* committee on the subject at the beginning of its 1986 session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war".

* * *

60. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

"(a) The General Assembly decides that, in order to give timely consideration to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions regarding the proposed annual budget of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (see A/40/7/Add.9), the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies should be authorized to hold its second session of 1986 during the early weeks of the forty-first regular session of the Assembly, in the light of the request of the Advisory Board in paragraph 38 of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board (A/40/744),

"(b) The General Assembly requests the Committee on Conferences at its 1986 substantive session to consider the pattern of future meetings of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies."

DOCUMENT A/40/896

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 69

[Original: French]
[18 November 1985]

1. The item entitled:

"Relationship between disarmament and development:

"(a) Reallocation and conversion of resources, through disarmament measures, from military to civilian purposes;

"(b) Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Secretary-General;

"(c) International Conference on the 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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 37/84 of 9 December 1982, 38/71 A of 15 December 1983 and 39/160 of 17 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place

from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 69, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (A/40/51);

(b) The report of the Secretary-General (A/40/618 and Corr.1);

(c) A letter dated 30 January 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Delhi Declaration adopted and issued at New Delhi on 28 January 1985 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/114-S/16921);

(d) A letter dated 15 February 1985 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/40/130-S/16958);

(e) A letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April (A/40/276-S/17138);

(f) A letter dated 12 August 1985 from the representative of Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text

of the Lima Declaration signed on 29 July 1985 by the heads of State of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Panama, Uruguay and Peru, and by the Special Representatives of Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Venezuela (A/40/544);

(g) A letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985 (A/40/672-S/17488);

(h) A letter dated 14 October 1985 from the representative of Togo to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Lomé Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the Ministerial Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa, held at Lomé from 13 to 16 August 1985 (A/40/761-S/17573);

(i) A letter dated 30 October 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint message dated 24 October 1985 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 heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/825-S/17596);

(j) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1);

(k) A letter dated 25 October 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration issued on 23 October 1985 at Sofia by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (A/C.1/40/7).

5. On 7 November 1985, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Gabon, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.69), which was later also sponsored by Samoa, Swaziland and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 34th meeting, on 12 November.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/40/L.75).

7. At its 39th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.69 (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:

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/71 B of 15 December 1983 and 39/160 of 17 December 1984,

Recalling, in particular, its decision to convene an International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, which should be preceded by thorough preparation and should take decisions by consensus, and to set up a Preparatory Committee for the Conference, which should formulate and submit, by consensus, to the General Assembly, at its fortieth session, recommendations as to the provisional agenda, procedure, place, date and duration of the Conference,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (A/40/51) and approves the recommendations contained therein (*ibid.*, sect. III);

2. *Recommends* for adoption by the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development the following provisional agenda drawn up by the Preparatory Committee:

1. Opening of the Conference
2. Election of the President
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure
4. Election of the other officers
5. Credentials of the representatives to the Conference:
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee
6. Adoption of the agenda
7. Organization of work
8. Consideration of the relationship between disarmament and development in all its aspects and dimensions with a view to reaching appropriate conclusions
9. Consideration of the implications of the level and magnitude of military expenditures, in particular those of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily important States, for the world economy and the international economic and social situation, particularly for the developing countries, and formulation of appropriate recommendations for remedial measures
10. Consideration of ways and means of releasing additional resources, through disarmament measures, for development purposes, in particular for the benefit of developing countries
11. Adoption of the final document of the Conference
12. Adoption of the report of the Conference to the General Assembly;

3. *Also recommends* for adoption by the Conference the proposals relating to procedure contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee (*ibid.*, part E);

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of France for its invitation to act as host to the Conference, and accordingly decides that the Conference shall be held in Paris from 15 July to 2 August 1986;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the Conference and to apply, as regards other participants and observers, the provisions of section XI of the provisional rules of procedure for the Conference, annexed to the report of the Preparatory Committee;

6. *Authorizes* the Preparatory Committee to hold one or, if necessary, two additional sessions, each of two weeks' duration, open to all States and devoted to consideration of the substantive questions included in the agenda for the Conference;

7. *Decides* that the second session of the Preparatory Committee shall be held in New York in March/April 1986 and that, if necessary, a third session shall be held in New York in June, taking into account all relevant factors, including the need for minimizing costs and for adequate representation;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint the Secretary-General of the Conference;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference to assist in the tasks provided for in paragraph 19 of the report of the Preparatory Committee and to ensure implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 20 (doc-

umentation), 21 (convening of a panel of eminent personalities qualified in the field of disarmament and development), 22 (appropriate information to the General Assembly on the preparatory process) and 23 (dissemination of information relating to the Conference and its preparatory work);

10. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations system and the International Atomic Energy Agency to contribute fully to the preparatory work in the field of documentation, in conformity with the recommendations contained in paragraph 20 of the report of the Preparatory Committee.

DOCUMENT A/40/905

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 52

[Original: French]
[19 November 1985]

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 and 39/54 of 12 December 1984 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,⁴

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing further the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of

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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/54 of 12 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 52, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General (A/40/442 and Add.1);

(b) A letter dated 13 June 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General (A/40/383);

(c) A letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1986 (A/40/672-S/17488);

(d) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1).

5. On 25 October 1985, Egypt submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.5), which was introduced by its representative at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

6. At its 37th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.5 (see para. 7 below) without a vote.

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/40/442 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;²²

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

²² Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

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-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

DOCUMENT A/40/915

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 48

[Original: French]
[22 November 1985]

1. The item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security" was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 37/70 of 9 December 1982.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 48, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A letter dated 28 May 1985 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration of the socialist countries on the situation in the International Labour Organisation (A/40/342-E/1985/119);

(b) A letter dated 3 July 1985 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General (A/40/458-E/1985/135);

(c) A letter dated 9 July 1985 from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General (A/40/489-E/1985/143);

(d) A letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985 (A/40/672-S/17488);

(e) A letter dated 14 October 1985 from the representative of Togo to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Lomé Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the Ministerial Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa, held at Lomé from 13 to 16 August 1985 (A/40/761-S/17573);

(f) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1).

5. On 6 November 1985, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.30), which was also co-sponsored by Bolivia, Cameroon, Cuba, Greece and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Romania at the 35th meeting, on 12 November.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/40/L.77).

7. At its 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.30 (see para. 8 below) by a recorded vote of 126 to 1, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

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, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, 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, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, 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 Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, Netherlands, 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:

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE ARMAMENTS RACE AND ITS EXTREMELY HARMFUL EFFECTS ON WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions 2667 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2831 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 3075 (XXVIII)

of 6 December 1973, 32/75 of 12 December 1977, 35/141 of 12 December 1980 and 37/70 of 9 December 1982,

Deeply concerned that the arms race, particularly in nuclear armaments and military expenditures, has continued to increase at an alarming speed, absorbing enormous material and human resources, which represents a heavy burden for the peoples of all countries and constitutes a grave danger for world peace and security,

Convinced that, as disarmament is a matter of universal concern, there is a pressing need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about and be aware of the problems created by the armaments race and of the need for disarmament and that the United Nations has a central role in this connection,

Recalling also paragraph 93 (c) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ in which it is provided that the Secretary-General shall periodically submit reports to the Assembly on the economic and social consequences of the armament race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Noting that, since the preparation of the updated report of the Secretary-General entitled *Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures*,²³ new developments have taken place in the fields covered by the report that are of particular relevance in the present economic and political conditions of the world,

Considering that the elaboration of such reports should be viewed as a measure aimed at building confidence among States,

Recalling further its resolution 39/160 of 17 December 1984, in which it decided to convene an International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, at which inevitably the issue of the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures would be discussed,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring up to date, with the assistance of a group of qualified consultant experts appointed by him and making appropriate use of the capabilities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research in a consultant capacity, the report entitled *Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and Military Expenditures*, taking into account the significant developments that have taken place since the preparation of that report;

2. *Invites* all Governments to extend to the Secretary-General their support and full co-operation to ensure that the study will be carried out in the most effective way;

3. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies, other international organizations and institutions as well as non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General, upon his request, in the preparation of the report;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the report 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 "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security".

²³ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.IX.2.

DOCUMENT A/40/916

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 53

[Original: French]
[22 November 1985]

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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/55 of 12 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 53, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General (A/40/473);

(b) A letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985 (A/40/672-S17488);

(c) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1).

5. On 1 November 1985, Pakistan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.10), which was introduced by its representative at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 41st meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.10 (see para. 7 below) by a recorded vote of 90 to 3, with 40 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United

States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Bhutan, India, Mauritius.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Suriname, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE
IN SOUTH ASIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983 and 39/55 of 12 December 1984 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 declaration issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Recalling that in the above-mentioned resolutions it called upon the States of the South Asian region, and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested, to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to this objective,

Further recalling that, in its resolution 3265 B (XXIX), 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 Assembly⁴ regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/473),

1. *Reaffirms* its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;
2. *Urges once again* the States of South Asia, and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as may be interested, to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to this objective;

3. *Calls upon* those nuclear-weapon States that have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

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

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

DOCUMENT A/40/919

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 49

[Original: French]
[22 November 1985]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/51 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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/51 of 12 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 49, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985 (A/40/672-S/17488);

(b) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1).

5. On 7 November 1985, Bahamas, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.61), which was later also sponsored by Jamaica. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 32nd meeting, on 8 November.

6. At its 41st meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.61 (see para. 7 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, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, 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, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, 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, 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.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, France, Guyana, Mali.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 39/51 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 and 38/61 of 15 December 1983 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),²⁴

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,

²⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

Considering that it would not be fair if 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 whom Additional Protocol I is opened—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-first session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/. . . concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

DOCUMENT A/40/929

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 55

[Original: French]
[26 November 1985]

1. The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/57 of 12 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 55, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/40/27 and Corr.1);

(b) A note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Communiqué, resolutions and reports of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984 (A/40/173-S/17033);

(c) A letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985 (A/40/672-S/17488);

(d) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1);

(e) A letter dated 25 October 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration issued on 23 October 1985 at Sofia by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (A/C.1/40/7).

5. On 7 November 1985, 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.1/40/L.34). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 33rd meeting, on 11 November.

6. At its 41st meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.34 (see para. 7 below) by a recorded vote of 83 to 19, with 17 absentions. The voting was as follows:²⁵

²⁵ The delegations of Djibouti, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, 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: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Burma, Chad, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Colombia, Greece, Honduras, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Malaysia, 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 AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the need to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of States and prompted by the desire shared by all nations to eliminate war and prevent nuclear conflagration,

Taking into account the principle of non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirmed in a number of United Nations declarations and resolutions,

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

Recognizing that effective measures to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of 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,

Concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race having entered a qualitatively new stage, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and the danger of nuclear war,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ 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,²⁶ submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting that the Conference on Disarmament considered in 1985 the item entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons", and the work done by its *Ad Hoc* Committee on this item, as reflected in the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/40/27 and Corr. 1, sect. III.F),

Noting further that this consideration revealed that an overwhelming number of delegations, including those of the nuclear-weapon States, stressed the importance of that item and their readiness to engage in 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,

Further recalling that the idea of interim arrangements as a first step towards the conclusion of such a convention has also been considered in the Conference on Disarmament,

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,

Being aware that unconditional guarantees by all nuclear-weapon States not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances against the non-nuclear-weapon States having no nuclear weapons on their territories should constitute an integral element of a mandatory system of norms regulating the relations between the nuclear-weapon States, which bear the primary responsibility for preventing a nuclear war, thus sparing mankind from its devastating consequences,

²⁶ 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.

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;
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 re-establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the respective agenda item as soon as practicable, at its 1986 session, with a view to concluding an international instrument of a legally binding character to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an 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/40/930

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 56

[Original: French]
[26 November 1985]

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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/58 of 12 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 56, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/40/27 and Corr.1);

(b) A letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985 (A/40/672-S17488);

(c) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1).

5. On 1 November, Pakistan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.11), which was introduced by its representative at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 41st meeting, on 18 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.11 (see para. 7 below) by a recorded vote of 122 to none, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:²⁷

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, 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, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, 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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas,²⁷ Brazil, India, United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

²⁷ The delegations of the Bahamas, Djibouti, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the 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 ally 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,⁴ 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 and 39/58 of 12 December 1984,

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 Disarmament²⁸ 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 (A/40/27 and Corr.1, sect. III.F), with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Noting the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note of the decision of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983,²⁹ as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984 (see A/40/173-S/17033, 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-first 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".

²⁸ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

²⁹ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I, para. 30.

DOCUMENT A/40/931

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 59

[Original: French]
[26 November 1985]

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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 39/61 A and B of 12 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 59, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Disarmament Commission (A/40/42);

(b) The report of the Secretary-General on the nuclear capability of South Africa (A/40/510);

(c) A letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985 (A/40/672-S/17488);

(d) A letter dated 14 October 1985 from the representative of Togo to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Lomé Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the Ministerial Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa, held at Lomé from 13 to 16 August 1985 (A/40/761-S/17573);

(e) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.38

5. On 7 November 1985, Mauritius, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled “Implementation of the Declaration” (A/C.1/40/L.38). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mauritius at the 35th meeting, on 12 November.

6. At its 41st meeting on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.38 (see para. 9 below,

draft resolution A) by a recorded vote of 130 to none, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:³⁰

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, 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, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, 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, 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, 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.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.40

7. On 7 November 1985, Mauritius, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled “Nuclear capability of South Africa” (A/C.1/40/L.40). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mauritius at the 35th meeting, on 12 November.

8. At its 41st meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.40 (see para. 9 below, draft resolution B) by a recorded vote of 117 to 4, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:³¹

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, 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, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Domini-

³⁰ The delegation of Zimbabwe subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

³¹ The delegations of Zaire and Zimbabwe subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

can Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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 Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: France, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Zaire.³¹

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. 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 Africa³² 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 and 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 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,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",³³ undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/40/42),

Expressing regret that despite the threat South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and se-

curity and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission has, once again, in 1985, 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 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;

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-first 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 and 39/61 B of 12 December 1984,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa³² 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 the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ it noted that the accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by the racist régime, as well as its possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, presented an increasingly

³² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.*

³³ A/39/470.

dangerous and challenging obstacle to the world community, faced with the urgent need to disarm,

Recalling also that in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978, it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Taking note of resolution GC (XXVIII)/RES/423 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted on 27 September 1984 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its twenty-eighth regular session,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",³³ 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 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 1985, failed to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

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 the same Western 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 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,³⁴

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

³⁴ Resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).

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. *Expresses its full support* for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;

3. *Reaffirms* that the racist régime's acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

4. *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 licenses to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;

5. *Demands* that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration for and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia;

6. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;

7. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider as a matter of priority during its session in 1986 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;

8. *Requests* the Security Council, for the purposes of disarmament and to fulfil its obligations and responsibility, to take enforcement measures to prevent any racist régime from acquiring arms or arms technology;

9. *Further 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,³⁵ 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;

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-first session.

³⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14179.

DOCUMENT A/40/932

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 63

[Original: French]
[27 November 1985]

1. The item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance

with its resolutions 39/65 A, B and C of 12 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Gen-

eral 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 63, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/40/27 and Corr.1);

(b) Letters dated 5 and 27 February, 12, 13, 20 and 26 March, 11 April, 16 July and 4 and 11 November 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General (A/40/118-S/16941, A/40/154-S/16987 and Corr.1, A/40/174-S/17027, A/40/176-S/17028, A/40/189-S/17046, A/40/209, A/40/231, A/40/487-S/17342, A/40/849-S/17606 and A/40/873-S/17623);

(c) A letter dated 21 May 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General (A/40/331-S/17209);

(d) A letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985 (A/40/672-S/17488);

(e) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1);

(f) A letter dated 18 November 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/40/900);

(g) Letters dated 20 September and 20 November 1985 from the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/40/2 and A/C.1/40/11);

(h) A letter dated 25 October 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration issued on 23 October 1985 at Sofia by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (A/C.1/40/7);

(i) A letter dated 25 October 1985 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany on the First Committee to the Chairman of the First Committee (A/C.1/40/8);

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.15 and Rev.1

5. On 5 November 1985, 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, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons" (A/C.1/40/L.15). The draft resolution was intro-

duced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 36th meeting, on 13 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 12 below, with the exception of the sixth preambular paragraph and paragraph 3.]

"Taking into consideration the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its session in 1985 regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons and, in particular, the work of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons,

"3. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons with a view to achieving accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date and, for this purpose, to proceed immediately to drafting such a convention for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;"

6. On 13 November, 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 revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.15/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

(a) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the words "highly appreciating" were inserted before "the work of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons";

(b) In paragraph 3, the phrase "to proceed immediately to drafting such a convention" was replaced by the phrase "to intensify the drafting process of such a convention".

7. At its 39th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.15/Rev.1 (see para. 12 below, draft resolution A) by a recorded vote of 81 to 13, with 38 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, 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, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Honduras, India, Ireland, Israel, Japan,

Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, New Zealand, Paraguay, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Uruguay.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.24

8. On 6 November, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rwanda, Spain, 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.1/40/L.24), which was later also sponsored by Greece. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

9. At its 39th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.24 (see para. 12 below, draft resolution B) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.31

10. On 6 November, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" (A/C.1/40/L.31), which was later also sponsored by Samoa and Spain. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States of America at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

11. At its 39th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.31 (see para. 12 below, draft resolution C) by a recorded vote of 96 to 16, with 21 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso,³⁶ Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mon-

golia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Congo, Cyprus, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Recommendation of the First Committee

12. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to C below:

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL)
WEAPONS

A

*Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological
weapons*

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 75 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ 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,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Convinced of the need for the earliest conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, which would significantly contribute to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

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 sixty years ago at Geneva,³⁷

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,

Taking into consideration the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its session in 1985 regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons and, in particular, highly appreciating the work of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons,

Expressing profound concern at recent decisions on the production of binary chemical weapons, as well as at their intended deployment,

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,

Aware that the qualitative improvement and development of chemical weapons complicate ongoing negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons,

³⁶ The delegation of Burkina Faso subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

³⁷ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

Taking note of proposals on the creation of chemical-weapon-free zones aimed at facilitating the complete prohibition of chemical weapons and at contributing to the achievement of stable regional and international security,

1. *Reaffirms* the necessity of the speediest elaboration and conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

2. *Appeals* to all States to facilitate in every possible way the conclusion of such a convention;

3. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons with a view to achieving accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date and, for this purpose, to intensify the drafting process of such a convention for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

4. *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 to refrain from the production and deployment of binary and other new types of chemical weapons, as well as from stationing chemical weapons on the territory of other States;

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, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925.

B

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the 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 1925,³⁷ 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 1972,³⁸

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which incorporates, *inter alia*, the report of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons (A/40/27 and Corr.1, sect. III.D, para. 96),

Convinced of the necessity that all efforts be exerted for the continuation and successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. *Takes note* of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its session in 1985 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 its regret and concern* that an agreement on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been elaborated;

3. *Urges again* the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1986, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts, *inter alia*, by 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 1985 mandate;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the results of its negotiations.

C

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

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 1925,³⁷ 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 1972,³⁸

Noting with concern reports that chemical weapons have been used, as well as indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals,

Expressing concern over the increasing risk that chemical weapons may be resorted to again,

Noting international 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,

Rededicating its efforts to protect mankind from chemical and biological warfare,

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. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons;

3. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

4. *Calls upon* all States, pending the conclusion of such a comprehensive ban, to co-operate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons.

³⁸ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

DOCUMENT A/40/933

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 64

[Original: French]
[3 December 1985]

1. The item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament: report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research" was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/147 of 17 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 64, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" (A/40/520);

(b) A note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Communiqué, resolutions and reports of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984 (A/40/173-S/17033);

(c) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1).

5. On 7 November 1985, Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen submitted a draft resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" (A/C.1/40/L.63), which was later also sponsored by Djibouti and Saudi Arabia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

6. At its 41st meeting, on 18 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.63 as follows:

(a) Paragraph 4 was adopted by a recorded vote of 85 to 23, with 19 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, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt,

Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, 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, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, 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, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Malawi, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Uruguay, Zaire.

(b) Paragraph 5 was adopted by a recorded vote of 86 to 23, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti,³⁹ 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, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Greece, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Uruguay, Zaire.

³⁹ The delegation of Haiti subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on paragraph 5.

(c) The draft resolution as a whole (see para. 7 below) was adopted by a recorded vote of 92 to 2, with 40 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, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, 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, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, 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 39/147 of 17 December 1984,

Recalling resolution 39/54 of 12 December 1984, in which, *inter alia*, it called upon all countries of the Middle East, 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 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,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research of 9 August 1985 (A/40/520, annex);

2. *Reiterates its condemnation* of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

3. *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;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in these activities;

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 and to report thereon as appropriate to the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/40/941

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 50

[Original: French]
[29 November 1985]

1. The item entitled "Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/52 of 12 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the

disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 50, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/40/27 and Corr.1);

(b) A letter dated 30 January 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and

the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Delhi Declaration adopted and issued at New Delhi on 28 January 1985 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/114-S/16921);

(c) A letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985 (A/40/276-S/17138);

(d) A letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985 (A/40/672-S/17488);

(e) A letter dated 30 October 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint message dated 24 October 1985 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 heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/825-S/17596);

(f) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1);

(g) Letters dated 12 and 18 November 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/40/888-S/17629 and A/40/900).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.35 and Rev.1

5. On 7 November 1985, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/40/L.35). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 32nd meeting, on 8 November.

6. On 20 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Austria, Finland and Ireland submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.35/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

(a) Paragraph 1, which had read:

"1. *Reiterates once again its grave concern* that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;"

was revised to read:

"1. *Reiterates once again its grave concern* that nuclear-weapon tests have not yet stopped, in spite of the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;"

(b) Paragraph 3, which had read:

"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 and an indis-

pensable element for the success of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, since it is only through the fulfilment of the obligations under the Treaty that its three depositary Powers may expect all other parties to comply likewise with their respective obligations;"

was revised to read:

"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 and that the commencement of negotiations on such a treaty is an indispensable element of the obligations of States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons under article VI of that Treaty;"

7. At its 45th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.35/Rev.1 (see para. 10 below, draft resolution A) by a recorded vote of 111 to 2, with 25 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

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, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Turkey, Zambia.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.49

8. On 7 November 1985, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/40/L.49), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 32nd meeting, on 8 November.

9. At its 45th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.49 (see para. 10 below, draft resolution B) by a recorded vote of 108 to 3, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, 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, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Zambia.

Recommendation of the First Committee

10. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

CESSATION OF ALL TEXT EXPLOSIONS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

A

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, which has been examined for more than twenty-five years and on which the General Assembly has adopted nearly 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,

Reiterating the assertion made in several previous resolutions that, whatever may be the differences on the question of verification, there is no valid reason for delaying the conclusion of an agreement on a comprehensive test ban,

Recalling that as early as 1972 the Secretary-General declared that all the technical and scientific aspects of the problem have been so fully explored that only a political decision is now necessary in order to achieve final agreement, that when the existing means of verification are taken into account it is difficult to understand further delay in

achieving agreement on an underground-test ban, and that the potential risks of continuing underground nuclear-weapon tests would far outweigh any possible risks from ending such tests,

Recalling also that the Secretary-General, addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1984,⁴⁰ 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 Water⁴¹ 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,⁴² 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, stated, *inter alia*, that they were "mindful 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",⁴³

Noting that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration (see A/C.1/40/9, annex I) adopted on 21 September 1985, called upon the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty to resume trilateral negotiations in 1985 and called upon 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,

Bearing in mind that the multilateral negotiation of such a treaty in the Conference on Disarmament must cover all the various interrelated problems which 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 tests have not yet stopped, in spite of 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

⁴⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 97th meeting.

⁴¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

⁴² Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

⁴³ See CD/139/Appendix II/Vol. II, document CD/130.

cessation of the nuclear-arms race and that the commencement of negotiations on such a treaty is an indispensable element of the obligations of States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons under article VI of that Treaty;

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 1986 session of an *ad hoc* committee to carry out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;

6. *Recommends* to the Conference on Disarmament that it instruct such an *ad hoc* committee to establish two working groups which will deal, respectively, with the following interrelated questions:

- (a) Working Group I—Structure and scope of the treaty;
- (b) Working Group II—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, for which they would then proceed to negotiate the establishment of appropriate means of verification;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an 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,⁴¹ 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 Weapons⁴² 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 (*ibid.*) 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,

Recommends that States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water carry out urgent consultations among themselves as to the advisability and most appropriate method of taking advantage of the provisions of its article II for the conversion of the partial nuclear-test-ban treaty into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty.

DOCUMENT A/40/942

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 51

[Original: French]
[27 November 1985]

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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/53 of 12 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate,

as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 51, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/40/27 and Corr.1);

(b) A letter dated 30 January 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Delhi Declaration adopted and issued at New Delhi on 28 January 1985 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/114-S/16921);

(c) A letter dated 11 February 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/125);

(d) A letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985 (A/40/276-S/17138);

(e) A letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985 (A/40/672-S/17488);

(f) A letter dated 30 October 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint message dated 24 October 1985 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 heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/825-S/17596);

(g) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1);

(h) A letter dated 25 October 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration issued on 23 October 1985 at Sofia by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (A/C.1/40/7).

5. On 7 November 1985, Australia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Sweden submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.73), which was later also sponsored by Austria, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Kenya, the Philippines, Singapore, the Solomon Islands, Thailand and Vanuatu. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of New Zealand at the 34th meeting, on 12 November.

6. At its 45th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.73 as follows:

(a) Paragraph 4 was adopted by a recorded vote of 70 to 3, with 60 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

(b) Paragraph 5 was adopted by a recorded vote of 80 to 12, with 40 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Iraq, Israel, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay,⁴⁴ Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

(c) The draft resolution, as a whole (see para. 7 below), was adopted by a recorded vote of 103 to 3, with 32 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta,

⁴⁴ The delegation of Uruguay subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 5.

Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen,⁴⁵ German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Portugal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, 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 of the urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty capable of attracting the widest possible international support and adherence,

Reaffirming its conviction that an end to all nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time would be a major step towards ending the qualitative improvement, development and proliferation of nuclear weapons, a means of relieving the deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of radioactive contamination for the health of present and future generations and a measure of the utmost importance in bringing the nuclear-arms race to an end,

Recalling that the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water⁴¹ undertook not to carry out any nuclear-weapon-test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, in the environments covered by that Treaty, and that in that Treaty the parties expressed their determination to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Recalling also that the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons⁴² recalled the determination expressed by the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water in its preamble to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to that end, declaring their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and to undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament,

Noting that in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Prolif-

eration of Nuclear Weapons (see A/C.1/40/9, annex I), regret was expressed that a comprehensive multilateral nuclear-test-ban treaty banning all nuclear tests by all States in all environments for all time had not been concluded and that all nuclear-weapon States were called on to participate in the urgent negotiation and conclusion of such a treaty, as a matter of the highest priority, in the Conference on Disarmament,

Recalling further its previous resolutions on this subject,

Taking into account that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament which concerns consideration of the item entitled "Nuclear-test ban" during its session in 1985 (A/40/27 and Corr.1, sect. III.A),

Also taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives put forward in the Conference on Disarmament during its session in 1985 and other proposals and actions advanced in 1985 concerning efforts to promote an end to nuclear testing,

Expressing its profound regret that, in spite of strenuous efforts, the Conference on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the re-establishment at its session in 1985 of an *ad hoc* committee under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban",

Recognizing the important role of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Recognizing the importance to such a treaty of the work on a global seismic detection network, assigned by the Conference on Disarmament to the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events,

Recalling paragraph 31 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ the first special session devoted to disarmament, relating to verification of disarmament and arms control agreements, which stated that the form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend on, and should be determined by, the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement,

1. *Reiterates its profound concern* that, despite the express wishes of the majority of Member States, nuclear testing continues;

2. *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 greatest importance;

3. *Expresses the conviction* that such a treaty would constitute a vital element for the success of efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race and the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and to prevent the expansion of existing nuclear arsenals and the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries;

4. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to establish at its beginning of its session in 1986 an *ad hoc* committee under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", to begin negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty in accordance with the following programme of work:

(a) *Scope*

(i) Comprehensive ban on nuclear explosions in all environments;

(ii) The question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes;

⁴⁵ The delegation of Democratic Yemen subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

(b) *Verification*

- (i) The central importance of verification of a comprehensive test ban;
- (ii) Factors affecting verification needs;
- (iii) Means for monitoring compliance:
 - a. National technical means;
 - b. International seismic monitoring network;
 - i. Determination of capabilities for monitoring compliance;
 - ii. Steps for establishment and improvement;
 - iii. Institutional, administrative and financial arrangements for establishment, testing and operation;
 - iv. Relationship to an effective verification system;
 - c. Other means, including an international atmospheric radioactivity monitoring network;
 - d. On-site inspection;
- (iv) Specific verification problems and their solutions, including:
 - a. Monitoring large land masses;
 - b. Methods of possible evasion;
 - c. Chemical explosions;

(c) *Compliance*

- (i) Procedures and mechanisms for consultation and co-operation;

- (ii) Co-ordinating body, e.g. committee of experts;
- (iii) Consultative committee;
- (iv) Series of actions triggered by suspicion or violation, including complaints procedures;

5. *Further urges* the Conference on Disarmament:

(a) To take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network to determine the capabilities of such a network for monitoring and verifying compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, taking into account the work performed by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events;

(b) To initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

6. *Urges* all members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to co-operate within the Conference in fulfilling these tasks as called for, *inter alia*, in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (see A/C.1/40/9, annex I);

7. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to report on progress to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

DOCUMENT A/40/943

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 54

[Original: French]
[27 November 1985]

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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/56 of 12 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 54, the Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) The report of the Secretary-General (A/40/550);
- (b) A letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General

transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985 (A/40/672-S/17488);

(c) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1).

5. On 6 November 1985, Austria, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.32), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Viet Nam. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 31st meeting on 7 November.

6. At its 37th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.32 (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 and 39/56 of 12 December 1984,

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),⁴⁶

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 (A/40/550),

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

⁴⁶ A/CONF.95/15 and Corr.2, annex I. For the printed text of the Convention and its Protocols see *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

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-first 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".

DOCUMENT A/40/944

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 58

[Original: French]
[27 November 1985]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/60 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/60 of 12 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 58, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/40/27 and Corr.1);

(b) A letter dated 30 January 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Delhi Declaration adopted and issued at New Delhi on 28 January 1985 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/114-S/16921);

(c) A letter dated 15 February 1985 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/40/130-S/16958);

(d) Letters dated 30 July, 15 August, and 12 and 18 November 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/40/522, A/40/558, A/40/888-S/17629 and A/40/900);

(e) A letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985 (A/40/672-S/17488);

(f) A letter dated 30 October 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint message dated 24 October

1985 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 heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/825-S/17596);

(g) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1).

5. On 7 November 1985, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.42), which was introduced by the representative of Hungary at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

6. At its 45th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.42 (see para. 7 below) by a recorded vote of 107 to 3, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

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, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United 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: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 39/60 ON THE IMMEDIATE CESSATION AND PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR-WEAPON TESTS

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned over 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,

Welcoming the proposals contained in the Declaration adopted by the heads of State or Government of six countries at New Delhi on 28 January 1985 (A/40/114-S/16921, annex), and their joint message of 24 October 1985 addressed to the leaders of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/40/825-S/17596, annex),

Recalling its previous resolutions on this subject, in particular resolutions 39/52 and 39/60 of 12 December 1984, by which it called for a moratorium or moratoria on all nuclear-test explosions and for the negotiation of a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests,

Deeply deploring that the Conference on Disarmament has been unable to carry out negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on such a treaty,

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. *Welcomes* the unilateral cessation by one major nuclear-weapon State of all its nuclear explosions, effective 6 August 1985, as well as the proposal for the suspension of all nuclear tests for a period of 12 months, with the possibility of its extension, contained in the joint message of 24 October 1985 addressed to the leaders of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the Heads of State or Government of six countries;

4. *Expresses its hope* that all other nuclear-weapon States will also consider joining in such a moratorium;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Implementation of Gen-

eral Assembly resolution 40/ . . . on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests".

DOCUMENT A/40/945

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 60

[Original: French]
[27 November 1985]

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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/62 of 12 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 60, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/40/27 and Corr.1);

(b) A letter dated 30 January 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Delhi Declaration adopted and issued at New Delhi on 28 January 1985 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/114-S/16921);

(c) A letter dated 15 February 1985 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/40/130-S/16958);

(d) A letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985 (A/40/672-S/17488);

(e) A letter dated 30 October 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint message dated 24 October 1985 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 heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/825-S/17596);

(f) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda

from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1);

(g) A letter dated 25 October 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration issued on 23 October 1985 at Sofia by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (A/C.1/40/7).

5. On 7 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.33), which was introduced by the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

6. At its 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.33 (see para. 7 below) by a recorded vote of 106 to 1, with 23 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, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, 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, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chad, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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 and 39/62 of 12 December 1984 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,⁴ according to which qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are both important for halting the arms race and efforts to that end must include negotiations on the limitation and cessation of the qualitative improvement of armaments, especially weapons of mass destruction, and the development of new means of warfare,

Recalling the decision contained in paragraph 77 of the Final Document to the effect that, in order to help to 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 aiming at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction should be appropriately pursued,

Expressing once again its firm belief, in the light of the decisions adopted at the tenth special session, in the importance of concluding an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Noting that in the course of its session in 1985 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,

Taking into consideration the section of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question (A/40/27 and Corr.1, sect. III.G, paras. 102 and 105-109),

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 to contribute, immediately following the identification of any new type of weapon of mass destruction, to the commencement of 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 the prevention of 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 solely for peaceful purposes;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

7. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-first session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first 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/40/946

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 61

[Original: French]
[3 December 1985]

1. The item entitled:

"Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

"(a) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General;

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

"(c) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/63 C on a nuclear-arms freeze;

"(d) Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures;

"(e) Freeze on nuclear weapons;

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

"(g) Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

"(h) Disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 39/63 A to E and G to K of 12 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 61, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/40/27 and Corr.1);

(b) The report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign (A/40/443 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);

(c) The report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (A/40/744);

(d) The report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament (A/40/816);

(e) A letter dated 30 January 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Delhi Declaration adopted and issued at New Delhi on 28 January 1985 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/114-S/16921);

(f) A letter dated 11 February 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General (A/40/125);

(g) A letter dated 15 February 1985 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/40/130-S/16958);

(h) A letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985 (A/40/276-S/17138);

(i) A letter dated 14 October 1985 from the representative of Togo to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Lomé Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the Ministerial Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa, held at Lomé from 13 to 16 August 1985 (A/40/761-S/17573);

(j) A letter dated 30 October 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint message dated 24 October 1985 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

heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania on 24 October 1985 (A/40/825-S/17596);

(k) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1);

(l) A letter dated 25 October 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration issued on 23 October 1985 at Sofia by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (A/C.1/40/7);

(m) A letter dated 4 December 1985 from the representative of Uganda to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/40/14).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.9 and Rev.1

5. On 1 November 1985, Cyprus submitted a draft resolution entitled "Disarmament and international security" (A/C.1/40/L.9), which was introduced by its representative at the 28th meeting, on 6 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Deeply concerned with the continuing escalation of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons,

"Considering that resolution 39/63 K of 12 December 1984 calls upon the Security Council to comply with Article 26 of the Charter and to hold a session of the Council for the consideration of the escalating arms race with a view to bringing it to a halt,

"Having regard to the existing reality that the Security Council has not yet complied with the aforesaid resolution nor given any consideration to the question of the escalating arms race, contrary to the provisions of the Charter,

"1. Calls upon the Security Council, and particularly its permanent members, to conform with the requirements of the resolution 39/63 K and proceed to due measures for the regulation of armaments in accordance with the Charter;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session."

6. On 18 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.9/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

(a) The second preambular paragraph was revised as follows:

"Considering that resolution 39/63 K of 12 December 1984 calls upon the Security Council to give consideration to the escalating arms race—particularly the nuclear-arms race—with a view to initiating due procedures, in accordance with Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations, for bringing it to a halt,";

(b) The third preambular paragraph was revised as follows:

"Having regard to the existing reality that the Security Council has not yet given any consideration to the question of the escalating arms race, as provided for in the aforesaid resolution,";

(c) Paragraph 1 was revised as follows:

"1. *Calls upon* the Security Council, and particularly its permanent members, to initiate due procedures in conformity with the provisions of the aforesaid resolution;"

7. At its 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.9/Rev.1 (see para. 26 below, draft resolution A) by a recorded vote of 108 to 1, with 22 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, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, 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, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

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

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.17

8. On 5 November 1985, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" (A/C.1/40/L.17), which was later also sponsored by Romania and Togo. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

9. At its 39th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.17 (see para. 26 below, draft resolution B) by a recorded vote of 125 to none, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, 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, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic

Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, 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, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.18

10. On 5 November 1985, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze" (A/C.1/40/L.18), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador and Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

11. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.18 (see para. 26 below, draft resolution C) by a recorded vote of 113 to 11, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United 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, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bahamas, China, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.21

12. On 6 November 1985, 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.1/40/L.21). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 33rd meeting, on 11 November.

13. At its 39th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.21 (see para. 26 below, draft resolution D) by a recorded vote of 99 to none, with 33 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, 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, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.25

14. On 6 November 1985, India submitted a draft resolution entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/40/L.25), which was introduced by its representative at the 33rd meeting, on 11 November.

15. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.25 (see para. 26 below, draft resolution E) by a recorded vote of 110 to 12, with 8 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, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala,

Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United 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, Bahamas, China, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Spain.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.26

16. On 6 November 1985, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Romania, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/40/L.26). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 33rd meeting, on 11 November.

17. At its 44th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.26 (see para. 26 below, draft resolution F) by a recorded vote of 106 to 17, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:⁴⁷

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, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, 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: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg,

⁴⁷ The delegation of Swaziland subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Japan.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.39

18. On 7 November 1985, Mauritius, 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.1/40/L.39), which was introduced by its representative at the 35th meeting, on 12 November.

19. At its 39th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.39 (see para. 26 below, draft resolution G) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.54 and Rev.1

20. On 7 November 1985, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament" (A/C.1/40/L.54), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador, Greece, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 34th meeting, on 12 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Same text as draft resolution H in paragraph 26 below, with the exception of paragraph 3.]

"3. Decides to expand the forms of assistance available to Member States under the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament to include training programmes and advisory services in the field of disarmament and security, all the programmes to be consolidated under the Department for Disarmament Affairs, to be headed at the director level, bearing in mind the savings that can be made within the existing overall budgetary appropriations for the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament; such advisory services should include the organization of training courses at the regional or sub-regional level, in co-operation with the Governments concerned for the benefit of government officials whose duties involve the implementation of arms limitation and disarmament measures, as well as the promotion of disarmament efforts;"

21. On 18 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Sudan, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.54/Rev.1), in which paragraph 3 was revised by replacing "to be headed at the director level," with "at the appropriate level," and by inserting "and/or intergovernmental organizations" after "in co-operation with Governments".

22. In connection with the revised draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/40/L.79).

23. At its 44th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.54/Rev.1 (see para. 26 below, draft resolution H) by a recorded vote of 127 to 1. The voting was as follows:⁴⁸

⁴⁸ The delegations of Bolivia, the Central African Republic, Democratic Kampuchea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Niger, Pakistan and Swaziland 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, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, 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 Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, 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.1/40/L.59

24. On 7 November 1985, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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.1/40/L.59), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia and Cameroon. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 35th meeting, on 12 November.

25. At its 37th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.59 (see para. 26 below, draft resolution I) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

26. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to I below:

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A

Disarmament and international security

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned over the continuing escalation of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons,

Considering that resolution 39/63 K of 12 December 1984 calls upon the Security Council to give consideration to the escalating arms race—particularly the nuclear-arms race—

with a view to initiating due procedures, in accordance with Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations, for bringing it to a halt,

Having regard to the existing reality that the Security Council has not yet given any consideration to the question of the escalating arms race, as provided for in the aforesaid resolution,

1. *Calls upon* the Security Council, and particularly its permanent members, to initiate due procedures in conformity with the provisions of the aforesaid resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

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,⁴ 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 and 39/63 D of 12 December 1984, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1981,⁴⁹ 11 June 1982,⁵⁰ 3 November 1982,⁵¹ 30 August 1983⁵² and 4 October 1985 (A/40/443),

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1985 on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system during 1985 and the activities contemplated for 1986, as well as its main financial aspects,

Having also examined the part of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1985 dealing with the activities of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign (A/40/744, sect. II.B), as well as the Final Act of the 1985 United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign,⁵³ held on 31 October 1985,

1. *Commends* 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”;⁵⁴

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 World Disarmament Campaign that it receive “the co-operation and participation of all States”;⁵⁴

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 Campaign⁵⁵ 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 World Disarmament Campaign;

5. *Decides* that at its forty-first session there should be a fourth 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 may 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 inasmuch as it is most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deems fit within the framework of the Campaign 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 World Disarmament 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-first session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system during 1986 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1987;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled “World Disarmament Campaign”.

C

Nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ 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,¹² 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,

⁴⁹ A/36/458.

⁵⁰ A/S-12/27.

⁵¹ A/37/548.

⁵² A/38/349.

⁵³ A/CONF.131/1.

⁵⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 4.

⁵⁵ See A/CONF.127/SR.1.

Noting 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 and at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, it was declared that the renewed escalation in the nuclear-arms race, both in its quantitative and qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, has heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations,⁵⁶

Bearing in mind that in their Joint Declaration, issued on 22 May 1984, the heads of State or Government of six State Members of the United Nations, coming from five different continents, urged the nuclear-weapon States as a necessary first step to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems⁵⁷ and that in the Delhi Declaration of 28 January 1985 they reiterated: "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." (see A/40/114-S/16921, annex),

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,

Welcoming the start of negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms—both strategic and intermediate-range—with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute the most effective first step to prevent the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place,

Firmly convinced that at present the conditions are most propitious for such a freeze, since the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are now equivalent in nuclear military power and it seems evident that there exists between them an overall rough parity,

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 I⁵⁸ and SALT II⁵⁹ treaties, and those agreed upon in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva;

(c) It would be of an initial five-year duration, subject to prolongation 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-first session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/ . . . on a nuclear-arms freeze".

D

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 and 39/63 A of 12 December 1984,

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 World Disarmament Campaign (A/40/443),

Convinced that the United Nations systems, 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,

Taking into account the great number of various activities carried out within the framework of the Campaign, including actions for collecting signatures in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament,

⁵⁶ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. 1, para. 28; and A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, sect. IV, para. 33.

⁵⁷ See A/39/277-S/16587, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16587, annex.

⁵⁸ "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).

⁵⁹ "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. 1, document CD/28).

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 Disarmament 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. *Urges* the Governments of all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States and other military 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 prevention of nuclear war and curbing the nuclear-arms race;

3. *Reaffirms* 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,⁴ the first special session devoted to disarmament, taking into account that the adoption of effective measures for nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority;

4. *Recommends* that, in carrying out the Campaign, due regard should be given to the proclamation by the General Assembly of 1986 as the International Year of Peace, as well as to other important dates and anniversaries related to international peace and security, with a view to intensifying the actions and activities in support of effective measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament;

5. *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;

6. *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;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the provisions 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 and 39/63 G of 12 December 1984 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 resolutions 37/100 A, 38/73 B and 39/63 G,

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-first 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,⁴ the first special session devoted to disarmament, 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 session in 1985, 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 39/63 H of 12 December 1984,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to achieve agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text of the 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-first 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-weapons 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 Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at _____ on the _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____.

G**United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa**

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 may 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 may make to that end,

Bearing in mind resolution AHG/Res. 138 (XXI) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985,⁶⁰ in which the African leaders requested the Secretary-General

of the United Nations to take the necessary measures to establish a regional office in Africa to promote the objectives of peace, disarmament and development in the region,

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,

Taking into account the Lomé Declaration and Programme of action adopted at the Ministerial Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa, held at Lomé from 13 to 16 August 1985 under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity (A/40/761-S/17573, annex),

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General entitled "United Nations regional centre for peace and disarmament in Africa" (A/40/443/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1),

1. *Decides* to establish as at 1 January 1986, within the framework of the Secretariat, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States may make to that end;

2. *Decides further* that the Centre shall provide, upon request, substantive support for initiatives and other efforts of Member States of the African region towards the realization of measures of peace, arms limitation and disarmament in the region, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities in Africa 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;

4. *Invites* Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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,⁴ 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,¹² 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 resolution 39/63 B of 12 December 1984,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained public officials from countries, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament within their Governments or permanent missions to the United Nations, or representing their Governments at international disarmament meetings,

Recognizing that the programme of studies and activities as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/816) on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament has continued to expand and intensify,

Taking account of the fact that in recent years developing countries have shown increased interest in disarmament

⁶⁰ See A/40/666, annex I.

items, which has been reflected in the initiatives taken by them,

Considering that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly developing countries, under the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament can be further expanded by way of advisory services and training programmes arranged for participants in various countries on request, in view of the increasing and specific needs of Member States,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General and the view that the expansion of the programme of fellowships has brought with it higher responsibilities, including planning, implementation, co-ordination, servicing, follow-up work and supervision of all activities relating to the programme,

2. *Further takes note* of the view of the Secretary-General on the possibilities for additional services;

3. *Decides* to expand the forms of assistance available to Member States under the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament to include training programmes and advisory services in the field of disarmament and security, all the programmes to be consolidated under the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, at the appropriate level, bearing in mind the savings that can be made within the existing overall budgetary appropriations for the programme of fellowships; such advisory services should include the organization of training courses at the regional or subregional level, in co-operation with the Governments and/or intergovernmental organizations concerned for the benefit of government officials whose duties involve the implementation of arms limitation and disarmament measures, as well as the promotion of disarmament efforts;

4. *Further decides* that the Secretary-General should make provision for advisory services in the field of disarmament on the basis of requests received from Governments and/or governmental organizations in accordance with the following policies:

(a) The kind of service to be rendered to Governments and/or governmental organizations shall be determined by the Governments and/or organizations concerned in consultation with the Secretary-General;

(b) The amount of service and the conditions under which it is to be rendered shall be decided by the Secretary-

General, with due regard to the needs of States, in particular the developing countries, and in conformity with the principle that the requesting Governments and/or governmental organizations shall be expected to assume responsibility for a considerable part of the expenses connected with the services rendered, either by making a contribution in cash, or by providing supporting staff services and payment of local costs for the purpose of carrying out the programme;

(c) The service shall be applicable to any subject in the field of disarmament;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America for inviting fellows to their countries in 1985 to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the operations of the programme of fellowships and on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution and to develop modalities for implementation of the training programmes and advisory services.

I

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,¹⁸

Recalling 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 also its resolution 39/63 I of 12 December 1984,

Desiring to contribute to the furthering and broadening of positive processes initiated through the laying down of the foundations of an international disarmament strategy at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Decides to set, at its forty-first session, the date of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and to establish the Preparatory Committee for the third special session.

DOCUMENT A/40/947

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 67

[Original: French]
[27 November 1985]

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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/150 of 17 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the

disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 67, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (A/40/28);

(b) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1).

5. On 7 November, Burundi, Peru, Poland, Spain and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.50), which was introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka at the 33rd meeting, on 11 November.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/40/L.76).

7. At its 37th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.50 (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:

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 and 39/150 of 17 December 1984,

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/40/28),

Recalling that, in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ 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,

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, *inter alia*, the following:

“Having regard for the important requirements of a world disarmament conference to be convened at the earliest appropriate time, with universal participation and with adequate preparation, the General Assembly should take up the question at its fortieth 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 39/150, also adopted by consensus”;

2. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

3. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue to maintain close contact with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States in order to remain currently informed of their positions, as well as with all other States, and to consider any relevant comments and observations which might be made to the Committee, especially having in mind paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

4. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled “World Disarmament Conference”.

DOCUMENT A/40/950

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 62

[Original: French]
[29 November 1985]

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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 39/64 A and B of 12 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 62, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Disarmament Commission (A/40/42);

(b) The report of the Secretary-General on military expenditures in standardized form reported by States (A/40/313 and Add.1 and 2);

(c) The report of the Secretary-General on construction of military price indexes and purchasing-power parities for comparison of military expenditures (A/40/421);

(d) A letter dated 30 January 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Delhi Declaration adopted and issued at New Delhi on 28 January 1985 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/114-S/16921);

(e) A letter dated 15 February 1985 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/40/130-S/16958);

(f) A letter dated 12 August 1985 from the representative of Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Lima Declaration signed on 29 July 1985 by the heads of State of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Panama, Uruguay and Peru, and by the Special Representatives of Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Venezuela (A/40/544);

(g) A letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985 (A/40/672-S/17488);

(h) A letter dated 14 October 1985 from the representative of Togo to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Lomé Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the Ministerial Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa, held at Lomé from 13 to 16 August 1985 (A/40/761-S/17573);

(i) A letter dated 30 October 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint message dated 24 October 1985 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 heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/825-S/17596);

(j) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1);

(k) A letter dated 25 October 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration issued on 23 October 1985 at Sofia by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (A/C.1/40/7).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.12

5. On 4 November 1985, Austria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Ireland, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.12), which was later also sponsored by the Côte d'Ivoire. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Romania at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 37th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.12 (see para. 10 below, draft resolution A) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.16

7. On 5 November, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Sudan and Sweden submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.16), which was later also sponsored by Samoa and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 29th meeting, on 6 November.

8. At the 37th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised paragraph 3, which had read:

"3. *Draws the attention* of all Member States to the report and its conclusions and recommendations;"
to read as follows:

"3. *Commends* the report and its conclusions and recommendations to the attention of all Member States;"

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.16, as orally revised (see para. 10 below, draft resolution B), by a recorded vote of 96 to 13, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, China, Congo, India, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua,

Saudi Arabia, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia.

Recommendation of the First Committee

10. The first Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

A

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 the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 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,⁶¹

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,⁹

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,⁶²

Recalling further the provisions of its resolution 34/83 F of 11 December 1979, subsequently reaffirmed 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 and 39/64 A of 12 December 1984, 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 that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets and the other current activities within the framework of the United Nations related

to the question of the reduction of military budgets should be regarded as having the fundamental objective of reaching international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission on the work accomplished during its session in 1985 on the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" (see A/40/42, para. 28),

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 finalize, at its substantive session in 1986, the principles that should govern the actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures on the basis of the working paper annexed to its report (*ibid.*, annex II), as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject;

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-first session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

B

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the arms race and present tendencies to increase further the rate of growth of military expenditures, the deplorable waste of human and economic resources and the potentially harmful effects on world peace and security,

Considering that a gradual reduction of military expenditures on a mutually agreed basis would be a measure that would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities of reallocating resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

Convinced that such reductions could and should be carried out on a mutually agreed basis without detriment to the national security of any country,

⁶¹ Resolution S-10/2, para. 89.

⁶² See resolution 35/46, annex, para. 15.

Reaffirming its conviction that provisions for defining, reporting, comparing and verifying military expenditures will have to be basic elements of any international agreement to reduce such expenditures,

Recalling that an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures has been introduced in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, and that national reports on military expenditures have been received from a number of Member States belonging to different geographic regions and having different budgeting and accounting systems,

Considering that a wider participation in the reporting system of States from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems would promote its further refinement and would, by contributing to greater openness in military matters, increase confidence between States,

Emphasizing that the above-mentioned activities and initiatives, as well as other ongoing activities within the United Nations related to the reduction of military budgets, have the objective of facilitating future negotiations aimed at the conclusion of international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

Recalling its resolution 37/95 B of 13 December 1982, in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts and with the voluntary co-operation of States, to undertake the task of constructing price indices and purchasing-power parities for the military expenditures of participating States,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/421) containing the report of the Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Experts that assisted him in the preparation of the report;

3. *Commends* the report and its conclusions and recommendations to the attention of all Member States;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication;

5. *Invites* all Member States to present to the Secretary-General, no later than 15 April 1986, their views regarding the report and to suggest further measures with a view to facilitating future international agreements to reduce military expenditures;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report containing the views of Member States received concerning this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

7. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General containing the replies received in 1985 from Member States in the framework of the above-mentioned reporting system (A/40/313 and Add.1 and 2);

8. *Stresses* the need to increase the number of reporting States with a view to the broadest possible participation from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems;

9. *Reiterates its recommendation* that all Member States should report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General, using the reporting instrument, their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

DOCUMENT A/40/964

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 57

[Original: French]
[3 December 1985]

1. The item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/59 of 12 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 57, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/40/27 and Corr.1);

(b) A letter dated 30 January 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Delhi Declaration adopted and issued at New Delhi on 28 January 1985 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/114-S/16921);

(c) A letter dated 11 February 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General (A/40/125);

(d) A letter dated 15 February 1985 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/40/130-S/16958);

(e) A letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985 (A/40/276-S/17138);

(f) A letter dated 17 June 1985 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ire-

land to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the North Atlantic Council at Lisbon on 7 June 1985 (A/40/388);

(g) A letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985 (A/40/672-S/17488);

(h) Letters dated 28 October and 6 November 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General (A/40/821-S/17594 and A/40/859-S/17613);

(i) A letter dated 30 October 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint message dated 24 October 1985 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 heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/825-S/17596);

(j) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1);

(k) Letters dated 12 and 18 November 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/40/888-S/17629 and A/40/900);

(l) A letter dated 25 October 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration issued on 23 October 1985 at Sofia by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (A/C.1/40/7).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.4

5. On 25 October 1985, China submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space" (A/C.1/40/L.4), which was introduced by its representative at the 30th meeting, on 7 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 of 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 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,⁶³ and in particular articles III and IV thereof,

"Further recalling paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly⁴ and its relevant resolutions since 1981,

"Especially bearing in mind its resolution 39/59 of 12 December 1984,

"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,

"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 by the Conference on Disarmament of this question,

"Welcoming the establishment of an ad hoc committee on this question by the Conference on Disarmament during its 1985 session,

"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. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to initiate negotiations without delay for concluding an agreement, or agreements, as appropriate, on the prohibition and destruction of all outer space weapon systems;

"4. Calls upon all States possessing outer space capabilities to refrain from developing, testing and deploying outer space weapons, so as to create propitious conditions for negotiations;

"5. Urges the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 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 fortieth session;

"7. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit its report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

"8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first 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.1/40/L.4.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.22 and Rev.1

7. On 6 November, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space" (A/C.1/40/L.22), which was introduced by the representative of Italy at the 34th meeting, on 12 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

⁶³ Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

“*Recalling* its relevant resolutions and the applicable provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴

“*Reaffirming* that the exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development,

“*Recalling* that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,⁶³ 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 of promoting international co-operation and understanding,

“*Emphasizing* the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing international arms control and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space,

“*Aware* of the fundamental contribution that space activities can make to international security and strategic stability, to the goal of averting the danger of war and to the implementation of disarmament agreements,

“*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, of limiting and reducing nuclear arms and of strengthening strategic stability,

“*Aware* of the crucial role that pertains to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the pursuance of these goals,

“*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 those issues can be dealt with in a manner consistent with and complementary to the ongoing bilateral negotiations,

“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;

“2. *Expresses its great satisfaction* at the agreement reached in 1985 in the Conference on Disarmament, the single multilateral negotiating forum, on the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee on item 5 of its agenda, entitled ‘Prevention of an arms race in outer space’;

“3. *Notes furthermore* that the *ad hoc* committee initiated examination of issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, taking into account all existing agreements and proposals;

“4. *Deems it necessary*, as recognized by the *ad hoc* committee, that all efforts should be made to assure that substantive work on the agenda item entitled ‘Prevention of an arms race in outer space’ will continue at the next session of the Conference;

“5. *Emphasizes* the great responsibility towards mankind as a whole which falls on the major space and nuclear Powers in the search for effective and verifiable agreements on the prevention of an arms race in outer space and its termination on Earth;

“6. *Welcomes* the fact that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have initiated bilateral negotiations on both strategic and intermediate-range, space and nuclear arms, with all these questions to be resolved in their interrelationship;

“7. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the agreed objective of these negotiations, that is, to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms and at strengthening strategic stability;

“8. *Emphasizes* the necessity of preventing the erosion of relevant existing treaties;

“9. *Calls upon* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to spare no effort to reach early agreement in conformity with the agreed objective of the negotiations;

“10. *Calls upon* all States to encourage an early and successful outcome of these negotiations;

“11. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

“12. *Decides* to resume consideration of this issue at its forty-first session under the item entitled ‘Prevention of an arms race in outer space’.”

8. On 20 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.22/Rev.1) containing the following revisions:

(a) A new second preambular paragraph was added reading:

“*Recognizing* the common interest of all mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,”;

(b) In the original second preambular paragraph, now the third, the phrase “and shall be the province of all mankind,” was added at the end of the paragraph;

(c) The original fifth preambular paragraph, now the sixth, was revised to read:

“*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,”;

(d) In the original sixth preambular paragraph, now the seventh, the phrase “of limiting and reducing nuclear arms and of strengthening strategic stability” at the end of the paragraph was deleted;

(e) The original eighth preambular paragraph, now the ninth, was revised to read:

“*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,”;

(f) At the end of paragraph 1, the phrase “which applies in all environments including outer space” was added;

(g) A new paragraph 2 was added which read:

“2. *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;”

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(h) In the original paragraph 2, now paragraph 3, the word "great" after the words "Expresses its" was deleted.

9. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.22/Rev.1.

*Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.45 and Rev.1**

10. On 7 November, Poland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Expert study of the various consequences of the militarization of outer space" (A/C.1/40/L.45), which was introduced by its representative at the 34th meeting, on 12 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Gravely concerned at the impending danger posed to all mankind by the real prospect of extending the arms race into outer space,

"Reaffirming that outer space is the common heritage of mankind and its peaceful exploration and use 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, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,⁶³ have undertaken, in article IV, 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,

"Determined to prevent the militarization of outer space,

"Aware of the various proposals submitted to that end by Member States to the General Assembly in recent years,

"Recalling its resolutions 36/97 C and 36/99 of 9 December 1981, 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99 D of 13 December 1982, 38/70 of 15 December 1983 and 39/59 of 12 December 1984,

"Taking note of paragraph 99 of the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/40/27 and Corr.1), containing the report of its ad hoc committee on the agenda item entitled 'Prevention of an arms race in outer space',

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive study of the various consequences of the militarization of outer space;

"2. Recommends that the study be prepared on the basis of accessible material, with the assistance of eminent consultant experts of various nationalities appointed by the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed and the suggestions made during the discussion of this subject at the fortieth session of the General Assembly;

"3. Calls upon Governments and international scientific institutions and organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the study;

"4. Requests that the study be transmitted to the Conference on Disarmament, the Security Council and the General Assembly by 1 July 1987, and to the Governments of Member States in time to permit its consideration at the forty-second session of the General Assembly;

"5. Recommends that Member States give the study wide distribution in their respective languages, through various media of communication, so as to acquaint public opinion with its contents."

11. On 14 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.45/Rev.1) containing the following revisions:

(a) In the first preambular paragraph, the word "real" appearing before "prospect" was deleted;

(b) Paragraph 2 was revised to read:

"2. Recommends that the study be prepared on the basis of accessible material, with the assistance of eminent consultant experts of various nationalities appointed by the Secretary-General, and in co-operation with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, taking into account the views expressed and the suggestions made during the discussion of this subject at the fortieth session of the General Assembly;"

(c) Paragraph 5 was deleted and replaced with the following:

"5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled 'Consequences of the militarization of outer space: report of the Secretary-General'."

12. In connection with the revised draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/40/L.81).

13. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.45/Rev.1.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.68 and Rev.1

14. On 7 November, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space" (A/C.1/40/L.68), which was later also sponsored by Venezuela and Zimbabwe. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Egypt at the 35th meeting, on 12 November, and 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,⁶³ 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

* See also the report of the First Committee on agenda item 145 (A/40/965).

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,⁶⁴ 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 resolution 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99 D of 13 December 1982, 38/70 of 15 December 1983 and 39/59 of 12 December 1984,

“*Gravely concerned* at the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space and in particular by the impending threat of exacerbating 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 over 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,⁶⁴

“*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,

“*Noting with satisfaction* that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have begun in 1985 on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, and in their inter-relationship, with the declared objective 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, as was urged in resolution 39/59,

“*Taking note* of the section of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question (A/40/27 and Corr.1, sect. III. E),

“*Welcoming* the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee during the 1985 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole negotiating body on disarmament, to examine, as a first step at this stage, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

“*Expressing concern* that consensus had not yet been reached in the Conference on Disarmament on concrete proposals for re-establishing the *ad hoc* committee on this question during the 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament in accordance with resolution 39/59,

“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. *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 of its 1985 session and at the fortieth 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 session in 1986 to undertake negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in all its aspects in outer space;

“9. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America seriously to pursue 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

⁶⁴ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982 (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2), paras. 13, 14 and 426. The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

regularly 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 from developing, testing or deploying weapons and weapons systems in outer space, pending the negotiation and conclusion of an agreement or agreements on the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

"11. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

"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 fortieth session;

"13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled 'Prevention of an arms race in outer space'."

15. On 21 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by China and Ireland, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/68/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by the German Democratic Republic and Sweden. The revised draft resolution contained the following revisions:

(a) In the ninth preambular paragraph, a comma was inserted after the word "security", and the word "and" was deleted and the phrase "and risk creating obstacles to the development of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space" was added at the end;

(b) In the seventeenth preambular paragraph, the word "multilateral" was inserted before "negotiating body";

(c) The eighteenth preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"*Mindful* that consensus had not yet been reached in the Conference on Disarmament on concrete proposals for re-establishing the *ad hoc* committee on this question during the 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament,";

(d) A new paragraph 5 was added, reading:

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States 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-first session; and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(e) The original paragraph 8, now paragraph 9, was revised to read:

"9. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an *ad hoc* committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its session of 1986, 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;"

(f) In the original paragraph 9, now paragraph 10, the phrase "seriously to pursue" was revised to read "to pursue intensively", and the phrase "to advise the Conference on Disarmament regularly" was revised to read "to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically";

(g) The original paragraph 10, now paragraph 11, was revised to read:

"11. *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;"

(h) A new paragraph 12 was added, reading:

"12. *Invites* the Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 April 1986, their views on the scope and content of the study being undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (see A/40/725, paras. 47-54) on disarmament problems relating to outer space and the consequences of extending the arms race into outer space; and requests the Secretary-General to convey the views of the Member States to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies for consideration in order to enable it, in its capacity of Board of Trustees of the Institute, to give the Institute such possible guidance with respect to the elaboration of its study as it may derive from those views;"

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

16. At its 47th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.68/Rev.1 as follows:

(a) Paragraph 5 was adopted by a recorded vote of 105 to 1, with 21 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, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, 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, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(b) Paragraph 9 was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

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, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, 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, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United 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, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(c) Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.68/Rev.1, as a whole (see para. 17 below), was adopted by a recorded vote of 131 to none, with 1 abstention. 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, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, 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, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, 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, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

17. 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,⁶³ 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,⁴ 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 and 39/59 of 12 December 1984,

Gravely concerned at the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space and in particular by the impending threat of exacerbating the current state of insecurity by developments that could further undermine international peace and security, retard the pursuit of general and complete disarmament, and risk creating obstacles to the development of 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 over 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,⁶⁴

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,

Noting with satisfaction that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have begun in 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,

Anxious that concrete results should emerge from these negotiations as soon as possible, as was urged in resolution 39/59,

Taking note of the section of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question (A/40/27 and Corr.1, sect. III. E),

Welcoming the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee during the 1985 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, to examine, as a first step at this stage, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Mindful that consensus had not yet been reached in the Conference on Disarmament on concrete proposals for re-establishing the *ad hoc* committee on this question during the 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament,

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. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States 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-first session;

6. *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;

7. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

8. *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 its 1985 session and at the fortieth session of the General Assembly;

9. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an *ad hoc* committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its session in 1986, 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;

10. *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;

11. *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;

12. *Invites* Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 April 1986, their views on the scope and content of the study being undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (see A/40/725, paras. 47-54) on disarmament problems relating to outer space and the consequences of extending the arms race into outer space, and requests the Secretary-General to convey the views of the Member States to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies for consideration in order to enable it, in its capacity of Board of Trustees of the Institute, to give the Institute such possible guidance with respect to the elaboration of its study as it may derive from those views;

13. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

14. *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 fortieth session;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

DOCUMENT A/40/965

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 145

[Original: French]
[3 December 1985]

1. In a letter dated 15 August 1985 addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/192), the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested the inclusion of a supplementary item entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization" in the agenda of the fortieth session.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 145, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A letter dated 15 August 1985 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/40/192);

(b) A letter dated 6 November 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General (A/40/859-S/17613);

(c) A letter dated 18 November 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/40/900);

(d) A letter dated 9 October 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the First Committee to the Chairman of the First Committee (A/C.1/40/4);

(e) A letter dated 25 October 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration issued on 23 October 1985 at Sofia by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (A/C.1/40/7).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.1 and Rev.1

5. On 9 October, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization" (A/C.1/40/L.1), which was introduced by its representative at the 3rd meeting, on 14 October. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Determined to ensure that the exploitation and use of outer space will be an area of broad, equitable and mutually beneficial international co-operation under conditions of peace,

"Recognizing the urgent need to prevent, before it is too late, an arms race in outer space, which would lead to a sharp intensification of the danger of nuclear war, undermine the prospects for limiting and reducing armaments in general and create insurmountable barriers to the development of international co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space,

"Guided by a desire to ensure that the exploration and use of outer space will most effectively serve the scientific, technical, economic and social progress of all peoples and the solution of the global problems facing mankind, including the tasks of development and of overcoming economic backwardness,

"1. Calls upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to do everything possible for the adoption of effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space, thereby creating conditions for broad international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes;

"2. Expresses its conviction that, under conditions in which the non-militarization of outer space is effectively ensured, a major practical step in the peaceful exploitation of space and the development of international co-operation in that field would be the setting up of a world space organization to harmonize, co-ordinate and unite the efforts of States in respect of peaceful space activities, including the provision of assistance in that field to developing countries, and also to facilitate the necessary monitoring of compliance with agreements which have already been concluded or will be concluded with a view to preventing an arms race in outer space;

"3. Decides to convene, not later than 1987, an international conference with the participation of States with major space capabilities and of other interested countries to consider in all its aspects the question of international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization and the harmonization of the main lines and principles of such co-operation and also to consider the question of setting up a world space organization, bearing in mind that the practical establishment of such an organization will be possible when agreements which effectively ensure the non-militarization of outer space have been reached;

"4. Establishes an open-ended preparatory committee with the participation of States with major space capabilities for the purpose of convening the international conference;

"5. Requests the preparatory committee to submit a report on the work carried out and appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

"6. Invites all States to communicate to the Secretary-General not later than 1 March 1986, for transmittal to the preparatory committee, any views and suggestions

with regard to the convening of the international conference;

"7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled 'International co-operation in the non-militarization and peaceful exploitation of outer space'."

6. On 19 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.1/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

(a) The first preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"*Determined* to ensure that outer space be used for peaceful purposes and be an area of broad, equitable and mutually beneficial international co-operation,";

(b) The second preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"*Reaffirming* the urgent need to prevent an arms race in outer space, which would increase the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race and divert the material and intellectual resources necessary for the peaceful exploitation of outer space and for extended international co-operation in this field,";

(c) In the third preambular paragraph, the phrase "including the tasks of development and of overcoming economic backwardness," was replaced by "including that of development,";

(d) Paragraph 1 was revised to read:

"1. *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,";

(e) Paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 were deleted and replaced by the following two new paragraphs:

"2. *Calls upon* all States to examine the possibility of convening, at a proper stage, an international conference with the participation of States with major space capabilities and of other interested countries to consider in all its aspects the question of international co-operation

in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space and of ensuring the most favourable conditions for it, including consideration of the question of setting up a world space organization;

"3. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to take into consideration the content of the present resolution, as well as all documents related to this item, and in particular to examine the possibility of preparation of the international conference, and to submit a report on the work carried out and appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-first session,";

(f) In the original paragraph 6, now paragraph 4, the words "preparatory committee" were replaced by the words "General Assembly at its forty-first session";

(g) The original paragraph 7 was deleted.

7. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.1/Rev.1.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.45 and Rev.1

8. On 7 November, Poland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Expert study of the various consequences of the militarization of outer space" (A/C.1/40/L.45), which was introduced by its representative at the 34th meeting, on 12 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*For the text of the draft resolution, see the report of the First Committee on agenda item 57 (A/40/964, para. 10).*]"

9. On 14 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.45/Rev.1), containing the following revisions:

[*For the revisions see document A/40/964, para. 11.*]

10. In connection with the revised draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/40/L.81).

11. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.45/Rev.1.

DOCUMENT A/40/976

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 68

[*Original: French*]

[5 December 1985]

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament:

"(a) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(b) Study on the naval arms race: report of the Secretary-General;

"(c) Study on concepts of security: report of the Secretary-General;

"(d) Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General;

"(e) Study on conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

"(f) Military research and development: report of the Secretary-General;

"(g) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; report of the Disarmament Commission;

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

"(i) 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;

"(j) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament"

was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions

38/188 B, G and H of 20 December 1983 and 39/151 B, C, D, F, G, H, I and J of 17 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 68, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/40/27 and Corr.1);

(b) The report of the Disarmament Commission (A/40/42);

(c) The report of the Secretary-General on the study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects (A/40/379);

(d) The report of the Secretary-General on the study on conventional disarmament (A/40/486 and Add.1);

(e) The report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive study on the military use of research and development (A/40/533);

(f) The report of the Secretary-General on the study on the naval arms race (A/40/535);

(g) The report of the Secretary-General on the study on concepts of security (A/40/553);

(h) A letter dated 21 December 1984 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the North Atlantic Council at Brussels on 14 December 1984 (A/40/57);

(i) A letter dated 30 January 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Delhi Declaration adopted and issued at New Delhi on 28 January 1985 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/114-S/16921);

(j) Letters dated 11 February and 10 May 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General (A/40/125 and A/40/304);

(k) A letter dated 15 February 1985 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/40/130-S/16958);

(l) Letters dated 8 April and 7 June 1985 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General (A/40/228 and A/40/362);

(m) A letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African

Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985 (A/40/276-S/17138);

(n) A letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted at the Summit Meeting of the leaders of Parties and State Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Warsaw on 26 April 1985 (A/40/292-S/17164);

(o) A letter dated 24 June 1985 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General (A/40/411);

(p) A letter dated 4 July 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/40/460);

(q) A letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985 (A/40/672-S/17488);

(r) A letter dated 14 October 1985 from the representative of Togo to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Lomé Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the Ministerial Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa, held at Lomé from 13 to 16 August 1985 (A/40/761-S/17573);

(s) Letters dated 28 October and 6 November 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General (A/40/821-S/17594 and A/40/859-S/17613);

(t) A letter dated 30 October 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint message dated 24 October 1985 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 heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/825-S/17596);

(u) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1);

(v) A letter dated 21 October 1985 from the representative of China on the First Committee to the Chairman of the First Committee (A/C.1/40/6);

(w) A letter dated 25 October 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration issued on 23 October 1985 at Sofia by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (A/C.1/40/7);

(x) A letter dated 7 November 1985 from the representative of Mexico on the First Committee to the Chairman of the First Committee transmitting the texts of the Final Declaration adopted on 21 September 1985 by the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Declaration by the Group of Non-Aligned and Neutral States submitted to the Conference together with two draft resolutions appended thereto (A/C.1/40/9);

(y) A letter dated 4 December 1985 from the representative of Uganda to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/40/14).

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.2 and Rev.1 and Rev.2

5. On 22 October, Peru submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale" (A/C.1/40/L.2), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Same text as draft resolution A in paragraph 48 below, with the exception of the second preambular paragraph and paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5 and the renumbering of the original paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 to 6, 7, and 8.]

6. On 4 November, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru and Romania submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.2/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) A new second preambular paragraph was added, reading:

"Again recognizing the urgent need for the harmonizing of political wills in order to promote initiatives aimed at reducing expenditure on armaments so that the resources thus released can be devoted to the social and economic development of all peoples,";

(b) In paragraph 1, the phrase "under strict and effective international control," which had followed "appropriate measures at the regional level", was moved to a position following "limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons,";

(c) A new paragraph 3 was added, reading:

"3. Endorses most emphatically the recent regional and subregional initiatives directed towards the conclusion of agreements to limit armaments and reduce military expenditures,";

(d) The original paragraph 3, now paragraph 4, which had read:

"3. Reaffirms that militarily significant States, especially nuclear-weapon States, have the primary responsibility for halting and reversing the arms race, in recognition of the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament within the context of general and complete disarmament,"

was revised to read:

"4. Reaffirms 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,";

(e) A new paragraph 5 was added, reading:

"5. Requests all States to facilitate progress towards regional disarmament by strictly honouring their commitment to refrain from the threat or use of force and to contribute to the creation of an atmosphere favourable to the realization of conventional disarmament on a regional scale,"

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

7. On 11 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Jamaica, the Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay and Yugoslavia, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.2/Rev.2), which was later also sponsored by the Central African Republic. The

revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 33rd meeting, on 11 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) In paragraph 1, the phrase "and on the initiative of the States concerned," was added after the phrase "where the regional situation so permits";

(b) In paragraph 8, the words "report of the Secretary-General" were deleted from the title of the agenda item.

8. At its 38th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.2/Rev.2 (see para. 48 below, draft resolution A) by a recorded vote of 107 to none, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist 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: Angola, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Viet Nam.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.3 and Rev.1

9. On 25 October, Finland submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects" (A/C.1/40/L.3).

10. On 15 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.3/Rev.1), in which the phrase "unable to reach agreement on the study as a whole", in paragraph 1, was replaced by "unable to complete the study".

11. At its 41st meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.3/Rev.1 (see para. 48 below, draft resolution B) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.14

12. On 5 November, Denmark submitted a draft resolution entitled "Study on conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/40/L.14), which was introduced by its representative at the 35th meeting, on 12 November.

13. At the 38th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Denmark orally revised paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, which had read:

“1. *Recommends* that the broad international community, both outside and within the United Nations, should focus additional efforts on the need to consider effective measures of conventional disarmament, making the widest use of the conclusions and recommendations of the *Study*;”

to read:

“1. *Appeals* to all Member States to make the widest use of the *Study* and its conclusions and recommendations;”

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.14, as orally revised (see para. 48 below, draft resolution C), without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.27

15. On 6 November, Australia, Czechoslovakia and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled “Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons” (A/C.1/40/L.27), which was later also sponsored by Japan.

16. At its 37th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.27 (see para. 48 below, draft resolution D) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.29

17. On 6 November, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Finland, the Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Uganda, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution, entitled “Comprehensive study of concepts of security” (A/C.1/40/L.29), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia and Morocco. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 32nd meeting, on 8 November.

18. At its 37th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.29 (see para. 48 below, draft resolution E) without a vote).

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.36

19. On 7 November, Australia, Austria, China, Finland, France, Gabon, Indonesia, Iceland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled “Study on the naval arms race” (A/C.1/40/L.36), which was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

20. At its 40th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.36 (see para. 48 below, draft resolution F) by a recorded vote of 131 to 1, with 3 abstentions. 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, 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, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Leb-

anon, Lesotho, 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, 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: United States of America.

Abstaining: Egypt,⁶⁵ India, Israel.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.37

21. On 7 November, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, Singapore, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution, entitled “Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes” (A/C.1/40/L.37), which was later also sponsored by Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

22. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.37 (see para. 48 below, draft resolution G) by a recorded vote of 127 to none, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, 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, Samoa, 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 Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

⁶⁵ The delegation of Egypt subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, China, France, India, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.44

23. On 7 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear-weapon freeze" (A/C.1/40/L.44). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

24. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.44 (see para. 48 below, draft resolution H) by a recorded vote of 101 to 17, with 8 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, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, 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, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, China, Gabon,⁶⁶ Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, New Zealand, Thailand.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.46 and Rev.1

25. On 7 November, Bulgaria, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans" (A/C.1/40/L.46), which was later also sponsored by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 33rd meeting, on 11 November.

⁶⁶ The delegation of Gabon subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

26. On 12 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.46/Rev.1), in which the words "as a matter of priority" were inserted after the phrase "to continue the consideration of this question", in paragraph 5.

27. At its 40th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.46/Rev.1 (see para. 48 below, draft resolution I) by a recorded vote of 56 to 19, with 56 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, 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: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.53 and Rev.1 and Rev.2

28. On 7 November, Poland, Romania and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof" (A/C.1/40/L.53), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 38/188 B of 20 December 1983, in which it reiterated its expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof,⁶⁷ called again upon all States to refrain from any action which might lead to the extension of the arms race to the sea-bed and ocean floor, and also requested the Conference on Disarmament to proceed promptly with consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof,

⁶⁷ Resolution 2660 (XXV).

"Taking note of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof (A/40/27 and Corr.1, sect.III.I),

"1. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, in consultation with the States parties to the Treaty, taking into account existing proposals and any relevant technological developments, to continue its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof and to report to the General Assembly thereon at its forty-third session;

"2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled 'Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof'."

29. On 12 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Cameroon, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.53/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) A new third preambular paragraph was added, reading:

"Noting that the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea had concluded and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was opened for signature on 10 December 1982,";

(b) A new fourth preambular paragraph was added, reading:

"Emphasizing the interest of all States, including specifically the interest of developing States, in the progress of the exploration and use of the sea-bed and the ocean floor and its resources for peaceful purposes,";

(c) In paragraph 1, the words "on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof" were inserted after the word "Treaty".

30. On 18 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Canada, submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.53/Rev.2), containing the following changes:

(a) In paragraph 1, the phrase "and to report to the General Assembly thereon at its forty-third session" was deleted;

(b) Paragraph 2 was deleted.

31. At its 40th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.53/Rev.2 (see para. 48 below, draft resolution J) without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.56

32. On 7 November, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, New Zealand, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Objective information on military matters" (A/C.1/40/L.56), which was later also sponsored by Norway. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

33. At its 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.56 (see para. 48

below, draft resolution K) by a recorded vote of 88 to 13, with 16 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, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, China, Congo, Cyprus, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Mexico, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, United Republic of Tanzania.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.66 and Rev.1

34. On 7 November, France, Iceland, Norway and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" (A/C.1/40/L.66), which was later also sponsored by Denmark. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States of America at the 33rd meeting, on 11 November.

35. On 15 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Costa Rica, Greece, Italy and New Zealand, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.66/Rev.1), which contained the following revisions:

(a) In the first preambular paragraph, the word "responsibility" was replaced by the words "abiding concern";

(b) In paragraph 2, the words "or unresolved questions concerning compliance", which had followed "implications of non-compliance", were deleted.

36. At its 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.66/Rev.1 (see para. 48 below, draft resolution L) by a recorded vote of 99 to none, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:⁶⁸

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo,⁶⁸ Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany,

⁶⁸ The delegations of Bahrain, Jordan and Oman subsequently informed the Secretariat they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of the Congo informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.67

37. On 7 November, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/40/L.67), which was later also sponsored by Mongolia and Swaziland. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Egypt at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

38. At its 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.67 (see para. 48 below, draft resolution M) by a recorded vote of 119 to none, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, 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, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, 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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Cuba, France, India, Israel, Niger, Spain, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.70 and Rev.1 and Rev.2

39. On 7 November, Australia, Cameroon and Greece submitted a draft resolution entitled "Disarmament and the maintenance of international peace and security" (A/C.1/40/L.70), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Fiji and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 35th meeting, on 12 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations,

"Solemnly reaffirming the common recognition of Member States of the unique importance of the United Nations and the Charter of the United Nations through which they are all committed to 'practice tolerance and live together in peace' and 'to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security',

"Further determined to implement the provisions of the Charter to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security, in particular the common commitments of Member States to 'settle international disputes by peaceful means' and to 'refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State',

"Affirming the critical relationship described in the Charter between the maintenance of international peace and security and the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments,

"Reaffirming that the promotion of fundamental human rights, the equal rights of nations large and small and the promotion of social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom remain irreducible goals of the United Nations,

"Deeply concerned that the arms race directly threatens the right of people to better standards of life and economic and social advancement,

"Emphasizing the continued importance of the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ which were adopted by consensus,

"Noting that disarmament and arms control is necessarily a matter for negotiation and carefully worked out agreements which take account of all the concerns of all participating Governments,

"Noting further that the security of all States is dependent on the preservation of stability, which is likely to be upset by measures which favour one side against the other and that the objective of States should be un-

diminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces,

“*Taking into account* the existence of negotiations in multilateral, regional and bilateral forums,

“*Convinced* of the need for all States to work to achieve general and complete disarmament including the conclusion of arms control and disarmament agreements wherever feasible,

“*Further convinced* that adequate verification is an essential ingredient if confidence is to be placed in arms control or disarmament measures,

“*Mindful* of the provisions of paragraph 24 of the Final Document,

“1. *Declares* the urgent need for effective measures to ensure the achievement of the following objectives:

“(a) Cessation of existing armed conflicts and military threats of all kinds;

“(b) Avoidance of war and in particular nuclear war;

“(c) Cessation of the arms race in all its manifestations:

“(i) In nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as conventional weapons;

“(ii) In qualitative as well as quantitative terms;

“(iii) On the regional as well as global scale;

“(d) Prevention of an arms race in space;

“(e) Deep reductions in nuclear arsenals ultimately leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons under effective, legally binding and verifiable arrangements;

“(f) The prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

“(g) Elimination of chemical weapons and effective, legally binding and verifiable measures against the development, production, stockpiling and use of biological or chemical weapons;

“(h) Reduction in arms of all types by all States to levels consistent with their right of self-defence as recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations;

“(i) The exercise of responsibility by exporters of weapons and suppression of the clandestine or illegal traffic in weapons;

“(j) Application of the physical and intellectual resources of humankind for peaceful purposes;

“2. *Calls upon* all States to conduct their relations and to refrain from the use or threat of force in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

“3. *Calls upon* all States to undertake measures specifically designed to build confidence in order to contribute to the creation of favourable conditions for the adoption of additional disarmament measures and to further relaxation of international tension;

“4. *Calls upon* all States faithfully to comply with existing multilateral, regional and bilateral disarmament and arms control agreements to which they are a party, to become parties to those existing multilateral and applicable regional disarmament and arms control agreements to which they are not already a party and to negotiate in good faith for the conclusion of additional

treaties and conventions, multilateral, regional or bilateral as appropriate;

“5. *Also calls upon* all States, particularly those with major military arsenals, to redouble their efforts to achieve meaningful disarmament and arms control measures.”

40. On 19 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.70/Rev.1), which contained the following revisions:

(a) In the eighth, eleventh and twelfth preambular paragraphs, the term “arms control” was replaced by “arms limitation”;

(b) The seventh preambular paragraph was revised to read:

“*Recognizing once again* the validity of, and reaffirming the commitment of Member States to, the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,”;

(c) In paragraph 4, the phrase “arms control agreements” was replaced by the phrase “arms limitation agreements”;

(d) Paragraph 5 was revised to read:

“5. *Also calls upon* all States, including those with significant military arsenals as well as those which have special responsibilities as recognized by consensus in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to exercise their responsibilities regarding disarmament and arms limitation in good faith and according to the provisions of the Final Document, in order to facilitate the achievement of meaningful disarmament and arms limitation measures.”

41. On 21 November, the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.70/Rev.2), which contained the following changes:

(a) In the second preambular paragraph, the phrase “as well as ‘to ensure . . . that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest’ ” was added at the end of the paragraph;

(b) The ninth preambular paragraph was replaced by the following:

“*Reaffirming* the statement contained in paragraph 13 of the Final Document that genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,”;

(c) In paragraph 1, the following changes were made:

(i) The first sentence of the paragraph was revised to read:

“1. *Declares* the urgent need for effective measures to ensure achievement of the principles and priorities for disarmament as agreed upon by consensus at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, to be supported by the following objectives:”;

(ii) The original subparagraph (b) became subparagraph (a), and the original subparagraph (a) became subparagraph (b);

(d) Paragraph 4 was revised to read:

“4. *Calls upon* all States faithfully to comply with and implement all provisions of multilateral, regional and

bilateral disarmament and arms limitation agreements to which they are a party and to negotiate in good faith for the conclusion of additional treaties and conventions, multilateral, regional or bilateral as appropriate, taking into account the need for strict observance of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations for nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States;”.

42. At its 47th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.70/Rev.2 (see para. 48 below, draft resolution N) by a recorded vote of 80 to none, with 50 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/L.71 and Rev.1

43. On 7 November, Australia, Fiji, Ireland, Papua New Guinea and Samoa submitted a draft resolution entitled "Notification of nuclear tests" (A/C.1/40/L.71), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador, New Zealand and Sweden. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 35th meeting, on 12 November, and read as follows:

"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 firm conviction that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, the peoples of the world have the right to a full and open account from the States concerned of all nuclear explosions conducted by them,

"Convinced that such a full and open accounting by all the States concerned would contribute to the improvement of independent monitoring capabilities and thereby

facilitate the early conclusion of a verifiable comprehensive test-ban treaty,

"1. Calls upon each of the States concerned to provide to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, within seventy-two hours 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 of the site of the explosion;

"(d) The estimated yield of the explosion;

"(e) The purpose of the explosion;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly each year a register of the information provided on nuclear explosions during the preceding twelve months."

44. On 19 November, Australia, Fiji, Ireland, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Sweden submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.71/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) The third preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Convinced that such a full and open accounting by all the 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 test-ban treaty;"

(b) In paragraph 1, the following changes were made:

(i) In the first sentence, the words "one week" replaced "seventy-two hours";

(ii) Subparagraph (c) was revised to read:

"(c) The geological characteristics, including the basic physical properties of the rock, of the site of the explosion;"

(c) Paragraph 2 was revised to read:

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to make this information immediately available to all States and to submit to the General Assembly each year a register of the information provided on nuclear explosions during the preceding twelve months."

45. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.71/Rev.1.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.72

46. On 7 November, Australia, the Bahamas, Belgium, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Zaire and Zambia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament" (A/C.1/40/L.72), which was later also sponsored by Canada, Djibouti, Jamaica, Japan, Oman, Samoa and Trinidad and Tobago. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Cameroon at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

47. At its 37th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.72 (see para. 48 below, draft resolution O) without a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

48. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to O below:

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

A

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war that is expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Again recognizing the urgent need for the harmonizing of political wills in order to promote initiatives aimed at reducing expenditure on armaments so that the resources thus released can be devoted to the social and economic development of all peoples,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ in which it states, *inter alia*, in paragraph 2, that the nuclear and conventional arms buildup threatens to stall the efforts aimed at reaching the goals of development, to become an obstacle on the road of achieving the new international economic order and to hinder the solution of other vital problems facing mankind,

Recalling further that in paragraphs 45 and 46 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session it declared, *inter alia*, that priorities in disarmament negotiations should 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 nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

Recognizing that unilateral measures to limit or reduce armaments can make a contribution to the attainment of disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 37/100 F of 13 December 1982 on regional disarmament, in which it stressed, *inter alia*, the importance of the regional measures already adopted, as well as of efforts of a regional nature undertaken in the field of nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Recalling likewise its resolutions 38/73 J of 15 December 1983 and 39/63 F of 12 December 1984 on regional disarmament,

1. *Urges* Governments, where the regional situation so permits 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;

2. *Expresses its most firm support* for recent unilateral measures, adopted by some Governments, which are intended to limit conventional armaments and reduce military expenditures and which contribute to the creation of an

atmosphere favourable to the realization of conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

3. *Endorses most emphatically* the recent regional and subregional initiatives directed towards the conclusion of agreements to limit armaments and reduce military expenditures;

4. *Reaffirms* 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;

5. *Requests* all States to facilitate progress towards regional disarmament by strictly honouring their commitment to refrain from the threat or use of force and to contribute to the creation of an atmosphere favourable to the realization of conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

6. *Urges also* countries which are suppliers of conventional weapons to co-operate with regional efforts;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide interested Governments, upon request, with such technical services and assistance as may be useful in measures of conventional disarmament on a regional scale and also requests him to submit a report on the situation with regard to this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

B

Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/99 F of 13 December 1982, in which it decided that a study should be undertaken to review and supplement the *Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects*⁶⁹ in the light of information and experience accumulated since 1975,

Recalling also that it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an *ad hoc* group of qualified governmental experts, to carry out the study and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session,

Recalling further its resolution 39/151 B of 17 December 1984, in which it took note of the report of the Secretary-General⁷⁰ to the effect that the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones had not been able to conclude the study within the time available and requested therefore the Secretary-General to continue the study and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session,

Reaffirming its resolutions 3472 A (XXX) of 11 December 1985 and 31/70 of 10 December 1976, in which it expressed its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones could contribute to the security of members of such zones, to the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons and to the goals of general and complete disarmament,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/379), to which is annexed a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones,

⁶⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.I.7.

⁷⁰ A/39/400.

Appreciating the efforts made by the Group of Governmental Experts,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General and regrets that the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones was unable to complete the study;

2. *Conveys its thanks* to the Secretary-General, the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Secretary-General of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America for the assistance they have given for the preparation of the study.

C

Study on conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/151 C of 17 December 1984, in which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a report for the General Assembly at its fortieth session containing the 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,⁷¹

Further recalling paragraph 81 and other relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ the first special session devoted to disarmament, stressing the importance also of conventional disarmament measures,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/40/1), in which it is stated that "while the fear of nuclear weapons is pervasive because of their potentially global devastating effect, it is conventional weapons that every day claim countless lives", and further that "the conventional arms race, moreover, squanders precious economic resources",

Bearing in mind the immense drain on human, economic and technological resources caused by the conventional arms race,

Further noting the link between disarmament and development and the forthcoming International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/486 and Add.1) containing the views received from Member States regarding the *Study on Conventional Disarmament*,

1. *Appeals* to all Member States to make the widest use of the *Study* and its conclusions and recommendations;

2. *Invites* Member States that have not yet informed the Secretary-General of their views regarding the *Study* to do so no later than 31 May 1986;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the General Assembly at its forty-first session containing further views of Member States received regarding the *Study*;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

D

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/151 J of 17 December 1984,

1. *Takes note* of that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1985 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons (A/40/27 and Corr.1, sect. III.G, para. 104);

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 1986 session and that the annex to the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee should be considered as a basis for further work;

3. *Recognizes* that the work accomplished by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons in 1985 made a further contribution to the solution of the issues 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-first 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 fortieth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

E

Comprehensive study of concepts of security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 H of 20 December 1983, by which it requested the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, a comprehensive study of concepts of security,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the study (A/40/553, annex),

1. *Takes note* of the comprehensive study on concepts of security contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry Out a Comprehensive Study of Concepts of Security, who assisted him in preparation of the study;

3. *Commends* the study and its conclusions to the attention of all Member States;

4. *Invites* all Member States to inform the Secretary-General, no later than 30 April 1986, of their views regarding the study;

5. *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;

⁷¹ The study was subsequently issued with the title *Study on Conventional Disarmament* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1).

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report containing the views of Member States received regarding the study.

F

Study on the naval arms race

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,

Reaffirming its concern about the naval buildup and the development of naval arms systems,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the study (A/40/535, annex),

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the study on the naval arms race contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry Out a Comprehensive Study on the Naval Arms Race, Naval Forces and Naval Arms Systems which assisted him in preparation of the study;

3. *Commends* the study and its conclusions to the attention of all Member States;

4. *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;

5. *Invites* all Member States to inform the Secretary-General, no later than 5 April 1986, of their views concerning the study;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in May 1986 a compilation of the views received from Member States regarding this issue;

7. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its forthcoming session in 1986, the issues contained in the study on the naval arms race, 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, and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

G

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 and 39/151 H of 17 December 1984 in which it requested the Committee on

Disarmament,⁷² 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,⁴ the first special session devoted to disarmament, 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 1985 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 1985 contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" (see A/40/27 and Corr.1, para. 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 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.

H

Nuclear-weapon freeze

The General Assembly,

Expressing its deep alarm over the continuation and intensification of the nuclear-arms race, which seriously increase the threat of nuclear war,

Taking into account the great responsibility of nuclear-weapon States for the preservation of universal peace and the prevention of nuclear war,

Recalling its previous resolutions calling for a nuclear-weapon freeze both in quantitative and qualitative terms,

Recalling also that on several occasions it has expressed the firm conviction that at present the conditions are most propitious for such a freeze,

Convinced that a nuclear-weapon freeze would raise the level of trust among States, ease international tension and diminish the threat of nuclear war,

Convinced also that compliance with the obligations of the freeze could be verified by national technical means as well as through some additional verification measures based on co-operation, taking into account previous nuclear-arms limitation negotiations,

Noting the wide support for the declarations of the heads of State or Government of six countries issued on 22 May

⁷² The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

1984⁷³ and 29 January 1985 (A/40/114-5/16921, annex), which contained an appeal to the nuclear-weapons States to halt testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery,

Deeply regretting that some nuclear Powers have not responded positively to its relevant appeals or to appeals and proposals by other States made repeatedly during the last three years,

1. *Reaffirms its appeal* to all nuclear-weapon States to freeze, from a specific date, their nuclear arsenals on a global scale and under appropriate verification as a first step to their reduction with the view to their complete elimination;

2. *Urges once again* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the largest nuclear arsenals, to freeze, in the first place and simultaneously, their nuclear weapons on a bilateral basis by way of example to the other nuclear-weapon States;

3. *Strongly believes* that all the other nuclear-weapon States should subsequently and as soon as possible freeze their nuclear weapons.

I

Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/188 F of 20 December 1983 and 39/151 I of 17 December 1984,

Convinced that all channels of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, should be effectively covered by the efforts to halt and reverse it,

Disturbed by the growing threat to peace, international security and global stability posed by the continuing escalation of the naval arms race,

Alarmed by the even more frequent use of naval fleets or other naval formations for demonstrations or use of force and as an instrument to exert pressure against sovereign States, especially developing States, to interfere in their internal affairs, to commit acts of armed aggression and intervention and to preserve the remnants of the colonial system,

Aware that the growing presence of naval fleets and the intensification of the naval activities of some States in conflict areas or far from their own shores increase tensions in these areas and could adversely affect the security of the international sea lanes in these areas, the freedom of navigation and the exploitation of maritime resources,

Firmly convinced that the undertaking of urgent steps to curb military confrontation at sea would be a significant contribution to preventing war, especially nuclear war, and to strengthening peace and international security,

Aware of the numerous initiatives and concrete proposals to undertake effective measures aimed at limiting naval activities, limiting and reducing naval armaments and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans,

Convinced that such measures should be worked out and implemented with due regard to the principle of not harming the legitimate security interests of any State concerned,

Stressing once again the importance of relevant measures of a regional character, such as the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace⁷⁴ and the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security and co-operation,

Reaffirming once again that seas and oceans, being of vital importance to mankind, should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes in accordance with the régime established by the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,⁷⁵

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General and other documents,⁷⁶ submitted in pursuance of resolutions 38/188 F and 39/151 I, which contain the replies of Member States, including a major naval Power, on the modalities for negotiations, as well as various specific ideas and new proposals for joint measures on curbing the naval arms race and naval activities,

Noting with satisfaction that the prevailing view expressed in these replies strongly favours an early commencement of negotiations aimed at curbing the naval arms race and naval activities, strengthening confidence and security at sea and reducing naval armaments,

Taking note of the United Nations study on the naval arms race carried out with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts (A/40/535, annex),

Considering that the discussion on the subject that has taken place at the 1985 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission constitutes a valuable initial step in the common search for ways and means which could ensure proper conditions for more detailed and thorough consideration of the issue of curbing the naval arms race, with a view to holding appropriate negotiations,

1. *Appeals once again* to all Member States, in particular to nuclear-weapon States and other major naval Powers, to refrain from enlarging their naval presence and activities in areas of conflict or tension, or far from their own shores;

2. *Reaffirms once again* its recognition of the urgent need to start negotiations with the participation of the major naval Powers, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and other interested States on the limitation of naval activities, the limitation and reduction of naval armaments and the extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, especially to areas with the busiest international sea lanes or to regions where the probability of conflict situations is high;

3. *Invites* Member States, particularly the major naval Powers, including the nuclear-weapon States, to consider the possibility of holding direct consultations, bilateral and/or multilateral, with a view to preparing the opening at an early date of such negotiations;

4. *Also invites* Member States, especially those that have not yet done so, to communicate to the Secretary-General not later than April 1986 their views concerning the modalities for holding the multilateral negotiations referred to above, including the possibilities for holding them at the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva;

5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of this question as a matter of priority in

⁷⁴ Resolution 2832 (XXVI).

⁷³ A/39/277-S/16587, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16587, annex.

⁷⁵ *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.

⁷⁶ A/39/419 and Corr.1; A/CN.10/70 and Add.1-5.

an appropriate subsidiary body, taking due account of the proposals made and the views expressed on the subject-matter contained in the replies of Member States to the Secretary-General, in the verbatim records of the Disarmament Commission, in the working papers and the United Nations study on this question, as well as of future initiatives, with a view to submitting its recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans".

J

Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 B of 20 December 1983, in which it reiterated its expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof,⁶⁷ called again upon all States to refrain from any action which might lead to the extension of the arms race to the sea-bed and ocean floor, and also requested the Conference on Disarmament to proceed promptly with consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof,

Taking note of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof (A/40/27 and Corr.1, sect. III. I),

Noting that the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea had concluded and that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea⁷⁵ was opened for signature on 10 December 1982,

Emphasizing the interest of all States, including specifically the interest of developing States, in the progress of the exploration and use of the sea-bed and the ocean floor and its resources for peaceful purposes,

Requests the Conference on Disarmament, in consultation with the States parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, taking into account existing proposals and any relevant technological developments, to continue its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof.

K

Objective information on military matters

The General Assembly,

Noting that misperceptions of the military capabilities and the intentions of potential adversaries, which could be caused, *inter alia*, by a lack of objective information, could induce States to undertake armaments programmes leading

to the acceleration of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and to heightened international tensions,

Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ 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 practical, confidence-building measures on a global, regional or subregional level would greatly contribute to a reduction in international tension,

Aware that objective information on the military capabilities, in particular of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, could contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements, and thereby help to halt and reverse the arms race,

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 G of 13 December 1982 and 38/188 C of 20 December 1983,

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. *Expresses 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* 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;

3. *Invites* all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1986 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;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Objective information on military matters".

L

Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly,

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 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,

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,

1. *Urges* all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions subscribed to;

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. *Appeals* to all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view toward encouraging strict observance of the provisions subscribed to and maintaining or restoring the integrity of arms limitation or disarmament agreements;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that may be necessary in this regard.

M

Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/74 of 15 December 1983, in which, *inter alia*, it noted that in the Final Document of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held at Geneva from 11 August to 7 September 1980, the Conference had proposed to the Depositary Governments that a third conference to review the operation of the Treaty be convened in 1985⁷⁷ and that there appeared to be a consensus among the parties that the Third Review Conference should be held at Geneva in August/September of that year,

Recalling that States parties to the Treaty met at Geneva from 27 August to 21 September 1985 to review the operation of the Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty were being realized,

Notes with satisfaction that on 21 September 1985, the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the

⁷⁷ See *Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I (NPT/CONF.11/22/1)* (Geneva, 1980), para. 32.

Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons adopted by consensus a Final Document.

N

Disarmament and the maintenance of international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations,

Solemnly reaffirming the common recognition of Member States of the unique importance of the United Nations and the Charter of the United Nations through which they are all committed "to practice tolerance and live together in peace" and "to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security", as well as "to ensure . . . that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest",

Further determined to implement the provisions of the Charter to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security, in particular the common commitments of Member States to "settle international disputes by peaceful means" and to "refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State",

Affirming the critical relationship described in the Charter between the maintenance of international peace and security and the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments,

Reaffirming that the promotion of fundamental human rights, the equal rights of nations large and small and the promotion of social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom remain irreducible goals of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned that the arms race directly threatens the right of people to better standards of life and economic and social advancement,

Recognizing once again the validity of, and reaffirming the commitment of Member States to, the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴

Noting that disarmament and arms limitation is necessarily a matter for negotiation and carefully worked out agreements which take account of all the concerns of all participating Governments,

Reaffirming the statement contained in paragraph 13 of the Final Document that genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Taking into account the existence of negotiations in multilateral, regional and bilateral forums,

Convinced of the need for all States to work to achieve general and complete disarmament including the conclusion of arms limitation and disarmament agreements wherever feasible,

Further convinced that adequate verification is an essential ingredient if confidence is to be placed in arms limitation or disarmament measures,

Mindful of the provisions of paragraph 24 of the Final Document,

1. *Declares* the urgent need for effective measures to ensure achievement of the principles and priorities for dis-

armament as agreed upon by consensus at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, to be supported by the following objectives:

- (a) Avoidance of war and in particular nuclear war;
 - (b) Cessation of existing armed conflicts and military threats of all kinds;
 - (c) Cessation of the arms race in all its manifestations:
 - (i) In nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as conventional weapons;
 - (ii) In qualitative as well as quantitative terms;
 - (iii) On the regional as well as global scale;
 - (d) Prevention of an arms race in space;
 - (e) Deep reductions in nuclear arsenals ultimately leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons under effective, legally binding and verifiable arrangements;
 - (f) The prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;
 - (g) Elimination of chemical weapons and effective, legally binding and verifiable measures against the development, production, stockpiling and use of biological or chemical weapons;
 - (h) Reduction in arms of all types by all States to levels consistent with their right of self-defence as recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations;
 - (i) The exercise of responsibility by exporters of weapons and suppression of the clandestine or illegal traffic in weapons;
 - (j) Application of the physical and intellectual resources of humankind for peaceful purposes;
2. *Calls upon* all States to conduct their relations and to refrain from the use or threat of force in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;
 3. *Calls upon* all States to undertake measures specifically designed to build confidence in order to contribute to the creation of favourable conditions for the adoption of additional disarmament measures and to further relaxation of international tension;
 4. *Calls upon* all States faithfully to comply with and implement all provisions of multilateral, regional and bilateral disarmament and arms limitation agreements to which they are a party and to negotiate in good faith for the conclusion of additional treaties and conventions, multilateral, regional or bilateral as appropriate, taking into account the need for strict observance of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations for nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States;
 5. *Also calls upon* all States, including those with significant military arsenals as well as those which have special

responsibilities as recognized by consensus in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to exercise their responsibilities regarding disarmament and arms limitation in good faith and according to the provisions of the Final Document, in order to facilitate the achievement of meaningful disarmament and arms limitation measures.

O

Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/151 G of 17 December 1984, *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,

Regretting that, especially in recent years, no substantive progress has been made in the field 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 section of the report of the Disarmament Commission relating to this question (A/40/42, 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 1986, 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-first session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".

DOCUMENT A/40/1018

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 66

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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/149 of 17 December 1984.

[Original: French]
[10 December 1985]

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November.

4. For its consideration of item 66, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/40/29);

(b) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1);

(c) A letter dated 25 October 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration issued on 23 October 1985 at Sofia by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (A/C.1/40/7);

(d) A letter dated 22 November 1985 from the representative of Seychelles to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/40/13).

5. At the 62nd meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean, introduced the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee (A/40/29) containing, in paragraph 22, a draft resolution.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/40/L.90).

7. At the same meeting, 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 and 39/149 of 17 December 1984, and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling further the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,⁷⁸

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 decision 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 thirty-ninth session in resolution 39/149, concerning the convening of the Conference in the first half of 1986,

Recalling the exchange of views in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean in 1985,⁷⁹

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 particularly seriously affect the littoral and hinterland States, as well as international peace and security,

Convinced that the continued deterioration of the political

⁷⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45.

⁷⁹ See A/AC.159/SR.266-272, 274, 277-279, 281-285, 287 and 288.

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/40/29) and the exchange of views in the Committee;

2. *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;

3. *Notes* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee has been unable, during 1985, 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;

4. *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 1986 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;

5. *Emphasizes* that the Conference called for in its 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;

6. *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;

7. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee at the same time to seek the necessary harmonization of views on remaining relevant issues;

8. *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;

9. *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;

10. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to hold three preparatory sessions in 1986 of a duration of two weeks each, for completion of the preparatory work;

11. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the Conference a report on its preparatory work;

12. *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 that are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date;

13. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory function.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 18 November 1985, the General Assembly, by 76 votes to none, with 12 abstentions,* adopted the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in Part I of its report on agenda item 65 (A/40/877, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 40/18.⁸⁰

At its 113th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1985, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 49 to 60, 62 to 64 and 68 and on the report of the Committee on item 145.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 49 (A/40/919, para. 7) was adopted by 139 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 40/79.⁸⁰

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 50 (A/40/941, para. 10) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 124 votes to 3, with 21 abstentions,* and draft resolution B by 121 votes to 3, with 24 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 40/80 A and B.⁸⁰

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 51 (A/40/942, para. 7) was adopted as follows: paragraph 4 was adopted by 84 votes to 4, with 55 abstentions,* paragraph 5 by 94 votes to 12, with 35 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole by 116 votes to 4, with 29 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 40/81.⁸⁰

* Recorded vote

⁸⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 52 (A/40/905, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 40/82.⁸⁰

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 53 (A/40/916, para. 7) was adopted by 104 votes to 3, with 41 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 40/83.⁸⁰

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 54 (A/40/943, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 40/84.⁸⁰

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 55 (A/40/929, para. 7) was adopted by 101 votes to 19, with 25 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 40/85.⁸⁰

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 56 (A/40/930, para. 7) was adopted by 142 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 40/86.⁸⁰

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 57 (A/40/964, para. 17) was adopted as follows: paragraph 5 was adopted by 123 votes to 2, with 21 abstentions,* paragraph 9 by 136 votes to 2, with 11 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole by 151 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 40/87.⁸⁰

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 58 (A/40/944, para. 7) was adopted by 120 votes to 3, with 29 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 40/88.⁸⁰

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 59 (A/40/931, para. 9) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 148 votes to none, with 6 abstentions,* and draft resolution B by 135 votes to 4, with 14 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 40/89 A and B.⁸⁰

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 60 (A/40/945, para. 7) was adopted by 128 votes to 1, with 21 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 40/90.⁸⁰

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 62 (A/40/950, para. 10) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A was adopted without a vote, and draft resolution B was adopted by 113 votes to 13, with 15 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 40/91 A and B.⁸⁰

Draft resolutions A to C submitted in the report on item 63 (A/40/932, para. 12) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 93 votes to 15, with 41 abstentions,* draft resolution B was adopted without a vote, and draft resolution C was adopted by 112 votes to 16, with 22 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 40/92 A to C.⁸⁰

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 64 (A/40/933, para. 7) was adopted as follows: paragraph 4 was adopted by 91 votes to 24, with 28 abstentions,* paragraph 5 by 89 votes to 22, with 32 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole by 101 votes to 2, with 47 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 40/93.⁸⁰

Draft resolutions A to O submitted in the report on item 68 (A/40/976, para. 48) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions B, C, D, E, J and O were adopted without a vote; draft resolution A was adopted by 128 votes to none, with 8 abstentions,* draft resolution F by 146 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions,* draft resolution G by 145 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions,* draft resolution H by 120 votes to 17, with 10 abstentions,* draft resolution I by 71 votes to 19, with 59 abstentions,* draft resolution K by 107 votes to 13, with 16 abstentions,* draft resolution L by 131 votes to none, with 16 abstentions,* draft resolution M by 138 votes to none, with 11 abstentions,* and draft resolution N by 99 votes to none, with 53 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 40/94 A to O.⁸⁰

The General Assembly took note of the report on item 145 (A/40/965) (decision 40/424⁸⁰).

At its 117th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1985, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 48, 61, 65 to 67 and 69.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 48 (A/40/915, para. 8) was adopted by 139 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 40/150.⁸⁰

Draft resolutions A to I submitted in the report on item 61 (A/40/946, para. 26) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions G and I were adopted without a vote; draft resolution A was adopted by 123 votes to 1, with 23 abstentions,* draft resolution B by 139 votes to none, with 11 abstentions,* draft resolution C by 131 votes to 10, with 8

abstentions,* draft resolution D by 114 votes to none, with 34 abstentions,* draft resolution E by 126 votes to 12, with 10 abstentions,* draft resolution F by 126 votes to 17, with 6 abstentions,* and draft resolution H by 148 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.* For the final text, see resolution 40/151 A to I.⁸⁰

Draft resolutions A to Q submitted in Part II of the report on item 65 (A/40/877/Add.1, para. 59) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions D, F, K, L and O were adopted without a vote; and draft resolution A was adopted by 123 votes to 19, with 7 abstentions,* draft resolution B by 107 votes to none, with 40 abstentions,* draft resolution C by 117 votes to 19, with 11 abstentions,* draft resolution E by 129 votes to none, with 22 abstentions,* draft resolution G by 141 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions,* draft resolution H by 70 votes to 11, with 65 abstentions,* draft resolution I by 109 votes to 19, with 17 abstentions,* draft resolution J by 128 votes to none, with 20 abstentions,* draft resolution M by 133 votes to 2, with 18 abstentions,* draft resolution N by 135 votes to 13, with 5 abstentions,* draft resolution P by 131 votes to 16, with 6 abstentions,* and draft resolution Q by 136 votes to 3, with 14 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 40/152 A to Q.⁸⁰ The draft decision submitted in paragraph 60 of the same report was adopted without a vote (see decision 40/428⁸⁰).

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 66 (A/40/1018, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 40/153.⁸⁰

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 67 (A/40/947, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 40/154.⁸⁰

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 69 (A/40/896, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 40/155.⁸⁰

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/27 and Corr.1	Report of the Conference on Disarmament	50, 51, 55-58, 60, 61, 63, 65, 68	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 and corrigendum</i>
A/40/28	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the World Disarmament Conference	67	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 28
A/40/29	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Indian Ocean	66	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 29
A/40/42	Report of the Disarmament Commission	59, 62, 65, 68	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 42
A/40/51	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development	69	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 51
A/40/57	Letter dated 21 December 1984 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	65, 68	
A/40/114-S/16921	Letter dated 30 January 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General	50, 51, 57, 58, 60-62, 65, 68, 69	
A/40/118-S/16941	Letter dated 5 February 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	63	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985, document S/16941</i>
A/40/125	Letter dated 11 February 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	51, 57, 61, 65, 68	
A/40/130-S/16958	Letter dated 15 February 1985 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	57, 58, 60-62, 65, 68, 69	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16958
A/40/154-S/16987 and Corr.1	Letter dated 27 February 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	63	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16987
A/40/173-S/17033	Letter dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	55, 64	
A/40/174-S/17027	Letter dated 12 March 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	63	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17027
A/40/176-S/17028	Letter dated 13 March 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	63	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17028

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/189-S/17046	Letter dated 20 March 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	63	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17046
A/40/209	Letter dated 26 March 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	63	
A/40/228	Letter dated 8 April 1985 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	65, 68	
A/40/231	Letter dated 11 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	63	
A/40/276-S/17138	Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	50, 51, 57, 61, 65, 68, 69	
A/40/292-S/17164	Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General	68	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1985, document S/17164
A/40/304	Letter dated 10 May 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	68	
A/40/313 and Add. 1-3	Report to the Secretary-General	62 (b)	
A/40/331-S/17209	Letter dated 21 May 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	63	
A/40/342-E/1985/119	Letter dated 28 May 1985 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	48	
A/40/362	Letter dated 7 June 1985 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	65, 68	
A/40/379	Report of the Secretary-General	68 (d)	
A/40/383	Letter dated 13 June 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	52	
A/40/388	Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	57, 65	
A/40/411	Letter dated 24 June 1985 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	68	
A/40/421	Report of the Secretary-General	62 (b)	
A/40/442 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	52	
A/40/443 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	61 (a)	
A/40/449 and Corr.2	Report of the Secretary-General	65 (h)	
A/40/458-E/1985/135	Letter dated 3 July 1985 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	48	
A/40/460	Letter dated 4 July 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	
A/40/473	Report of the Secretary-General	53	
A/40/486 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	68 (e)	
A/40/487-S/17342	Letter dated 16 July 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	63	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1985, document S/17342
A/40/489-E/1985/143	Letter dated 9 July 1985 from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General	48	
A/40/498	Report of the Secretary-General	65 (h)	
A/40/510	Report of the Secretary-General	59	
A/40/520	Note by the Secretary-General	64	
A/40/522	Letter dated 30 July 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	58	
A/40/533	Report of the Secretary-General	68 (f)	
A/40/535	Report of the Secretary-General	68 (b)	
A/40/544	Letter dated 12 August 1985 from the representative of Peru to the Secretary-General	62, 69	
A/40/550	Report of the Secretary-General	54	
A/40/551	Report of the Secretary-General	65 (c)	
A/40/552 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	65 (l)	
A/40/553	Report of the Secretary-General	68 (c)	
A/40/558	Letter dated 15 August 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	58	
A/40/618 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	69 (b)	

Symbol	Title or description	Item	Observations and references
A/40/672-S/17488	Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General	48-60, 62, 63, 65, 68, 69	
A/40/725	Note by the Secretary-General	65 (j)	
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A/40/825-S/17596	Letter dated 30 October 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General	50, 51, 57, 58, 60-62, 65, 68, 69	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17596
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A/40/849-S/17606	Letter dated 4 November 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	63	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17606
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General	48-69	
A/40/859-S/17613	Letter dated 6 November 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	57, 68	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17613
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A/40/888-S/17629	Letter dated 12 November 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	50, 57, 58, 65	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17629
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A/C.1/40/L.1/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	145	<i>Idem</i> , para. 6
A/C.1/40/L.2	Draft resolution	68	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/976, para. 5
A/C.1/40/L.2/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	68	<i>Idem</i> , para. 6

Symbol	Title or description	Item	Observations and references
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A/C.1/40/L.3	Draft resolution	68 (d)	Replaced by A/C.1/40/L.3/Rev.1
A/C.1/40/L.3/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	68 (d)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/976, paras. 9, 10 and 48, draft resolution B
A/C.1/40/L.4	Draft resolution	57	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/964, para. 5
A/C.1/40/L.5	Draft resolution	52	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/905, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/40/L.6	Draft resolution	65	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/877/Add.1, para. 3
A/C.1/40/L.7	Draft resolution	65 (f)	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 5 and 59, draft resolution A
A/C.1/40/L.8	Draft resolution	65 (i)	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 7 and 59, draft resolution B
A/C.1/40/L.9	Draft resolution	61 (h)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/946, para. 5
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A/C.1/40/L.11	Draft resolution	56	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/930, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/40/L.12	Draft resolution	62	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/950, paras. 5 and 10, draft resolution A
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A/C.1/40/L.14	Draft resolution	68 (e)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/976, paras. 12, 13 and 48, draft resolution C
A/C.1/40/L.15	Draft resolution	63	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/932, para. 5
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A/C.1/40/L.19	Draft resolution	65 (k)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/877/Add.1 paras. 14 and 59, draft resolution D
A/C.1/40/L.20	Draft resolution	65 (l)	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 16 and 59, draft resolution E
A/C.1/40/L.21	Draft resolution	61 (a)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/946, paras. 12 and 26, draft resolution D
A/C.1/40/L.22	Draft resolution	57	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/964, para. 7
A/C.1/40/L.22/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	57	<i>Idem</i> , para. 8
A/C.1/40/L.23	Draft resolution	65 (h)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/877/Add.1, para. 18
A/C.1/40/L.23/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	65 (h)	<i>Idem</i> , para. 19
A/C.1/40/L.24	Draft resolution	63	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/932, paras. 8 and 12, draft resolution B
A/C.1/40/L.25	Draft resolution	61 (e)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/946, paras. 14 and 26, draft resolution E

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.1/40/L.26	Draft resolution	61 (f)	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 16 and 26, draft resolution F
A/C.1/40/L.27	Draft resolution	68 (j)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/976, paras. 15 and 48, draft resolution D
A/C.1/40/L.28	Draft decision	65 (d)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/877/Add.1, paras. 21 and 60
A/C.1/40/L.29	Draft resolution	68 (c)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/976, paras. 17 and 48, draft resolution E
A/C.1/40/L.30	Draft resolution	48	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/915, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.1/40/L.31	Draft resolution	63	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/932, paras. 10 and 12, draft resolution C
A/C.1/40/L.32	Draft resolution	54	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/943, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/40/L.33	Draft resolution	60	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/945, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/40/L.34	Draft resolution	55	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/929, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/40/L.35	Draft resolution	50	Replaced by A/C.1/40/L.35/Rev.1
A/C.1/40/L.35/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	50	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/941, paras. 5, 6 and 10, draft resolution A
A/C.1/40/L.36	Draft resolution	68 (b)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/976, paras. 19 and 48, draft resolution F
A/C.1/40/L.37	Draft resolution	68 (h)	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 21 and 48, draft resolution G
A/C.1/40/L.38	Draft resolution	59	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/931, paras. 5 and 9, draft resolution A
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A/C.1/40/L.41	Draft resolution	65 (a)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/877/Add.1, paras. 23 and 59, draft resolution F
A/C.1/40/L.42	Draft resolution	58	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/944, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/40/L.43	Draft resolution	65 (h)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/877/Add.1, paras. 25, 27 and 59, draft resolution G
A/C.1/40/L.44	Draft resolution	68	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/976, paras. 23 and 48, draft resolution H
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A/C.1/40/L.45/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	57, 145	<i>Idem</i> , para. 11
A/C.1/40/L.46	Draft resolution	68 (i)	Replaced by A/C.1/40/L.46/Rev.1
A/C.1/40/L.46/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	68 (i)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/976, paras. 25, 26 and 48, draft resolution I
A/C.1/40/L.47	Draft resolution	65 (g)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/877/Add.1, paras. 29 and 59, draft resolution H
A/C.1/40/L.48	Draft resolution	65	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 31 and 59, draft resolution I
A/C.1/40/L.49	Draft resolution	50	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/941, paras. 8 and 10, draft resolution B
A/C.1/40/L.50	Draft resolution	67	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/947, paras. 5 and 8

Symbol	Title or description	Item	Observations and references
A/C.1/40/L.51	Draft resolution	65 (m)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/877/Add.1, paras. 33 and 59, draft resolution J
A/C.1/40/L.52	Draft resolution	65	Replaced by A/C.1/40/L.52/Rev.1
A/C.1/40/L.52/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	65	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/877/Add.1, paras. 35, 36 and 59, draft resolution K
A/C.1/40/L.53	Draft resolution	68 (a)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/976, para. 28
A/C.1/40/L.53/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	68 (a)	<i>Idem</i> , para. 29
A/C.1/40/L.53/Rev.2	Revised draft resolution	68 (a)	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 30 and 48, draft resolution J
A/C.1/40/L.54	Draft resolution	61 (b)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/946, para. 20
A/C.1/40/L.54/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	61 (b)	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 21 and 26, draft resolution H
A/C.1/40/L.55	Draft resolution	65 (n)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/877/Add.1, paras. 38, 39 and 59, draft resolution L
A/C.1/40/L.56	Draft resolution	68	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/976, paras. 32 and 48, draft resolution K
A/C.1/40/L.57	Draft resolution	65 (m)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/877/Add.1, paras. 41, 43 and 59, draft resolution M
A/C.1/40/L.58	Draft resolution	65 (m)	Replaced by A/C.1/40/L.58/Rev.1
A/C.1/40/L.58/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	65 (m)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/877/Add.1, paras. 46, 47 and 59, draft resolution N
A/C.1/40/L.59	Draft resolution	61 (g)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/946, paras. 24 and 26, draft resolution I
A/C.1/40/L.60	Draft resolution	65 (i)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/877, paras. 6 and 8
A/C.1/40/L.61	Draft resolution	49	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/919, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/40/L.62	Draft resolution	65 (m)	Replaced by A/C.1/40/L.62/Rev.1
A/C.1/40/L.62/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	65 (m)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/877/Add.1, paras. 49, 50 and 59, draft resolution O
A/C.1/40/L.63	Draft resolution	64	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/933, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/40/L.64	Draft resolution	65 (e)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/877/Add.1, paras. 52 and 59, draft resolution P
A/C.1/40/L.65	Draft resolution	65 (h)	Replaced by A/C.1/40/L.65/Rev.1
A/C.1/40/L.65/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	65 (h)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/877/Add.1, paras. 54, 55 and 59, draft resolution Q
A/C.1/40/L.66	Draft resolution	68	Replaced by A/C.1/40/L.66/Rev.1
A/C.1/40/L.66/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	68	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/976, paras. 34, 35 and 48, draft resolution L
A/C.1/40/L.67	Draft resolution	68	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 37 and 48, draft resolution M
A/C.1/40/L.68	Draft resolution	57	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/964, para. 14
A/C.1/40/L.68/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	57	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 15 and 17
A/C.1/40/L.69	Draft resolution	69	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/896, paras. 5 and 8

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.1/40/L.70	Draft resolution	68	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/976, para. 39
A/C.1/40/L.70/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	68	<i>Idem</i> , para. 40
A/C.1/40/L.70/Rev.2	Revised draft resolution	68	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 41 and 48, draft resolution N
A/C.1/40/L.71	Draft resolution	68	<i>Idem</i> , para. 43
A/C.1/40/L.71/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	68	<i>Idem</i> , para. 44
A/C.1/40/L.72	Draft resolution	68 (g)	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 46 and 48, draft resolution O
A/C.1/40/L.73	Draft resolution	51	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/942, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/40/L.74	Draft resolution	65 (h)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/877/Add.1, para. 57
A/C.1/40/L.75	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/40/L.69: note by the Secretary-General	69 (c)	
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A/C.1/40/L.79	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/40/L.54/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	61 (b)	
A/C.1/40/L.80	Amendment to document A/C.1/40/L.8	65 (i)	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/877/Add.1, para. 8
A/C.1/40/L.81	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/40/L.45/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	57, 145	
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<i>Programme budget implications of draft resolution G submitted by the First Committee in document A/40/877/Add.1</i>			
A/C.5/40/33	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/C.5/40/57	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/40/7/Add.9	Tenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement 7A</i>
A/40/7/Add.15	Sixteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		<i>Ibid.</i>
A/40/1019	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 116
<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/40/896</i>			
A/C.5/40/52 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/40/7/Add.15	Sixteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement 7A</i>
A/40/1019	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 116
<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/40/915</i>			
A/C.5/40/56	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/40/7/Add.15	Sixteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement 7A</i>
A/40/1019	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 116
<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolution H submitted by the First Committee in document A/40/946</i>			
A/C.5/40/62	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/40/7/Add.15	Sixteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement 7A</i>
A/40/1019	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 116

Symbol	Title or description	Item	Observations and references
	<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/40/947</i>		
A/C.5/40/53 A/40/7/Add.15	Note by the Secretary-General Sixteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement 7A
A/40/1019	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 116
	<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/40/1018</i>		
A/C.5/40/89 A/40/1053	Note by the Secretary-General Report of the Fifth Committee		<i>Ibid.</i>

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 70: Question of Antarctica*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, First Committee*, 48th to 55th meetings; *ibid.*, *First Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 117th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 66.

DOCUMENT A/40/996*

Report of the First Committee

[Original: English]
[9 December 1985]

1. The item entitled "Question of Antarctica" was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/152 of 17 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1984, 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 at its 48th through 55th meetings, from 25 November to 2 December 1985.

4. For its consideration of item 70, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A letter dated 25 November 1985 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General transmitting the English version of the final report of the Thirteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, held at Brussels from 7 to 18 October 1985 (A/C.1/40/12);

(b) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1).

40/L.82), which was later also sponsored by Cameroon, Ghana and the Philippines. The draft resolution was introduced at the 55th meeting, on 2 December, by the representative of Malaysia, who orally revised it as follows: in the eleventh preambular paragraph the phrase "the coming into force of", which had appeared before "the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea", was deleted, and in paragraph 2 the phrase "relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies" was amended to read "relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations".

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.82 (see para. 12 below, draft resolution A) by a roll-call vote of 80 to none, with 9 abstentions.¹ The voting was as follows:

In favour: 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, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan,

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.82

5. On 27 November, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/

* Incorporating document A/40/996/Corr.1, dated 13 December 1985.

¹ Delegations of the following 35 States announced that they were not participating in the vote: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, 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.

Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, China, Haiti, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Samoa, Turkey.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.83

7. On 27 November, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.83), which was later also sponsored by Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia and Kenya. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 55th meeting, on 2 December.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.83 (see para. 12 below, draft resolution B) by a roll-call vote of 78 to none, with 10 abstentions.¹ The voting was as follows:

In favour: 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, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, China, Haiti, Ireland, Luxembourg, Peru, Portugal, Samoa, Turkey.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.84

9. On 27 November, Australia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.84), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983 and 38/152 of 17 December 1984,

"Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

"Bearing in mind the Antarctic Treaty and the significance of the system it has developed,

"Taking into account the debate on this item at its fortieth session,

"Convinced of the advantages of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

"Affirming the conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

"Noting the increasing international interest in Antarctica, as evidenced by the deliberations which took place during the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions of the General Assembly, in the meetings of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, at the recent summit of the Organization of African Unity, at the 16th meeting of the South Pacific Forum, at the recent meeting of the Antarctica Treaty parties in Brussels, and by the growing membership of the Antarctic Treaty,

*"Conscious of the significance of Antarctica to the world community in terms of *inter alia*, international peace and security, environment, scientific research and meteorology,*

*"Recognizing further that activities in Antarctica are conducted in accordance, *inter alia*, 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,*

"Noting once again with appreciation the study on the question of Antarctica,

"Noting the interest in examining further certain matters relating to Antarctica,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to supplement the study on the question of Antarctica by addressing questions concerning the availability to the United Nations of information from the Treaty parties on their respective activities and the Antarctic Treaty system and the involvement of the relevant specialized agencies and inter-governmental organizations in the Antarctic Treaty system;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the co-operation of all Member States, the relevant specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as the relevant intergovernmental bodies, in the preparation of the study as was provided for in resolution 38/77;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to issue the updated supplement in time for the forty-second session of the General Assembly;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to report on his progress on the updated supplement to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

"5. Invites the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to continue informing the Secretary-General on their meetings as well as on their respective activities in Antarctica;

"6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled 'Question of Antarctica'."

Subsequently, at the 55th meeting, on 2 December, Australia withdrew draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.84.

Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.85

10. On 27 November, Mauritius, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.85), which was introduced by the representative of Burundi at the 55th meeting, on 2 December 1985.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.85 (see para. 12 below, draft reso-

lution C) by a roll-call vote of 81 to none, with 9 abstentions.² The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malawi, Portugal, Samoa, Swaziland, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

12. 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 and 39/152 of 17 December 1984,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Welcoming the increasing international awareness of and interest in Antarctica,

Bearing in mind the Antarctic Treaty³ and the significance of the system it has developed,

Taking into account the debate on this item at its fortieth session,

Convinced of the advantages of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming the conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue forever 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 Economic 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 1983,⁴ and of the Final Political Declaration of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September

² Delegations of the following 36 States announced that they were not participating in the vote: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Netherlands, New Zealand, 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/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. III, paras. 122 and 123.

1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, annex I, sect. V), as well as 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 1985,⁵

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,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,⁶

Noting once again with appreciation the study on the question of Antarctica,⁷

Convinced that it would be desirable to examine further certain issues affecting Antarctica,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to update and expand the study on the question of Antarctica by addressing questions concerning the availability to the United Nations of information from the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties on their respective activities in and their deliberations regarding Antarctica, the involvement of the relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations in the Antarctic Treaty system and the significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in the southern ocean;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the co-operation of all Member States and the relevant specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as the relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in the preparation of the study by inviting them to transmit, as appropriate, their views and any information they may wish to provide;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the study to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983 and 39/152 of 17 December 1984,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Economic 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 1983,⁴ and of the Final Political Declaration of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (*ibid.*), as well as 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 1985,⁵

⁵ A/40/666, annex II, resolution CM/Res.988 (XLII).

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.

⁷ A/39/583 (Part I) and Corr.1, 2 and 3 and A/39/583 (Part II) and Corr.1, vols. I-III.

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 Antarctic minerals,

1. *Affirms* 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. *Invites* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to inform the Secretary-General of their negotiations to establish a régime regarding Antarctic minerals;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-first session a report containing the replies received from Consultative Parties;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

C

The General Assembly,

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 1985,⁵

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.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 117th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1985, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/40/996, para. 12). Draft resolution A was adopted by 96 votes to none, with 11 abstentions, draft resolution B by 92 votes to none, with 14 abstentions, and draft resolution C by 100 votes to none, with 12 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 40/156 A, B and C.⁸

⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General	
A/C.1/40/12	Letter dated 25 November 1985 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General	
A/C.1/40/L.82	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/996, paras. 5 and 12, draft resolution A
A/C.1/40/L.83	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 7 and 12, draft resolution B
A/C.1/40/L.84	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 9
A/C.1/40/L.85	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 10 and 12, draft resolution C

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 71: Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region

Agenda item 72: Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security:

(a) Report of the Security Council;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 73: 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

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, First Committee, 55th to 61st meetings; ibid., First Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee, 62nd meeting; ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 117th meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions dealt with under items 71 to 73, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 67 to 69 and 143.

DOCUMENT A/40/1027

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 71

[Original: French]
[12 December 1985]

1. The item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region" was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/153 of 17 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 and consideration of this item, together with items 72 and 73, took place in the First Committee from its 55th through 61st meetings, from 2 to 6 December 1985.

4. For its consideration of item 71, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A note by the Secretary-General containing the replies received from Governments in accordance with resolution 39/153 (A/40/448 and Corr.1);

(b) Letters dated 28 June, 3 and 10 July and 29 November 1985 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General (A/40/422-S/17317, A/40/456-S/17323, A/40/474 and A/40/959-S/17661 and Corr.1);

(c) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final

Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1);

5. On 4 December 1985, Algeria, Cyprus, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco, Romania, Tunisia and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.86), which was introduced by the representative of Malta at the 61st meeting, on 6 December.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.86 (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:

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 and 39/153 of 17 December 1984,

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 over persistent and increasing tension in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace,

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,

Considering, in this regard, the urgency for all States to conform in their actions with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as 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,¹

Reaffirming the need to promote security and to strengthen co-operation in the region, as provided for in the 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,

Taking note of the fact that a meeting of economic experts of the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries was held at Valletta on 13 and 14 November 1985, in the context of their efforts to strengthen regional co-operation in various fields,

Taking note of the debate on this item during the various sessions of the General Assembly,

Taking note also of the note by the Secretary-General (A/40/448 and Corr.1) and of the replies contained therein received in 1985 from Governments in accordance with resolution 39/153,

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 con-

ditions 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. *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;

3. *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;

4. *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;

5. *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;

6. *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;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in the implementation of the present resolution and taking into account the debate on this question during its fortieth session, an updated and comprehensive report on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region".

¹ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

² See A/39/526-S/16758 and Corr.1, annex.

DOCUMENT A/40/1028

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 72

[Original: French]
[12 December 1985]

1. The item entitled:

"Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security:

"(a) Report of the Security Council;

"(b) Reports of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/155 of 17 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 71 and 73, took place in the First Committee from its 55th through 61st meetings, from 2 to 6 December 1985.

4. For its consideration of item 72, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General (A/40/506 and Add.1 and 2);

(b) A note by the Secretary-General (A/40/823);

(c) A letter dated 21 December 1984 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the North Atlantic Council at Brussels on 14 December 1984 (A/40/57);

(d) A letter dated 17 June 1985 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the North Atlantic Council at Lisbon on 7 June 1985 (A/40/388);

(e) Letters dated 26 and 28 December 1984, 2, 4, 7, 10, 14, 15, 22 and 29 January, 7, 12, 14, 19 and 27 February, 18, 19, 25 and 28 March, 15, 18, 22, 25 and 29 April, 1, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14 and 20 May, 3, 10, 11 and 24 June, 1, 11, 23 and 31 July, 9, 16 and 22 August, 11, 19, 23 and 30 September, 7, 14, 21 and 28 October and 6, 8, 15, 20 and 29 November 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General (A/40/60-S/16873, A/40/62-S/16876, A/40/63-S/16879, A/40/67-S/16882, A/40/69-S/16883, A/40/79-S/16890, A/40/80-S/16891, A/40/81-S/16892, A/40/83-S/16894, A/40/94-S/16902, A/40/111-S/16916, A/40/120-S/16944, A/40/126-S/16952, A/40/129-S/16955, A/40/134-S/16964, A/40/155-S/16988, A/40/181-S/17041, A/40/182-S/17042, A/40/208-S/17060, A/40/212-S/17066, A/40/234-S/17102, A/40/240-S/17109, A/40/255-S/17112, A/40/257-S/17116, A/40/264-S/17126, A/40/268-S/17131, A/40/273-S/17135, A/40/287-S/17155, A/40/288-S/17158, A/40/294-S/17167, A/40/297-S/17173, A/40/310-S/17186 and Corr.1, A/40/311-S/17187, A/40/324-S/17204, A/40/352-S/17236, A/40/368-S/17250, A/40/371-S/17256, A/40/403-S/17303, A/40/424-S/17318, A/40/479-S/17339, A/40/500-S/17352, A/40/526-S/17377, A/40/538-S/

17390, A/40/556-S/17403, A/40/573-S/17417, A/40/630-S/17458, A/40/664-S/17479, A/40/674-S/17489, A/40/675-S/17490, A/40/690-S/17504, A/40/732-S/17545, A/40/753-S/17568, A/40/782-S/17582, A/40/821-S/17594, A/40/859-S/17613, A/40/866-S/17615, A/40/902-S/17637, A/40/908-S/17641 and A/40/958-S/17660);

(f) Letters dated 10 January, 4 February, 4, 11, 13, 25 and 26 March, 30 April, 8, 16 and 20 May, 13 and 27 June, 8 July and 26 September 1985 from the representative to the Secretary-General (A/40/76, A/40/116, A/40/161, A/40/170, A/40/175, A/40/206-S/17057, A/40/210-S/17064, A/40/278-S/17139, A/40/296, A/40/316-S/17194, A/40/333-S/17211, A/40/378-S/17269, A/40/419-S/17311, A/40/466-S/17330 and A/40/683-S/17498);

(g) Letters dated 17 January, 25 April and 10 May 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General (A/40/90, A/40/269 and A/40/304);

(h) Letters dated 19 February and 11 March 1985 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General (A/40/138-S/16968 and A/40/172-S/17023);

(i) A note verbale dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General (A/40/322);

(j) Letters dated 29 March, 7, 13 and 24 May, 18 June, 26 July, 21 August and 26 September 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General (A/40/214-S/17068, A/40/293-S/17165, A/40/309-S/17185, A/40/338-S/17218, A/40/391-S/17285, A/40/512-S/17365, A/40/568-S/17414 and A/40/685-S/17499);

(k) A letter dated 2 April 1985 from the representatives of Costa Rica and Panama to the Secretary-General (A/40/220);

(l) Letters dated 15 April, 20 May, 20 June, 23 July, 12 and 27 August, 16 September and 22 November 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General (A/40/235-S/17103, A/40/330-S/17208, A/40/401-S/17301, A/40/499-S/17350, A/40/545-S/17395, A/40/582-S/17420, A/40/640-S/17468 and A/40/922-S/17651);

(m) A letter dated 2 April 1985 from the representatives of the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/40/221);

(n) Letters dated 17 April, 9 May, 4 and 19 July and 24 September 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/40/238, A/40/302, A/40/460, A/40/497 and A/40/676-S/17491);

(o) Letters dated 8 April and 7 June 1985 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General (A/40/228 and A/40/362);

(p) A letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted at Warsaw on 26 April 1985 at the Summit Meeting of the leaders of Parties and State Parties to the Warsaw Treaty (A/40/292-S/17164);

(q) A letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General (A/40/320-E/1985/82);

(r) A letter dated 21 May 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General (A/40/331-S/17209);

(s) A letter dated 14 June 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General (A/40/387);

(t) A letter dated 17 July 1985 from the representatives of El Salvador and Honduras to the Secretary-General (A/40/495);

(u) A letter dated 20 September 1985 from the representative of Somalia to the Secretary-General (A/40/671-S/17484);

(v) A letter dated 25 September 1985 from the representative of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General (A/40/680-S/17495);

(w) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1);

(x) A letter dated 15 November 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General (A/40/899-S/17636);

(y) A letter dated 20 November 1985 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General (A/40/911-S/17644);

(z) A letter dated 25 October 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the declaration issued on 23 October 1985 at Sofia by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (A/C.1/40/7).

5. On 4 December, Algeria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, the Congo, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.88), which was later also sponsored by Zambia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the Committee's 61st meeting, on 6 December.

6. At the 61st meeting the representative of Yugoslavia, at the request of the majority of the sponsors, orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.88 by adding the phrase "in accordance with the Charter" at the end of paragraph 8, adding a new paragraph 17 which read:

"17. *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-first session on the basis of the replies received;"

and renumbering the former paragraph 17 as paragraph 18. Guyana joined as a sponsor of the draft resolution, as orally revised.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.88, as orally revised (see para. 8 below) by a recorded vote of 102 to none, with 25 abstentions. The voting was as follows:³

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bot-

swana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, 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.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

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

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

Taking note of the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security⁴ and the important role it has played in international life in strengthening and consolidating peace and security, as well as promoting co-operation among States on the basis of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with concern that the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security have not been fully implemented,

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

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 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

³ The delegation of Burkina Faso subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

⁴ Resolution 2734 (XXV).

Noting the provisions of the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States,⁵

Recalling the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes,⁶

Concerned by the continued escalation of tension in the world, accompanied by the policy of competition for spheres of influence, domination and exploitation in more and more parts of the world, the escalation to new levels of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, and the danger of its extension into outer space, all of which pose a grave threat to global peace and security,

Profoundly disturbed by the increasing recourse to the use or threat of use of force, military intervention and interference, aggression and foreign occupation, 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, by the intensification and expansion of the scope and frequency of manoeuvres and other military activities conceived within the context of big-Power confrontation and used as means of pressure, threat and destabilization, 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,

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,

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,

Expressing its satisfaction with the resolute support for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which have proved to be of universal validity, and for the ideals of the United Nations, expressed in the context of the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the Organization with the participation of a large number of heads of States or Government,

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,⁷ 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 big-Power 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 further 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 with a view to establishing the new international economic order;

(c) To accelerate 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

⁵ Resolution 36/103, annex.

⁶ Resolution 37/10, annex.

⁷ Resolution S-10/2.

social development and progress for the benefit of all mankind;

8. *Calls upon* all States, taking into account the views expressed at the commemorative session of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, to promote the role of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General in the strengthening of international security, in accordance with the Charter;

9. *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 that end, emphasizes the need to examine mechanisms and working methods on a continued basis in order to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council, in accordance with the Charter;

10. *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;

11. *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;

12. *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;

13. *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 Peoples⁸ and for the final elimination of colonialism, racism and *apartheid*;

14. *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;

15. *Welcomes* the continuation of the process within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and expresses the hope that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, the continent with the greatest concentration of armaments and military forces, will achieve significant and positive results;

16. *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;

17. *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-first session on the basis of the replies received;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

⁸ Resolution 1514 (XV).

DOCUMENT A/40/1029

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 73

[Original: French]
[12 December 1985]

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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/158 of 17 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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 71 and 72, took place in the First Committee from its 55th through 61st meetings, held from 2 to 6 December 1985.

4. For its consideration of item 73, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A note by the Secretary-General containing the replies received from Governments in reply to a note verbale addressed to them in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/158 of 17 December 1984 (A/40/454);

(b) Letters dated 26 and 28 December 1984, 2, 4, 7, 10, 14, 15, 22 and 29 January, 7, 12, 14, 19 and 27 February, 18, 19, 25 and 28 March, 15, 18, 22, 25 and 29 April, 1, 6, 8 and 14 May, 3, 10, 11 and 24 June, 1, 11, 23 and 31 July, 9, 16 and 22 August, 11, 19, 23 and 30 September, 7, 14, 21 and 28 October, 8, 15, 20 and 29 November 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General (A/40/60-S/16873, A/40/62-S/16876, A/40/63-S/16879, A/40/67-S/16882, A/40/69-S/16883, A/40/79-S/16890, A/40/80-S/16891, A/40/81-S/16892, A/40/83-S/16894, A/40/94-S/16902, A/40/111-S/16916, A/40/120-S/16944, A/40/126-S/16952, A/40/129-S/16955, A/40/134-S/16964, A/40/155-S/16988, A/40/181-S/17041, A/40/182-S/17042, A/40/208-S/17060, A/40/212-S/17066, A/40/234-S/17102, A/40/240-S/17109, A/40/255-S/17112, A/40/257-S/17116, A/40/264-S/17126, A/40/268-S/17131, A/40/273-S/17135, A/40/287-S/17155, A/40/288-S/17158, A/40/294-S/

17167, A/40/310-S/17186 and Corr.1, A/40/311-S/17187, A/40/352-S/17236, A/40/368-S/17250, A/40/371-S/17256, A/40/403-S/17303, A/40/424-S/17318, A/40/479-S/17339, A/40/500-S/17352, A/40/526-S/17377, A/40/538-S/17390, A/40/556-S/17403, A/40/573-S/17417, A/40/630-S/17458, A/40/664-S/17479, A/40/674-S/17489, A/40/675-S/17490, A/40/690-S/17504, A/40/732-S/17545, A/40/753-S/17568, A/40/782-S/17582, A/40/821-S/17594, A/40/866-S/17615, A/40/902-S/17637, A/40/908-S/17641 and A/40/958-S/17660);

(c) A letter dated 19 February 1985 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General (A/40/138-S/16968);

(d) A letter dated 28 October 1985 from the representative of the Bahamas to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted by heads of Governments of Commonwealth States at their summit held at Nassau from 16 to 22 October 1985 (A/40/817);

(e) A letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1);

(f) A letter dated 15 November 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General (A/40/899-S/17636).

5. At the 61st meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Ghana, also on behalf of Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria and Trinidad and Tobago, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.87), which he orally revised by deleting from paragraph 2 the phrase "in accordance with the formula of the Economic and Social Council," which had appeared after "fifty-four Member States".

6. At the same meeting, a statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.1/40/L.89.

7. Also, at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.87, as orally revised (see para. 8 below), by a recorded vote of 91 to 21, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:³

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic

of, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Spain, Sweden, Viet Nam.

Recommendation of the First Committee

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

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COLLECTIVE SECURITY PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/119 of 16 December 1982, 38/191 of 20 December 1983 and 39/158 of 17 December 1984 on the implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming that the primary function of the United Nations, in particular through the Security Council, is the maintenance of international peace and security,

Stressing that the purposes of the United Nations can be achieved only under conditions in which States comply fully with their obligations assumed under the Charter,

Alarmed over the growing tendency of States to resort to the use of force, intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States, thus ignoring the Charter and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,¹

Concerned that the Security Council has not always been able to take decisive action for the maintenance of international peace and for resolving international problems,

Recognizing that fundamental approaches to genuine security include, *inter alia*, the strengthening of the Charter system of collective security,

Conscious of the important role with which the Security Council is entrusted in enhancing the collective security provisions of the Charter for the promotion of peace and security in the world in accordance with the Charter,

Regretting that the provisions of the Charter relating to collective security measures have not been fully implemented,

Taking into account, in this connection, the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh,⁹ thirty-eighth,¹⁰ thirty-ninth¹¹ and fortieth sessions (A/40/1),

Also taking into account the statement by the President of the Security Council at the commemorative session of the Council on 26 September 1985,¹²

Recalling the Final Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Coun-

⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1.

¹² See S/PV.2608.

tries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, annex I),

Also recalling the views of the Governments of the five Nordic countries on the strengthening of the United Nations,¹³

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security (A/40/454),

Having considered the item entitled, "Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security",

1. *Regrets* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations which the General Assembly, by its resolution 38/191, decided to establish for the purpose of exploring ways and means of implementing the said provisions has not been constituted;

¹³ A/38/271-S/15830, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1983*, document S/15830, annex.

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, as a matter of urgency, to appoint fifty-four Member States and on the basis of consultation already conducted to constitute the membership of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the basis of equitable geographical representation and including the permanent members of the Security Council;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General urgently to invite those Member States that have not yet done so to communicate to him not later than 30 April 1986 their views and comments on the matter and to transmit those views and comments to the *Ad Hoc* Committee as soon as possible;

4. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee, in considering the matter, to take due account of the views and comments of Member States, including their recommendations, and to submit a progress report to the Security Council for its consideration and comments and to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, and a final report to the Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 117th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1985, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 71, 72 and 73.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 71 (A/40/1027, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 40/157.¹⁴

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 72 (A/40/1028, para. 8) was adopted by 127 votes to none, with 26 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 40/158.¹⁴

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 73 (A/40/1029, para. 8) was adopted by 114 votes to 21, with 16 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 40/159.¹⁴

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

* Recorded vote.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/40/57	Letter dated 21 December 1984 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	72	
A/40/60-S/16873	Letter dated 26 December 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth year, Supplement for October, November and December 1984</i> , document S/16873
A/40/62-S/16876	Letter dated 28 December 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16876
A/40/63-S/16879	Letter dated 2 January 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Fortieth year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985</i> , document S/16879
A/40/67-S/16882	Letter dated 4 January 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16882
A/40/69-S/16883	Letter dated 7 January 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16883

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/40/76	Letter dated 10 January 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	
A/40/79-S/16890	Letter dated 10 January 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16890
A/40/80-S/16891	Letter dated 14 January 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16891
A/40/81-S/16892	<i>Idem</i>	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16892
A/40/83-S/16894	Letter dated 15 January 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16894
A/40/90	Letter dated 17 January 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	72	
A/40/94-S/16902	Letter dated 22 January 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16902
A/40/111-S/16916	Letter dated 29 January 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16916
A/40/116	Letter dated 4 February 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	
A/40/120-S/16944	Letter dated 7 February 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16944
A/40/126-S/16952	Letter dated 12 February 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16952
A/40/129-S/16955	Letter dated 14 February 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16955
A/40/134-S/16964	Letter dated 19 February 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16964
A/40/138-S/16968	Letter dated 19 February 1985 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16968
A/40/155-S/16988	Letter dated 27 February 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/16988
A/40/161	Letter dated 4 March 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	
A/40/170	Letter dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	
A/40/172-S/17023	Letter dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17023
A/40/175	Letter dated 13 March 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	
A/40/181-S/17041	Letter dated 18 March 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17041
A/40/182-S/17042	Letter dated 19 March 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17042
A/40/206-S/17057	Letter dated 25 March 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17057
A/40/208-S/17060	Letter dated 25 March 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17060
A/40/210-S/17064	Letter dated 26 March 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17064
A/40/212-S/17066	Letter dated 28 March 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17066
A/40/214-S/17068	Letter dated 29 March 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17068
A/40/220	Letter dated 2 April 1985 from the representatives of Costa Rica and Panama to the Secretary-General	72	
A/40/221	Letter dated 2 April 1985 from the representatives of the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	72	
A/40/228	Letter dated 8 April 1985 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	72	
A/40/234-S/17102	Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for April, May and June 1985</i> , document S/17102
A/40/235-S/17103	Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17103
A/40/238	Letter dated 17 April 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	72	
A/40/240-S/17109	Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17109
A/40/255-S/17112	Letter dated 18 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17112

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/257-S/17116	<i>Idem</i>	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17116
A/40/264-S/17126	Letter dated 22 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17126
A/40/268-S/17131	Letter dated 25 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17131
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A/40/278-S/17139	Letter dated 30 April 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17139
A/40/287-S/17155	Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17155
A/40/288-S/17158	Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17158
A/40/292-S/17164	Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17164
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A/40/338-S/17218	Letter dated 24 May 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17218
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A/40/378-S/17269	Letter dated 13 June 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17269
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A/40/732-S/17545	Letter dated 7 October 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for October, November and December 1985</i> , document S/17545
A/40/753-S/17568	Letter dated 14 October 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17568
A/40/782-S/17582	Letter dated 21 October 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17582
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A/40/958-S/17660	Letter dated 29 November 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17660
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 74: Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation*

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DOCUMENT A/40/806

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: Spanish]
[29 October 1985]

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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/94 of 14 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 4 and 7 October 1985. It had before it the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/40/417).

4. At the 3rd meeting, the representative of Japan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/40/L.2), sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Poland, Samoa, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Uruguay. It was announced that Chile, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

5. At the 4th meeting, it was announced that Colombia, Ecuador, India, Sri Lanka and Swaziland had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.2 (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

7. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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 39/94 of 14 December 1984, 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/40/417),

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 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;

¹ A/38/142, para. 5.

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-first session;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective con-

duct 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, 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.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 118th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/40/806, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 40/160.²

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/417	Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	
A/40/672-S/17488	Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985	
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/SPC/40/L.2	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/806, paras. 4, 5 and 7

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 75: 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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DOCUMENT A/40/890

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: Spanish]
[15 November 1985]

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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/95 D of 14 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 16th to 23rd and 27th meetings, held between 29 October and 8 November 1985.

4. The Committee had before it the following reports:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General (A/40/702) 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/40/686) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 39/95 A;

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (A/40/575) submitted in pursuance of resolution 39/95 D;

(d) Report of the Secretary-General (A/40/541) submitted in pursuance of resolution 39/95 E;

(e) Report of the Secretary-General (A/40/649 and Add.1) submitted in pursuance of resolution 39/95 F;

(f) Report of the Secretary-General (A/40/542) submitted in pursuance of resolution 39/95 G;

(g) Report of the Secretary-General (A/40/583) submitted in pursuance of resolution 39/95 H.

5. The Committee also had before it two letters, dated 9 July (A/40/470-S/17332) and 29 July 1985 (A/40/517-S/

17371), from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

6. At the 16th meeting, on 29 October, 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/40/702).

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/40/L.8

8. At the 23rd meeting, on 5 November, the representative of the Sudan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/40/L.8), sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

9. At the 27th meeting, on 8 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.8 by a recorded vote of 77 to 2, with 29 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:¹

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad,

¹ The delegations of Argentina, Bolivia, Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Somalia and Venezuela subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.9

10. At the 23rd meeting, on 5 November, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/40/L.9), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kuwait,² Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar and Senegal.

11. At the 27th meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.9 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to 1, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:³

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

² On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Arab States.

³ At the 30th meeting, the delegation of Ghana indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the paragraph.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, Zaire.

(b) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 114 to 1, with 5 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:⁴

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Malawi, United States of America, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.10

12. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/40/L.10), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kuwait,² Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar and Senegal.

13. At the 27th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.10 by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 2 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:⁴

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Ma-

⁴ The delegations of Bolivia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau and Somalia subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution. At the 30th meeting, the delegation of Ghana indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

aysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Malawi, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.11

14. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/40/L.11), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kuwait,² Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar and Senegal.

15. On 5 November, the Committee had before it a statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.11, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/SPC/40/L.15).

16. At the 27th meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.11 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 6 was adopted by a recorded vote of 79 to 18, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:³

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, 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, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, 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 Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Greece, Liberia, Malawi, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

(b) Operative paragraph 21 was adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to 1, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:³

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, United States of America, Zaire.

(c) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 90 to 3, with 27 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:⁴

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, 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, Mongolia,⁵ United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

⁵ The delegation of Mongolia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.12/Rev.1

17. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/40/L.12), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kuwait,² Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar and Senegal, and then introduced revisions to the text on behalf of the sponsors (A/SPC/40/L.12/Rev.1).

18. At the 27th meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.12/Rev.1 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 98 to 2, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:³

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, 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, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Suriname, Swaziland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

(b) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 106 to 1, with 14 abstentions (see para. 24 below, resolution E). The voting was as follows:⁴

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, 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 Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Norway, Swaziland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.13

19. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/40/L.13) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kuwait,² Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar and Senegal.

20. At the 27th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.13 by a recorded vote of 114 to 1, with 6 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:⁴

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, 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, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Malawi, Swaziland, United States of America, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.14

21. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/40/L.14), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kuwait,² Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar and Senegal.

22. At the 27th meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.14 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by a recorded vote of 84 to 2, with 34 abstentions. The voting was as follows:³

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, 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, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, 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, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Suriname, 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 92 to 2, with 26 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:⁴

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, 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, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, 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 Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Swaziland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

23. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Greece, Austria, United States of America, Canada, Sweden, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Argentina, Mexico, Lebanon, Iran, Islamic Republic

of, Spain, Venezuela, Guinea-Bissau, Bolivia, Botswana, Somalia and Ethiopia.

Recommendations of the Special Political Committee

24. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft 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 and 39/95 A of 14 December 1984,

Taking note of the report of the International Committee of the Red Cross of 13 December 1983,⁶

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General of 30 September 1985 (A/40/686),

Taking note further of the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (see A/40/702),

1. *Calls upon* Israel to release all Arabs arbitrarily detained and/or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and for the liberation of their territories;

2. *Notes* the initial release of Ziyad Abu Eain, among others, from prison on 20 May 1985;

3. *Deplors* the Israeli subsequent arbitrary detention of Ziyad Abu Eain and others;

4. *Demands* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind its action against Ziyad Abu Eain and others and release them immediately;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible and not later than the beginning of its forty-first 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 1949,⁷ 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 and 39/95 B of 14 December 1984,

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,

⁶ See A/38/735.

⁷ 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 that 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 that Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. *Strongly demands* that Israel acknowledge and comply with the provisions of that Convention in the Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to that Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in 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-first 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 and 39/95 C of 14 December 1984,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern at the present serious situation in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Confirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁷ 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-first 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,⁸

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁷ 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 and 39/95 D of 14 December 1984,

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 1983,⁹ 1984/1 of 20 February 1984,¹⁰ 1985/1 A and B of 19 February 1985,¹¹ and 1985/2 of 19 February 1985,¹¹ and by other United Nations organs concerned and by specialized agencies,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (see A/40/702), which contains, *inter alia*, self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power,

Taking note of the letter dated 29 July 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/517-S/17371), concerning the closing down of the Roman Catholic Medical Facility Hospice at Jerusalem,

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its thoroughness and impartiality;

2. *Deplores* the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

3. *Demands* that Israel allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

⁸ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 3 (E/1983/13 and Corr.1)*, chap. XXVII, sect. A.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 1984, *Supplement No. 4 (E/1984/14 and Corr.1)*, chap. II, sect. A.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 1985, *Supplement No. 2 (E/1985/22)*, chap. II, sect. A.

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 the Syrian Golan Heights;

(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 occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;

(n) Interference with the freedom of movement of individuals within the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;

(o) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;

9. *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, forcing 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;

10. *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;

11. *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;

12. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 above;

13. *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;

14. *Urges* international organizations, including the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, to examine the conditions of Arab workers in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

15. *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;

16. *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;

17. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

18. *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;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the

occupied territories, with a view to investigating the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(b) To continue to make available additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(c) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee that are no longer available;

(d) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present paragraph;

20. *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;

21. *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;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first 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 and 39/95 E of 14 December 1984,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 14 August 1985 (A/40/541),

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, other Palestinians,

Alarmed by the decision of the Israeli military occupation authorities on 26 October 1985 to expel four Palestinian leaders,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁷ 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 Security Council and General Assembly resolutions;

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, other Palestinians, 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 rescind its illegal decision taken on 26 October 1985 and refrain from deporting the four Palestinian leaders;

4. *Further 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;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible and not later than the beginning of its forty-first 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 and 39/95 F of 14 December 1984,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 18 September 1985 (A/40/649 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 1949,⁷

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 Arab Golan Heights;

3. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Golan Heights are null and void and constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its attempts and measures to impose forcibly Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the Syrian Arab Golan Heights;

5. *Calls 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-first 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 1949,⁷

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 and 39/95 G of 14 December 1984,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 14 August 1985 (A/40/542),

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 and not later than the beginning of its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 118th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to G submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/40/890, para. 24) by recorded votes as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 95 votes to 2, with 37 abstentions; operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution B was adopted by 139 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions, and draft resolution B as a whole by 137 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions; draft resolution C was adopted by 138 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions; operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution D was adopted by 85 votes to 19, with 37 abstentions; operative paragraph 21 of draft resolution D by 136 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions, and draft resolution D as a whole by 109 votes to 2, with 34 abstentions; operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution E was adopted by 110 votes to 2, with 33 abstentions, and draft resolution E as a whole by 126 votes to 1, with 19 abstentions; draft resolution F was adopted by 136 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions; operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution G by 96 votes to 2, with 45 abstentions, and draft resolution G as a whole by 112 votes to 2, with 32 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 40/161 A to G.¹²

¹² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/167-S/17012	Letter dated 7 March 1985 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985, document S/17012</i>
A/40/179-S/17035	Letter dated 15 March 1985 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17035
A/40/219-S/17075	Letter dated 2 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1985, document S/17075
A/40/225-S/17085	Letter dated 4 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17085
A/40/236-S/17106	Letter dated 12 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17106
A/40/237-S/17107	Letter dated 12 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17107
A/40/254-S/17111	Letter dated 16 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17111
A/40/470-S/17332	Letter dated 9 July 1985 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1985, document S/17332
A/40/517-S/17371	Letter dated 29 July 1985 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17371
A/40/541	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/542	<i>Idem</i>	
A/40/575	<i>Idem</i>	
A/40/583	<i>Idem</i>	
A/40/649 and Add.1	<i>Idem</i>	
A/40/686	<i>Idem</i>	
A/40/702	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/40/833-S/17600	Letter dated 31 October 1985 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17600
A/40/834-S/17601	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17601
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/SPC/40/L.8	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/890, paras. 8 and 24, draft resolution A
A/SPC/40/L.9	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 10 and 24, draft resolution B
A/SPC/40/L.10	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 12 and 24, draft resolution C
A/SPC/40/L.11	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 14 and 24, draft resolution D
A/SPC/40/L.12	<i>Idem</i>	Replaced by A/SPC/40/L.12/Rev.1
A/SPC/40/L.12/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/890, paras. 17 and 24, draft resolution E
A/SPC/40/L.13	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 19 and 24, draft resolution F
A/SPC/40/L.14	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 21 and 24, draft resolution G
A/SPC/40/L.15	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/40/L.11: note by the Secretary-General	
<i>Programme budget implications of draft resolution D submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/40/890</i>		
A/C.5/40/46	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/972	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 116

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 76: International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:*

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

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Special Political Committee*, 37th to 46th meetings; *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 118th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 72.

DOCUMENT A/40/1023

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: Spanish]
[12 December 1985]

1. The item entitled:

“International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:

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

“(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”

was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/96 of 14 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 37th to 46th meetings held between 19 November and 6 December 1985.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/40/20 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/40/621 and Corr.1).

5. The Committee also had before it a letter dated 25 January 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/99), a letter dated 10 April from the representatives of Argentina, India, Italy and Nigeria to the

United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/272) and a letter dated 13 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/SPC/40/3).

6. At the 37th meeting, on 19 November 1985, Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria), Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, introduced the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

7. At the 45th meeting, on 4 December, 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 a draft resolution entitled “International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space” (A/SPC/40/L.30). The Group was established in accordance with the decision taken by the Committee at its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, to work out a draft resolution on this item.

8. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Austria expressed the hope that it would be adopted by consensus.

9. At its 46th meeting, on 6 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.30 (see para. 11 below).

10. The United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics explained their positions in regard to the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

11. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL
USES OF OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/96 of 14 December 1984,

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/40/621 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-eighth session (A/40/20 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 space² 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-fourth 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 formulating draft principles relating to remote sensing;

(b) Its consideration of the possibility of supplementing the norms of international law relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

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).

(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;

4. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Legal Sub-Committee at its twenty-fifth session should, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, in its working groups:

(a) Continue 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;

(b) Undertake the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(c) Continue 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;

5. *Notes* that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-second 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;

(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-third 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;

In this context, 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;
- (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;
7. *Endorses further* the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space:
- (a) That there be a continued consideration in the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the item relating to life sciences, including space medicine;
 - (b) That, for the twenty-third session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation be invited to submit reports and arrange a special presentation on progress in the geosphere-biosphere programme;
 - (c) That the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should, at its twenty-third session, give special attention to the theme "Remote sensing for developing countries" selected in accordance with the procedure recommended by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its twenty-second

session and that the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation be invited to make presentations in accordance with this theme;

8. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1986, as proposed to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by the Expert on Space Applications;³

9. *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;

10. *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;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments that made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

12. *Invites* all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

13. *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 uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

14. *Takes note* of the views expressed and documents circulated during the twenty-eighth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and during the fortieth session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means for maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

15. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means for maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

16. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the following three studies proposed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should, together with the comments made thereon during the twenty-second session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, be called to the attention of Governments of all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system:

(a) Assistance to countries in studying their remote-sensing needs and assessing appropriate systems for meeting such needs;

(b) The feasibility of using direct broadcasting satellites for educational purposes and of internationally or regionally owned space segments;

(c) The feasibility of obtaining closer spacing of satellites in the geostationary orbit and their satisfactory co-existence, including a closer examination of technological implications, particularly for developing countries, in order to ensure the most effective utilization of this orbit in the interest of all countries;

³ See A/AC.105/348, para. 39.

17. *Also endorses* the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space with regard to possible further studies as set out in paragraph 48 of the report of the Committee, bearing in mind in particular the needs of the developing countries;

18. *Endorses* the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to grant, at their request, permanent observer status to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT) and to the International System and Organization of Space Communications (INTERSPUTNIK);

19. *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;

20. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organ-

izations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to co-operate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

22. *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;

23. *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 Assembly at its forty-first session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 118th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/40/1023, para. 11). For the final text, see resolution 40/162.⁴

⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/20 and Corr.1	Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 20 and corrigendum</i>
A/40/99	Letter dated 25 January 1985 from the representative of Colombia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/272	Letter dated 10 April 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, India, Italy and Nigeria to the Secretary-General	
A/40/621 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/900	Letter dated 18 November 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/987-S/17670	Letter dated 4 December 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17670</i>
A/SPC/40/3	Letter dated 13 November 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/40/L.30	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/1023, paras. 7 and 11

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 77: Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations*

DOCUMENT A/40/807

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: Spanish]
[29 October 1985]

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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/97 of 14 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 5th to 7th meetings, from 8 to 10 October 1985.

4. At the 6th meeting, on 9 October, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/SPC/40/L.5) submitted by the Chairman following informal consultations.

5. At its 7th meeting, on 10 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.5 (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 and 39/97 of 14 December 1984,

Awaiting the issuance of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations 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-first 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 118th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/40/807, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 40/163.¹

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/SPC/40/L.5	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/807, paras. 5 and 6

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Special Political Committee, 5th to 7th meetings; ibid., Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 118th meeting.* For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 73.*

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 78: Questions relating to information:*

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Special Political Committee*, 29th to 39th, 45th and 46th meetings; *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 118th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 74.

DOCUMENT A/40/1024

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: Spanish]
[17 December 1985]

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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/98 A of 14 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 29th to 39th, 45th and 46th meetings, held between 12 and 20 November and on 4 and 6 December 1985.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information (A/40/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (A/40/617);

(c) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/98 B and transmitted by a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/667);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the restructuring of the Radio and Visual Services Division (A/40/841).

5. The Committee also had before it a letter dated 10 April 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, India,

Italy and Nigeria addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/272) and another letter dated 20 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/323).

6. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October 1985, the Committee decided to establish an open-ended working group on questions relating to information, under the chairmanship of Mr. Kwam Kouassi, Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

7. At its 29th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Under-Secretary-General for Public Information, the Chairman of the Committee on Information, and the Director of the Division of Free Flow of Information and Communication Policies of UNESCO.

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

8. At the 45th meeting, on 4 December, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced two draft resolutions (A/SPC/40/L.29/Rev.1).

9. At the 46th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the sponsors, made a further statement concerning the draft resolutions. The representative of Algeria also spoke.

10. Statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of Norway (on behalf of the Nordic countries), Uruguay, Luxembourg (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Spain and Portugal.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A contained in document A/SPC/40/L.29/Rev.1

by a recorded vote of 96 to 18, with 6 abstentions (see para. 14 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:¹

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, 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, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Greece, Ireland, New Zealand, Spain, Turkey.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution B contained in document A/SPC/40/L.29/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 96 to 15, with 9 abstentions (see para. 14 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:¹

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, 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, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

¹ The representative of Albania subsequently stated that his delegation had decided not to participate in the vote on the two draft resolutions, and the delegation of Niger subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of both draft resolutions.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, Spain, Turkey.

13. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Ecuador, Japan, Mexico, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and the United States of America.

Recommendations of the Special Political Committee

14. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3535 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, 31/139 of 16 December 1976, 33/115 A to C of 18 December 1978, 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979, 35/201 of 16 December 1980, 36/149 B of 16 December 1981, 37/94 B of 10 December 1982, 38/82 B of 15 December 1983 and 39/98 A of 14 December 1984, on questions relating to information,

Recalling article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling also articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,³

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Declarations of the Sixth and Seventh Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979⁴ and at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983,⁵ as well as the Final Documents of the Conference of the 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 (see A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, annex I, sect. XXXIV), in which the importance of the establishment of a new world information and communication order was stressed anew,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to Promotion

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁴ See A/34/542, annex, sect. I, paras. 280-299.

⁵ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I, para. 173.

⁶ A/39/139-S/16430, annex.

of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, *Apartheid* and Incitement to War,⁷ adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as the resolutions on information and mass communications adopted by the General Conference at its nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third sessions,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, 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 also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,⁸

Conscious of the need for all countries, the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned to collaborate in the establishment of a new world information and communication order based, *inter alia*, on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing 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 understanding and friendship among all nations and human rights,

Noting the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to contribute to the clarification, elaboration and application of the concept of a new world information and communication order and recalling resolutions 4/19 of 27 October 1980,⁹ 3.1 of 25 November 1983¹⁰ and 3.1 of 8 November 1985¹¹ adopted by consensus by its General Conference,

Reaffirming that the establishment of a new world information and communication order is linked to the new international economic order and is an integral part of the international development process, and that public information plays the important role in promoting understanding of and support for international co-operation for development,

Emphasizing the role that public information plays in promoting support for universal disarmament and in increasing awareness of the relationship between disarmament and development among as broad a public as possible,

Reaffirming the primary role which the General Assembly is to play in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information, and recognizing the central and important role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communication, and that the United Nations system as a whole and all others

concerned should give that organization adequate support and assistance in the field of information and communication,

Recognizing the importance of the co-ordination and co-operation between the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its International Programme for the Development of Communication in the promotion of the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

Fully aware and cognizant of the important contribution which the mass media worldwide can make in enhancing and strengthening peace, deepening international understanding, promoting justice, equality, national independence, development, the exercise of human rights and the establishment of a new world information and communication order,

Noting with satisfaction that, during the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, the lasting values of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations were reconfirmed as a reflection of the high hopes which peoples of the world continue to repose in the United Nations as the most appropriate framework for multilateral co-operation and the pursuit of shared objectives,

Noting also with satisfaction the adoption of the resolution on the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year,¹²

Emphasizing its full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication, which constitutes an important contribution in the development of the infrastructures of communication in the developing countries,

Conscious that the transfer of technology in the field of information and communication to developing countries is vital for the acceleration of efforts towards the establishment of a new world information and communication order based on justice, freedom and equity,

Expressing its satisfaction with the successful co-ordination and co-operation displayed by the Department of Public Information with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies, as well as with news agencies of other developing and developed countries, and convinced that such efforts have contributed significantly to progress towards a new world information and communication order,

Taking note of the implementation by the Department of Public Information of those parts relevant to public information of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,¹³ as well as those parts of the Declaration and Programme of Action contained in the Final Document adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985,¹⁴ in order to develop and further strengthen the dissemination of information regarding the struggle for independence of the people of Namibia, with a view to reaching the broadest possible public by means of more systematic and better co-ordinated information,

⁷ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, pp. 100-104.

⁸ Resolution 33/73.

⁹ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-first Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. III.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-second Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. II.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-third Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. III.

¹² Resolution 40/14.

¹³ See *Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13)*, part three.

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24)*, para. 513.

Taking note also of the implementation by the Department of Public Information of those parts of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights¹⁵ relevant to information, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/49 C of 11 December 1984,

Expressing its satisfaction with the work of the Committee on Information as reflected in its report (A/40/21),

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/40/617),

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (A/40/667, annex),

1. *Approves* the report of the Committee on Information and the recommendations contained in paragraph 139 of that report and annexed to the present resolution, as adopted, and affirms the requests and appeals reproduced therein, as well as the provisions of General Assembly resolution 39/98 A, and urges their full implementation;

2. *Reaffirms* the mandate given to the Committee on Information by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/182;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Information, keeping in mind its mandate, the essential tasks of which are to continue to examine the policies and activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and to continue to promote the establishment of a new, more just and effective world information and communication order, to continue to seek the co-operation and active participation of all organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Telecommunication Union, while taking all possible steps to avoid any overlapping of activities on this subject;

4. *Reaffirms* its strong support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, its Constitution and the ideals reflected therein, its activities and for its efforts to further enhance its capabilities with a view to promoting the establishment of a new world information and communication order;

5. *Reiterates its appeal* to Member States, to the information and communication media, both public and private, as well as to non-governmental organizations, to disseminate more widely objective and better balanced information about the activities of the United Nations and, *inter alia*, about the efforts of the developing countries towards their economic, social and cultural progress and about the efforts of the international community to achieve international social justice and economic development, international peace and security, the promotion of disarmament and the progressive elimination of international inequities and tensions; and the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the right of peoples to self-determination; such dissemination being aimed at achieving a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its purposes and endeavours;

6. *Calls upon* the Department of Public Information to continue to give, as a matter of high priority, its full support in promoting and publicizing the noble goals and accom-

plishments of the United Nations, as the most appropriate forum for multilateral co-operation and for pooling efforts of States to contribute to the quest for a climate of mutual trust, political dialogue and negotiated solutions to the outstanding problems;

7. *Urges* the Department of Public Information to give the widest possible dissemination of information pertaining to the acute world economic problems, particularly to the critical economic situation in Africa, the severe economic difficulties of the least developed countries and the external debt of developing countries, as well as to the adverse effect of the international economic environment on these countries, taking into account the views expressed during the fortieth session on these issues;

8. *Urges* the Department of Public Information to strengthen its co-operation with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies and, in particular, to ensure that its daily dispatches are received by the United Nations Office at Geneva and United Nations Headquarters in New York;

9. *Urges* the Department of Public Information to take all necessary measures to ensure the dissemination of appropriate information on the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;

10. *Urges* the Department of Public Information to adequately disseminate in its programmes and information activities the positive results of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,¹⁶ aimed at the elimination of discrimination and promotion of the role of women worldwide;

11. *Requests* the Department of Public Information to continue its follow-up programmes in further implementation of those parts relevant to public information of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,¹³ as well as of the Declaration and Programme of Action contained in the Final Document adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia,¹⁴ and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1986;

12. *Requests* the Department of Public Information to cover adequately policies and practices which violate the 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 1949,¹⁷ wherever they occur, especially those policies and practices which frustrate the attainment and exercise of the inalienable and national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1986;

13. *Urges* the Department of Public Information and the mass media worldwide, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 34/182 and 35/201, to intensify their activities of dissemination of information with regard to the policies and practices of *apartheid*, taking due account of recent measures and official censorship imposed upon the local and international media related to all aspects of this issue;

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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).

¹⁷ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

14. *Reiterates* the recommendation contained in its resolution 35/201 that additional resources for the Department of Public Information should be commensurate, as appropriate, with the increase in the activities of the United Nations which the Department covers for the purpose of public information, and that the Secretary-General should provide such resources to the Department to this end where needed;

15. *Requests* the Department of Public Information to contribute more effectively, through its training programmes, to the development of human, managerial and technical resources of the mass media from developing countries;

16. *Reaffirms* the importance of the rapidly increasing role of the United Nations public information programmes in fostering public understanding and support of United Nations activities and requests the Department of Public Information to consider the recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on publications policy and practice in the United Nations system¹⁸ and to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1986;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information, at its substantive session in 1986, on the implementation of all the recommendations contained in the Committee's report and annexed to the present resolution;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, on the implementation of all the recommendations contained in the annex to the present resolution;

19. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's report on the restructuring of the Radio and Visual Services Division of the Department of Public Information (A/40/841), and requests that additional information be submitted to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1986;

20. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

ANNEX

Recommendations of the Committee on Information

1. The recommendations of the Committee on Information approved by the General Assembly in resolution 39/98 A of 14 December 1984, as well as all provisions of the resolution, should be reiterated, taking into account the views expressed by delegations at the 100th plenary meeting of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly on 14 December 1984. Those recommendations should be implemented in full, and the Secretary-General should be requested to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1986 on measures taken for the implementation of those recommendations and provisions pending implementation.

2. The mandate of the Committee on Information, as set forth in General Assembly resolution 34/182 of 18 December 1979 and reaffirmed in Assembly resolutions 35/201 of 16 December 1980, 36/149 B of 16 December 1981, 37/94 B of 10 December 1982, 38/82 B of 15 December 1983 and 39/98 A of 14 December 1984, should be renewed.

PROMOTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW, MORE JUST AND MORE EFFECTIVE WORLD INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ORDER INTENDED TO STRENGTHEN PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND BASED ON THE FREE CIRCULATION AND WIDER AND BETTER BALANCED DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

3. All countries, the United Nations system as a whole, and all others concerned should collaborate in the establishment of a new world information and communication order based, *inter alia*, on the free circulation

and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing 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 understanding and friendship among all nations and human rights.

4. The ongoing efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to contribute to the clarification, elaboration and application of the concept of a new world information and communication order should be noted. In this regard, consensus resolutions 4/19 of 27 October 1980⁹ and 3.1 of 25 November 1983,¹⁰ which the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization adopted by consensus, should be recalled.

5. Under the current international climate of political conflicts and economic disorders, the Committee on Information, fully aware and cognizant of the important contribution which the mass media world-wide can make in enhancing and strengthening peace, deepening international understanding, promoting justice, equality, national independence, development, the exercise of human rights and the establishment of a new world information and communication order, recommends that the General Assembly address appeals to the following:

(a) The international media, in order to obtain their support for the efforts of the international community towards global development and, in particular, for the efforts of the developing countries to achieve economic, social and cultural progress;

(b) The United Nations system as a whole to co-operate in a concerted manner, through its information services, in promoting the development activities of the United Nations and, in particular, the improvement of the conditions of the lives of the peoples of the developing countries.

Such appeals should be aimed at achieving 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.

6. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² 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.

7. Aware of the existence of structural imbalance in the international distribution of news affecting the two-way flow of news, the Committee on Information recommends that urgent attention should be given to the elimination of existing inequalities in and all other obstacles to the free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, ideas and knowledge by, *inter alia*, diversifying the sources of information as a step towards free and more balanced information and the promotion of the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

8. The Committee on Information recommends that the need be stressed to ensure and 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 with a view to improving their own information and communication systems corresponding to the specific conditions prevailing in each country.

9. The Committee on Information, while expressing satisfaction with the successful co-ordination and co-operation displayed by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies, as well as with regional news agencies of developing countries, recommends that the Department of Public Information continue to strengthen this co-operation, as it constitutes a concrete step towards a more just and equitable world flow of information, thus contributing to the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

10. The Department of Public Information should be urged to monitor, as appropriate, important meetings of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as of regional intergovernmental organizations devoted to information and communication questions, in particular the fourth Conference of the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies to be held at Havana in 1986.

11. With regard to its co-operation with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies as well as with the regional news agencies in developing countries, the Department of Public Information should co-operate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in as-

¹⁸ A/39/239.

sisting that organization, within existing resources, in the following activities:

(a) Preparation and implementation of a plan of integrated communication network and regional data and communication centres;

(b) Provision of facilities for meetings on data and communication exchange of the public information bodies of the non-aligned countries.

12. 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 infrastructures of 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. In this regard, full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication, which constitutes an important step in the development of these infrastructures, should always be emphasized.

13. The United Nations system should constantly promote the creation of a climate of confidence in relations among States, as a means of easing tension and facilitating the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

14. 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 recognizing the central and important role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communication, the Committee on Information recommends 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 promoting the establishment of a new world information and communication order and to disseminating as widely as possible information on the activities of that organization in this respect.

15. The consolidated study contained in the report of the Secretary-General¹⁹ on the contributions, effects and levels of co-ordination between the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, its International Programme for the Development of Communication and the International Telecommunication Union in support of the development of information and communication infrastructures in the developing countries should be noted.

16. Recalling its recommendation, as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 39/98 A, the Committee on Information recommends that the Secretary-General should be requested to expedite the convening, jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, of a Round Table on a New World Information and Communication Order.

17. 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, within existing resources, with regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to actions already adopted within the United Nations system, including, in particular:

(a) Assistance to developing countries in training journalists and technical personnel and in setting up appropriate educational institutions and research facilities;

(b) Granting of favourable conditions to provide access to developing countries to such communication technology as is requisite for the establishment of a national information and communication system and corresponding to the specific situation of the country concerned;

(c) Creation of conditions that will gradually enable the developing countries to produce the communication technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, specifically for radio and television broadcasting, by using their own resources;

(d) Assistance in establishing telecommunication links at subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries, free from conditions of any kind.

18. All the information activities of the Department of Public Information should be guided by and carried out in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the aspiration for a new world information and communication order, as well as conform to the consensus reached among States in resolutions 4/19, 4/21 and 4/22 of

27 October 1980,⁹ adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and resolution 3.1 of 25 November 1983¹⁰ adopted by the General Conference on Major Programme III.

19. 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 of the United Nations, should be strengthened, keeping in view the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and along the lines established in the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, so as to ensure a more coherent coverage of and a better knowledge about the United Nations and its work, especially in its priority areas, such as those stated in section III, paragraph 1, of Assembly resolution 35/201, including international peace and security, disarmament, peace-keeping and peace-making operations, decolonization, the promotion of human rights, the struggle against *apartheid* and racial discrimination, economic, social and development issues, the integration of women in the struggle for peace and development, the establishment of the new international economic order and of a new world information and communication order, the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia and programmes on women and youth.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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 with a view to the promotion of a new world information and communication order.

23. The Conference of Ministers of Information of the States members of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa in March 1985, which expressed its conviction in the importance of a new world information and communication order, should be noted.

24. 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 towards alleviating this human tragedy.

25. The relevant resolution on the question relating to information of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Casablanca from 16 to 19 January 1984,²⁰ should be recalled.

CONTINUATION OF EXAMINATION OF UNITED NATIONS PUBLIC INFORMATION POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES IN THE LIGHT OF THE EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, PARTICULARLY DURING THE PAST TWO DECADES, AND OF THE IMPERATIVES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER AND OF A NEW WORLD INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ORDER

26. In connection with the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the creation of the United Nations, the Department of Public Information should be urged to give appropriate support to the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations in promoting and publicizing the noble goals and accomplishments of the United Nations as a major forum for pooling efforts of States to contribute to the solution of vital world problems.

27. The Committee on Information again stresses that the Department of Public Information should maintain editorial independence and accuracy in all material produced by the Department and should promote to the greatest extent possible an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations among the peoples of the world. The Department should ensure that its output contains objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur.

28. The Department of Public Information should continue to ensure that the daily dispatches of the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies that it receives are appropriately utilized in the performance of the public information tasks of the United Nations:

(a) With a view to further promotion and development of functional and mutually beneficial co-operation between the Department and the Pool,

¹⁹ A/AC.198/96.

²⁰ A/39/131-S/16414 and Corr. I, annex II, resolution 15/4-P(IS).

the existing arrangements in the Department for the conduct of this co-operation should be established on a more regular basis;

(b) In view of the successful joint coverage by the Pool and the Department of important conferences and other events within the United Nations system, this practice should be continued and further strengthened;

(c) The Department should consider the possibility of utilizing the dispatches received from the Pool to establish a data base on the information and communication facilities in the non-aligned countries.

29. In connection with its annual training programme for journalists and broadcasters from developing countries, the Department of Public Information should continue to allocate the last week of the programme for a visit by them to one of the developing countries that expresses readiness to receive them for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the ways in which information on the United Nations is received and utilized.

30. The Secretary-General should be requested once again to make available to the Committee on Information, as soon as possible, a comprehensive report on the outcome of the activities of the International Telecommunication Union with regard to the World Communications Year.

31. The exchange of information between the Committee on Information and the Commission on Transnational Corporations on matters pertaining to the mandate of the Committee should again be encouraged.

32. The assessment contained in the report of the Secretary-General relating to the acquisition by the United Nations of its own communications satellite²¹ in conformity with recommendation 36 made by the Committee on Information to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session²² should be noted, and it would be appropriate to re-examine the question of the acquisition of such a satellite should circumstances permit.

33. The attention of the pertinent organs of the General Assembly and of the United Nations system as a whole should be drawn to the findings of the International Telecommunication Union set forth in its report,²³ especially as concerns the problem of the geostationary orbit reflected, *inter alia*, in paragraphs 33 and 49 of that report, taking into account the needs of the developing countries.

34. The Committee on Information recommends the rejection of the use of the mass media, especially radio broadcasting, to disseminate false or distorted reports as an instrument of hostile propaganda against the sovereignty of other States. In this regard, it stresses that the media should contribute to the fostering of peace, mutual respect, non-interference and self-determination.

35. With regard to the improvement of communication infrastructures, the Committee on Information draws attention to the success attained by the ARABSAT, BRASILSAT, INSAT-1B, MORELOS and PALAPA satellite systems, designed to promote national and regional integration. In this connection, it endorses the execution of satellite projects such as CONDOR by the Andean group of countries. The United Nations and the specialized agencies, in particular those in the financial sector, should support such activities and initiatives.

36. The Department of Public Information should co-operate closely with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies to organize a workshop, within existing resources, in 1985 for 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 1986 on progress made to this effect.

37. In order to enhance awareness and understanding of the lofty objectives of the United Nations, the Department of Public Information should endeavour to promote teaching in the educational institutions of Member States about the structure, principles and aims of the Organization in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. In order to implement this recommendation, the Department should continue to organize, on a yearly basis, a fellowship programme for educators.

38. The Department of Public Information should be requested, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, to continue to cover adequately the Israeli policies and practices which violate and affect the human rights of the populations in Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, especially those policies and practices which impede the attainment and exercise of the inalienable

national rights of the Palestinian people, and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1986.

39. The Secretary-General should be requested once again to maintain the functions of the Middle East/Arabic Unit as the producer of Arabic television and radio programmes, to strengthen and expand this unit to enable it to function in an effective manner and to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1986 on the measures taken in implementation of this recommendation.

40. In view of the importance of United Nations broadcasting for the European region, further steps should be taken to maintain and enhance the functions of the European Unit in the Radio Service, within existing resources.

41. Taking into account the needs of numerous radio producers and journalists that use French as a working language, and the role of the "blue notes" in the preparation of radio programmes of the United Nations, the Committee on Information requests the Secretary-General to instruct the Radio and Visual Services Division of the Department of Public Information to produce a daily edition, in French, of the messages concerning the activities of the United Nations.

42. 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, within existing resources, the means that will allow it consistently to distribute press releases in sufficient quantity to satisfy the needs of the numerous journalists and delegations that use French as a working language.

43. 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, *inter alia*, promote the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

44. While the co-operation between the Department of Public Information and the United Nations Development Programme in the field should be promoted to the maximum extent, it is also important to bear in mind the intrinsic functions of the United Nations information centres as distinct from those of the United Nations development activities. The information centres should redouble their efforts to publicize the activities and achievements of operational activities for development, including those of the United Nations Development Programme, taking into account the priorities determined by the General Assembly.

45. The report of the Secretary-General concerning measures to improve the effectiveness of United Nations information centres²⁴ should be further noted and the Secretary-General should be encouraged to implement the proposals made by him therein, within existing resources.

46. The United Nations information centres should intensify direct and systematic communication exchange with local information and educational communities in a mutually beneficial way, in accordance with the priorities of the General Assembly and taking into account the areas of particular interest to host countries.

47. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/98 A, by which the Assembly acceded to the request of the Government of Benin for the opening of a United Nations information centre at Cotonou, the Secretary-General should be requested to continue negotiations with the authorities in Benin for the rapid opening of the centre, within existing resources, and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1986.

48. Taking into account the request of the Government of Poland for the opening of a United Nations information centre at Warsaw, the Secretary-General should be requested to continue to take appropriate steps for the establishment of the centre, within existing resources, and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1986.

49. The Department of Public Information should disseminate information concerning the decisions of the United Nations dealing with acts of terrorism in all its forms. In this regard, all the relevant United Nations resolutions and the statement made by the Secretary-General at San Francisco on 26 June 1985 should be recalled.

50. The Department of Public Information should focus on and give wider coverage to the economic, social and development activities of the United Nations system aimed at achieving a more comprehensive image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system, taking into account the priorities set by the General Assembly, particularly in the light of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations.

²¹ A/AC.198/95.

²² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/37/21 and Corr.1)*, sect. IV.

²³ A/AC.198/73.

²⁴ A/AC.198/75.

51. Note should be taken of the assessment contained in the report of the Secretary-General of the experimental daily short-wave radio broadcasts from Headquarters,²⁵ pending the submission to the Committee on Information of the final report on the results of the experiment.

52. The Secretary-General should continue 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.

53. Future reports of the Department of Public Information to the Committee on Information, 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) The Department's evaluation of the effectiveness of its different programmes and activities;

(e) 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.

54. The Department of Public Information should improve, within existing resources, its data-collection procedures with regard to the actual use made by disseminators of materials distributed by the Department and its information centres and submit a report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1986 on progress made in this area.

55. The steps taken by the Department of Public Information in redressing the imbalance in its staff should be noted. The Department should continue to intensify its efforts to that end and the Secretary-General should be requested to take urgent steps to increase the representation of under-represented 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 1986.

56. Member States should be called upon once again to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Economic and Social Information.

57. The assessment contained in the report of the Secretary-General²⁶ 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 1986 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, particularly in the developing countries, to give wider publicity to the aims and activities of the United Nations.

58. The interim report of the Secretary-General entitled "The Department of Public Information as the Focal Point for the Formulation and Implementation of Information Activities of the United Nations"²⁷ should be noted and the Secretary-General should be requested to submit his final report in the light of the ongoing consultations within the Secretariat on the role of the Department with respect to all information activities of the United Nations. The Committee on Information once again recommends that the proliferation of information units in the Secretariat independent of the Department should be discouraged.

59. The Committee on Information takes note of the report on the review of the distribution of taped radio programmes produced by the Department of Public Information in New York²⁸ and requests the Department to take steps to improve their distribution and to report to the Committee at its substantive session in 1986 on the implementation of the recommendations contained in that report.

60. The operations of the Non-Governmental Liaison Services (Geneva and New York) as voluntarily funded inter-agency projects reaching specific target audiences in the industrialized countries on international development issues should be continued on a stable financial basis through United Nations participation in these services. As with *Development Forum*, it is essential that United Nations financial participation, from the regular

budget, should be ensured in the next biennium. Furthermore, the Secretary-General should be requested to urge all specialized agencies to make long-term contributions to the financing of these services, thereby stressing their inter-agency character.

61. 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.

62. The quality, usefulness and coverage of the daily press release 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 at 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.

63. The Department of Public Information should improve, within existing resources, the timely distribution of its materials to subscribers and United Nations information centres, particularly the *UN Chronicle*, in all languages, a major source of information on the United Nations to its recipients.

64. The report on the programme and activities of the Joint United Nations Information Committee should be noted, particularly in regard to *Development Forum* as the only inter-agency publication of the United Nations system that concentrates on development issues, and the Secretary-General should, while continuing his efforts to secure a sound and independent basis for the periodical, make such arrangements as necessary, through the regular budget, to ensure its continued publication. The resources of the United Nations system should be pooled in support of *Development Forum* and *Development Business* and any attempt in the United Nations system to duplicate the functions performed by these publications should be avoided. All specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should be urged to contribute to the financing of these system-wide publications, thereby recognizing their inter-agency character.

65. 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 related to economic and social development can be freely expressed.

66. 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.

67. The World Disarmament Campaign should give full consideration to the role of the mass media as the most effective way to promote in world public opinion a climate of understanding, confidence and co-operation conducive to peace and disarmament, the enhancement of human rights and development. Within the World Disarmament Campaign and Disarmament Week, the Department of Public Information should fulfil the role assigned to it by the General Assembly by utilizing its expertise and resources in public information to ensure its maximum effectiveness.

68. The Department of Public Information should be requested to implement fully, within existing resources, the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/82 B relating to the work programme of the Caribbean Unit and the Secretary-General should be requested to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1986 on the measures taken in implementation of this recommendation.

69. The conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its extraordinary session, held at Tunis from 13 to 17 May 1985, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration²⁹ should be noted. In this regard, the Secretary-General should be requested to intensify his efforts, within existing resources, in order to alert world public opinion against the illegal occupation of Namibia and the policies of *apartheid* of the South African régime and to continue to disseminate as widely as possible information relating to the struggle of the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia.

70. In view of the concerns expressed by several delegations regarding the possible implications on productivity and effectiveness of the proposed restructuring of the Radio and Visual Services Division and taking into account the necessity of strengthening the Professional staff, the Committee

²⁵ A/AC.198/88.

²⁶ A/AC.198/87.

²⁷ A/AC.198/82.

²⁸ A/AC.198/99.

²⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23)*, chap. II, annex I.

on Information recommends that the Secretary-General be requested to submit a written report on the subject to the General Assembly at its fortieth session. Pending presentation of the report and a decision thereon, action on the proposed restructuring should be postponed.

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 and 39/98 A and B of 14 December 1984,

Taking note of the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to contribute to the clarification, elaboration and application of the concept of a new world information and communication order and recalling consensus resolutions 4/19, 3.1 and 3.1 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third sessions,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Declarations of the Sixth and Seventh Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979⁴ and at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983⁵ as well as the Final Document of the Conference of the 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 (see A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, annex I, sect. XXXIV), in which the importance of the establishment of a new world information and communication order was stressed anew,

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 1981,³⁰ 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 and promoting the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

Recalling article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, 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,

³⁰ See A/36/534, annex II.

Recalling resolution 4/21 of 27 October 1980,⁹ adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-first session, and resolution 2/03 of 3 December 1982,³¹ adopted by the General Conference at its fourth extraordinary session, held in Paris in 1982,

Recalling also resolutions 4/19 of 27 October 1980,⁹ 3.1 of 25 November 1983¹⁰ and 3.1 of 8 November 1985¹¹ adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and, in this context, expressing anew the wish that that organization contribute to the clarification, elaboration and application of the concept of a new world information and communication order,

Recalling the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, *Apartheid* and Incitement to War,⁷ adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,⁸

Considering that international co-operation in the field of communication development should take place on the basis of equality, justice, mutual advantage and the principles of international law, so as to remedy existing imbalances by strengthening and intensifying the development of human and material resources, communication networks and infrastructures, particularly in developing countries, and thus encourage 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 and the establishment of a new world information and communication order,

Conscious that diverse solutions to information and communication problems are required because political, economic, cultural and social problems differ from one country to another,

Recognizing the central role of, and the progress accomplished by, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communication within its mandate, and that the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should give that organization adequate support and assistance in the field of information and communication,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication, on the activities relating to the establishment of a new world information and communication order and on the social, economic and cultural impact of the new communication technologies (A/40/667, annex);

³¹ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Fourth Extraordinary Session*, vol. 1 and corrigendum, *Resolutions*, sect. II.

2. *Appeals* to the mass media all over the world to explore all possible avenues for more equitable international co-operation in the field of information and communication and to respond in a positive way to the exceptional opportunities now available to them in the field of international relations, in order to open new vistas of progress of the world community;

3. *Underlines* the importance of efforts made to implement the principles set forth in the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, *Apartheid* and Incitement to War;⁷

4. *Reiterates its appeal* to all Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system, international, governmental and non-governmental organizations and professional organizations in the field of communication to exert every effort to make better known through all means at their disposal the issues underlying the need for the development of communication capacities in developing countries as a step towards the establishment of a new world information and communication order;

5. *Considers* that the International Programme for the Development of Communication represents a significant step towards the development of conditions for the establishment of a new world information and communication order and welcomes the decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the Programme at its fifth and sixth sessions, held in Paris in 1984 and 1985;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* the co-operation existing between the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and all other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the International Telecommunication Union, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Universal Postal Union, whose projects have been approved by the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication;

7. *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 of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

8. *Reiterates its requests* to 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 make an increased contribution to the International Programme for the Development of Communication by making greater financial resources available, as well as more training resources, equipment, technologies and staff;

9. *Appeals* to Member States to respond positively and effectively to resolution 4/22 of 27 October 1980⁹ concerning the reduction of telecommunication tariffs for news exchanges, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-first session, and to take the necessary steps to implement this resolution;

10. *Notes with satisfaction* that a second Round Table on a New World Information and Communication Order will be organized jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at Copenhagen in April 1986;

11. *Reaffirms* its strong support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, its constitution, the ideals reflected in it, its activities and for its efforts to further enhance its capabilities with a view to promoting the establishment of a new world information and communication order;

12. *Encourages* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue the chronological survey of the documents dealing with the establishment of a new world information and communication order and the analysis of the evolution of this concept, and to keep the Committee informed on developments in this area;

13. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue and intensify its studies, programmes and activities with a view to identifying new technological trends in information, communication, telematics and informatics and assess their socio-economic and cultural impact on the development of peoples, and in this context requests it to provide whenever necessary periodic studies relevant to these topics;

14. *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-first session, a detailed report on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication and the activities relating to the establishment of a new world information and communication order as well as on the social, economic and cultural effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 118th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/40/1024, para. 14). Draft resolution A was adopted by a recorded vote of 121 to 19, with 8 abstentions, and draft resolution B was adopted by a recorded vote of 122 to 16, with 9 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 40/164 A and B.³²

³² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/21	Report of the Committee on Information	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 21</i>
A/40/173-S/17033	Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984	
A/40/272	Letter dated 10 April 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, India, Italy and Nigeria to the Secretary-General	
A/40/276-S/17138	Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985	
A/40/323	Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	
A/40/617	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/667	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/98 B	
A/40/841	Report of the Secretary-General on the restructuring of the Radio and Visual Services Division	
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/980	Letter dated 4 December 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Information at its first extraordinary session, held at Cairo from 23 to 25 November 1985	
A/SPC/40/L.29	Draft resolution	Replaced by A/SPC/40/L.29/Rev.1
A/SPC/40/L.29/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/1024, paras. 8 and 14, draft resolutions A and B

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES
FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 79: 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, Fortieth Session, Special Political Committee, 22nd to 28th, 31st and 34th meetings; ibid., Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; ibid., Fifth Committee, 51st meeting; ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 118th meeting.* For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 75.*

DOCUMENT A/40/921

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: Spanish]
[22 November 1985]

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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 39/99 A to K of 14 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 22nd to 28th, 31st and 34th meetings, between 4 and 15 November 1985.

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 1984 to 30 June 1985 (A/40/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);
- (b) Special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/40/207);

(c) Letter dated 27 March 1985 from the Chairman of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/216-S/17072);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General (A/40/299) transmitting the special report of the Commissioner-General on the financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

(e) Letter dated 30 May 1985 from the Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/350);

(f) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East called for under General Assembly resolution 39/99 B (A/40/736);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General (A/40/580) transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 512 (VI) and paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 39/99 A;

(h) Report of the Secretary-General (A/40/612) submitted in pursuance of paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 39/99 D;

(i) Report of the Secretary-General (A/40/613) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 39/99 E;

(j) Report of the Secretary-General (A/40/766) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 39/99 F;

(k) Report of the Secretary-General (A/40/614) submitted in pursuance of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 39/99 G;

(l) Report of the Secretary-General (A/40/616) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 39/99 H;

(m) Report of the Secretary-General (A/40/756) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 39/99 I;

(n) Report of the Secretary-General (A/40/615) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 39/99 J;

(o) Report of the Secretary-General (A/40/543) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 39/99 K.

5. At its 22nd meeting, on 4 November, the Committee heard a statement by the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, who introduced his report (A/40/13 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/40/736).

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/40/L.16

8. At the 31st meeting, on 13 November, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution entitled "Assistance to Palestine Refugees" (A/SPC/40/L.16), sponsored by his delegation.

9. At its 34th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.16 by a recorded vote of 123 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 35 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:¹

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, 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, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thai-

¹ The delegation of Colombia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

land, 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/40/L.17

10. At the 31st meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East" (A/SPC/40/L.17), 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.

11. On 13 November, the Committee had before it a statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.17, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/SPC/40/L.27).

12. At its 34th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.17 (see para. 35 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.18

13. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities" (A/SPC/40/L.18), sponsored by Australia, 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.

14. At its 34th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.18 (see para. 35 below, draft resolution C).

Draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.19

15. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees" (A/SPC/40/L.19), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Egypt.

16. At its 34th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.19 by a recorded vote of 126 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 35 below, draft resolution D). 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, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial

Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.20

17. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution entitled "Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip" (A/SPC/40/L.20), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Egypt.

18. At its 34th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.20 by a recorded vote of 126 to 2, (see para. 35 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:¹

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, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.21

19. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees" (A/SPC/40/L.21), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Egypt.

20. At its 34th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.21 by a recorded vote of 105 to 19, with 3 abstentions (see para. 35 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:¹

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, 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, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of 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, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Portugal, Spain.

Draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.22

21. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution entitled "Population and refugees displaced since 1967" (A/SPC/40/L.22), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Egypt.

22. At its 34th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.22 by a recorded vote of 106 to 2, with 19 abstentions (see para. 35 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:¹

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq,

Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, 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, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

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

Draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.23

23. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties" (A/SPC/40/L.23), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Pakistan and subsequently joined by Egypt.

24. At its 34th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.23 by a recorded vote of 103 to 2, with 23 abstentions (see para. 35 below, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:¹

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, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, 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, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, 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, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.24

25. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees" (A/SPC/40/L.24), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Egypt.

26. At its 34th meeting, a separate vote was requested on the seventh preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.24, which was adopted by a recorded vote of 91 to 17, with 18 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, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, 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, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Barbados, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Japan, Liberia, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Uruguay, Zaire.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.24 as a whole, by a recorded vote of 96 to 2, with 28 abstentions (see para. 35 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:¹

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, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, 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, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.25

28. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution entitled "Palestine refugees in the West Bank" (A/SPC/40/L.25), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Egypt.

29. At its 34th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.25 by a recorded vote of 126 to 2 (see para. 35 below, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:¹

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, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.26

30. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine Refugees" (A/SPC/40/L.26), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Egypt and Indonesia.

31. On 13 November, the Committee had before it a statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.26, submitted by the Secretary-Gen-

eral in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/SPC/40/L.28).

32. At its 34th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.26 by a recorded vote of 126 to 2 (see para. 35 below, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:¹

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, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

33. Before the vote on all the draft resolutions, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Sweden and Luxembourg on behalf of the 10 States members of the European Community.

34. Following the vote on the draft resolutions, the representatives of Turkey, Austria, the United States of America, Finland, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Islamic Republic of Iran made statements in explanation of vote.

Recommendations of the Special Political Committee

35. 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 39/99 A of 14 December 1984 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

1984 to 30 June 1985 (A/40/13 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. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the former Commissioner-General, Mr. Olof Rydbeck, for his many years of effective service to the Agency and his dedication to the welfare of the refugees;

4. *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;

5. *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/40/580, 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 1986;

6. *Directs attention* to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

7. *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;

8. *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.

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 and 39/99 B of 14 December 1984,

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 East² 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/40/736; see also A/40/207),

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 1984 to 30 June 1985 (A/40/13 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 39/99 C of 14 December 1984 and all previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985 (*ibid.*),

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 39/99 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 a serious need of continued

² A/36/866; see also A/37/591.

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 and 39/99 D of 14 December 1984,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last three decades, lost their lands and means of livelihood,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/612),

Having also examined the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985 (A/40/13 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 and vocational training;

2. *Strongly appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to General Assembly resolution 39/99 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;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to act as the recipient and trustee for such special allocations and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E of 15 December 1983 and 39/99 E of 14 December 1984,

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 1984 to 30 June 1985 (*ibid.*), and the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/613),

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,

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 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-first 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 all previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985 (A/40/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1), and the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/766),

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 and 39/99 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-first 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 General Assembly resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983 and 39/99 G of 14 December 1984,

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 1984 to 30 June 1985 (A/40/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1), and the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/614),

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-first 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 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/40/616),

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1984 to 31 August 1985 (A/40/580, annex),

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights³ 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,⁴ of 11 May 1964, and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. *Calls once again upon* Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

³ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 11, document A/5700.*

3. *Calls upon* all other Governments of 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-first 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 General Assembly 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 and 39/99 I of 14 December 1984,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/756),

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 1984 to 30 June 1985 (A/40/13 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 1949,⁵ and to the obligations arising from the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,⁶

Taking into consideration the marked deterioration in the security situation experienced by the refugees living in the Gaza Strip as reported by the Commissioner-General in his statement of 4 November 1985,⁷

Deeply concerned at the lack of security for the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, resulting in scores of violent deaths, woundings, kidnappings, disappearances, evictions in the face of threats, explosions and arsons,

Deeply distressed at the sufferings of the Palestinians resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon,

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 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 to provide housing, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, 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-first 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 General Assembly resolutions 38/83 J of 15 December 1983 and 39/99 J of 14 December 1984,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/615),

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 1984 to 30 June 1985 (A/40/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1),

Alarmed 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 its plans and to refrain from the removal, and from any action that may lead 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-first session, on any developments regarding this matter.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

⁶ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Special Political Committee, 22nd meeting*, paras. 27-38.

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 and 39/99 K of 14 December 1984,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the establishment of a university at Jerusalem (A/40/543),

Having also examined the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985 (A/40/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1),

1. *Commends* the constructive efforts made by the Secretary-General, the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the Council of the United Nations University and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which worked diligently towards the imple-

mentation of General Assembly resolution 38/83 D of 15 December 1983 and other relevant resolutions;

2. *Further commends* the close co-operation of the competent educational authorities concerned;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for strengthening the educational system in the Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

4. *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;

5. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to co-operate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances which it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 118th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to K submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/40/921, para. 35). Draft resolutions B and C were adopted without a vote and draft resolutions A and D to I were adopted by recorded votes as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 149 to none, with 1 abstention; draft resolution D, by 147 to none, with 1 abstention; draft resolution E, by 146 to 2, with 2 abstentions; draft resolution F, by 127 to 20, with 4 abstentions; draft resolution G, by 127 to 2, with 23 abstentions; draft resolution H, by 122 to 2, with 26 abstentions; the seventh preambular paragraph of draft resolution I by 101 to 16, with 29 abstentions, and draft resolution I as a whole by 116 to 2, with 33 abstentions; draft resolution J was adopted by 146 to 2, with 2 abstentions; and draft resolution K by 149 to 2, with 1 abstention. For the final text, see resolution 40/165 A to K.⁸

⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/13 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 1984-30 June 1985)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 13</i> and corrigendum and addendum and corrigendum
A/40/173-S/17033	Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984	
A/40/207	Special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	
A/40/216-S/17072	Letter dated 27 March 1985 from the Chairman of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985</i> , document S/17072
A/40/219-S/17075	Letter dated 2 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1985, document S/17075
A/40/225-S/17085	Letter dated 4 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17085
A/40/236-S/17106	Letter dated 12 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17106

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/254-S/17111	Letter dated 16 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17111
A/40/299	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the special report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East on the financial situation of the Agency	
A/40/350	Letter dated 30 May 1985 from the Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to the Secretary-General	
A/40/543	University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/580	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine	
A/40/612	Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/613	Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/614	Population and refugees displaced since 1967: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/615	Palestine refugees in the West Bank: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/616	Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/736	Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	
A/40/756	Protection of Palestine refugees: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/766	Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/SPC/40/L.16	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/921, paras. 8 and 35, draft resolution A
A/SPC/40/L.17	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 10 and 35, draft resolution B
A/SPC/40/L.18	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 13 and 35, draft resolution C
A/SPC/40/L.19	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 15 and 35, draft resolution D
A/SPC/40/L.20	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 17 and 35, draft resolution E
A/SPC/40/L.21	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 19 and 35, draft resolution F
A/SPC/40/L.22	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 21 and 35, draft resolution G
A/SPC/40/L.23	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 23 and 35, draft resolution H
A/SPC/40/L.24	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 25 and 35, draft resolution I
A/SPC/40/L.25	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 28 and 35, draft resolution J
A/SPC/40/L.26	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 30 and 35, draft resolution K
A/SPC/40/L.27	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/40/L.17: note by the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/40/L.28	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/40/L.26: note by the Secretary-General	
	<i>Programme budget implications of draft resolution K submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/40/921</i>	
A/C.5/40/51	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/975	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 116

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 80: 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, Fortieth Session, Special Political Committee*, 8th to 10th meetings; *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 49th meeting; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 118th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 76.

DOCUMENT A/40/808

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: Spanish]
[29 October 1985]

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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 39/100 of 14 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 8th, 9th and 10th meetings, on 11, 14 and 15 October 1985. The Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/40/385) transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, submitted pursuant to Assembly resolution 39/100.

4. At the 9th meeting, on 14 October, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/SPC/40/L.6) sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain and the Sudan, subsequently joined by Jordan, Rwanda, Senegal, Thailand and Togo.

5. On 15 October, the Committee had before it a statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.6, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/SPC/40/L.7).

6. At the 10th meeting, it was announced that Cameroon, Chad, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Iceland, Lesotho, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore and Somalia had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.6.

7. The representatives of Colombia and the Federal Republic of Germany made statements in connection with the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.6 without a vote (see para. 10 below).

9. Subsequently, the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America made statements.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

10. 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,

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/148 of 16 December 1981, 37/121 of 16 December 1982, 38/84 of 15 December 1983 and 39/100 of 14 December 1984 on international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees,

Having examined the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees (A/40/385, annex),

Considering the urgency, magnitude and complexity of the task before the Group of Governmental Experts,

Welcoming the fact that experts coming from least developed countries were enabled to participate in the 1984 and 1985 sessions of the Group,

Recognizing the necessity of having all the experts participate in the future sessions of the Group,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, including its recommendations, as a further constructive step in the fulfilment of its mandate;

2. *Reaffirms and extends* the mandate of the Group of Governmental Experts as defined in General Assembly resolutions 36/148 and 37/121;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, without prejudice to the rule contained in resolution 36/148, to continue to assist, as far as possible and by way of exception, the experts coming from least developed countries, appointed by the Secretary-General, to participate fully in the work of the

Group of Governmental Experts so that it may fulfil its mandate;

4. *Calls upon* the Group of Governmental Experts to work expeditiously on the fulfilment of its mandate in two sessions of two weeks' duration each during 1986 and to conclude its comprehensive review of the problem in all its aspects;

5. *Requests* the Group of Governmental Experts to submit its report in time for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 118th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/40/808, para. 10). For the final text, see resolution 40/166.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/173-S/17033	Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984	
A/40/267-E/1985/69	Letter dated 25 April 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	
A/40/385	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/40/678-S/17492	Letter dated 23 September 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	
A/40/750-S/17565	Letter dated 14 October 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985</i> , document S/17565
A/SPC/40/L.6	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/808, paras. 4, 6 and 10
A/SPC/40/L.7	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/40/L.6: note by the Secretary-General	
	<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/40/808</i>	
A/C.5/40/28	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/956	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 116

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 81: Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea:^{*} report of the Secretary-General

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^{*} For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Special Political Committee, 45th and 46th meetings; ibid., Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 118th meeting.* For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 77.*

DOCUMENT A/40/1025

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: Spanish]
[12 December 1985]

1. The item entitled "Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea" was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in accordance with its resolution 39/101 of 14 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 45th and 46th meetings, on 4 and 6 December 1985.

4. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/803) submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/101.

5. At the 45th meeting, on 4 December, the representative of Jordan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/40/L.31) sponsored by Bahrain, Bangladesh, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, subsequently joined by Algeria, Djibouti, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco and the Syrian Arab Republic.

6. At the 46th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/40/L.31 by a recorded vote of 118 to 1 (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of,

Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: None.

7. The representatives of Israel and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

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

ISRAEL'S DECISION TO BUILD A CANAL LINKING THE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA TO THE DEAD SEA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/150 of 16 December 1981, 37/122 of 16 December 1982, 38/85 of 15 December 1983, and 39/101 of 14 December 1984,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/803),

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor on a continuing basis any new development relating to the proposed

canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea and to report all findings in this regard to the General Assembly;

2. *Decides* to resume consideration of this item in case activities by Israel relating to the said canal are resumed.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 118th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1985, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 150 to 1, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/40/1025, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 40/167.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/173-S/17033	Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984	
A/40/803	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/40/L.31	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/1025, paras. 5 and 8

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 82: Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India*

DOCUMENT A/40/992

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: Spanish]
[6 December 1985]

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 fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its decision 39/421 of 14 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

3. At the 45th meeting, on 4 December 1985, 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 talks being held between the French and Malagasy authorities, it was requested that the Committee postpone consideration of the item until the forty-first 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-first 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 118th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Special Political Committee contained in paragraph 4 of its report (A/40/992) (see decision 40/429¹).

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Special Political Committee*, 45th meeting; *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 118th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 78.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 83: Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations*

DOCUMENT A/40/809

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: Spanish]
[29 October 1985]

1. The item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations" was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its decision 39/422 of 14 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

3. At the 11th meeting of the Special Political Committee, on 16 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-first session of the General Assembly.

4. In the absence of objections, it was so decided.

***Recommendation of the Special Political
Committee***

5. The Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 118th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Special Political Committee contained in paragraph 5 of its report (A/40/809) (see decision 40/430¹).

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Special Political Committee, 11th meeting; ibid., Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 118th meeting*. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 79*.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTIETH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1985/1986

Agenda item 84: Development and international economic co-operation:*

- (a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade: report of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;
 - (b) Review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;
 - (c) 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;
 - (d) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
 - (e) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries:
 - (i) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (f) Environment:
 - (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (g) Human settlements:
 - (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (h) International Year of Shelter for the Homeless: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (i) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (j) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (k) New international human order: moral aspects of development: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (l) Long-term trends in economic development: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (m) Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (n) New and renewable sources of energy: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (o) 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, Fortieth Session, Second Committee*, 13th to 17th, 19th, 22nd to 32nd, 34th, 36th, 38th, 41st, 43rd and 45th to 56th meetings; *ibid.*, *Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 44th, 61st and 68th meetings; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 119th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 80.

DOCUMENT A/40/989 AND ADD.1 TO 15

Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/40/989
PART I OF THE REPORT

[Original: English/Spanish]
[6 December 1985]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fortieth session, as item 84, and allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled:

“Development and international economic co-operation:

“(a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade: report of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

“(b) Review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;

“(c) 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;

“(d) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;

“(e) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries:

“(i) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

“(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;

“(f) Environment:

“(i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

“(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;

“(g) Human settlements:

“(i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;

“(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;

“(h) International Year of Shelter for the Homeless: report of the Secretary-General;

“(i) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General;

“(j) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General;

“(k) New international human order: moral aspects of development: report of the Secretary-General;

“(l) Long-term trends in economic development: report of the Secretary-General;

“(m) Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;

“(n) New and renewable sources of energy: report of the Secretary-General;

“(o) Development of the energy resources of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General.”

2. The Committee considered item 84 at its 13th to 17th, 19th, 22nd to 32nd, 34th, 36th, 38th, 41st, 43rd and 45th to 56th meetings, held on 21, 23 to 25 and 29 October, 1, 4 to 8, 11-13, 18, 19, 21, 25 and 27 November, 3-5, 9, 11, 13 and 15 December 1985, and 5-9 May 1986. An account of the Committee's general discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/40/SR.13-17, 19, 22-32, 34, 36, 38, 41, 43-45 and 56). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held on all the items allocated to it by the Committee at its 3rd to 12th meetings, on 8 to 11 and 14 to 16 December 1985 (see A/C.2/40/SR.3-12). An account of the Committee's consideration of the proposals before it is contained in parts II-XV of the report, as follows:¹

Part II (A/40/989/Add.1) of the report: proposal submitted under subitem (a);

Part III (A/40/989/Add.2) of the report: proposals submitted under subitem (b);

Part IV (A/40/989/Add.3) of the report: proposals submitted under subitem (c);

Part V (A/40/989/Add.4) of the report: proposals submitted under subitem (d);

Part VI (A/40/989/Add.5) of the report: proposals submitted under subitem (e);

Part VII (A/40/989/Add.6) of the report: proposals submitted under subitem (f);

Part VIII (A/40/989/Add.7) of the report: proposals submitted under subitem (g);

Part IX (A/40/989/Add.8) of the report: proposals submitted under subitem (h);

Part X (A/40/989/Add.9) of the report: proposals submitted under subitem (i);

Part XI (A/40/989/Add.10) of the report: proposals submitted under subitem (j);

Part XII (A/40/989/Add.11) of the report: proposals submitted under subitem (k);

Part XIII (A/40/989/Add.12) of the report: proposals submitted under subitem (l);

Part XIV (A/40/989/Add.13) of the report: proposals submitted under subitems (m), (n) and (o);

Part XV (A/40/989/Add.14) of the report: proposals submitted under no specific subitem.

¹ See also Part XVI of the report (A/40/989/Add.15).

3. For its consideration of item 84, the Committee had before it the following documents:²

Chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its organizational session for 1985 and on its first and second regular sessions of 1985 dealing with development and international economic co-operation (A/40/3);

Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/173-S/17033);

Letter dated 18 March 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/184-E/1985/61);

Note verbale dated 19 March 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/185);

Letter dated 22 March 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/202);

Note verbale dated 22 March 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/203);

Letter dated 2 April 1985 from the Permanent Representatives of Costa Rica and Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/220);

Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/235-S/17103);

Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/276-S/17138);

Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/303-E/1985/76);

Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/305);

Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/321);

Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/327-E/1985/88);

Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/330-S/17208);

Letter dated 24 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/340-E/1985/118);

Letter dated 28 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/342-E/1985/119);

Letter dated 22 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/347-E/1985/121);

Letter dated 3 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/366-E/1985/123);

Letter dated 10 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/374-E/1985/126);

Letter dated 14 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/384-E/1985/127);

Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/401-S/17301);

Note verbale dated 24 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/407-E/1985/131);

Letter dated 3 July 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/458-E/1985/135);

Letter dated 4 July 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/459-E/1985/133);

Letter dated 9 July 1985 from the Permanent Representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/476-E/1985/137);

Letter dated 12 July 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/477-E/1985/136);

Letter dated 9 July 1985 from the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/489-E/1985/143);

Letter dated 17 July 1985 from the Permanent Representatives of El Salvador and Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/495);

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the statement by the President of the Economic and Social Council on the general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments (A/40/525);

Note verbale dated 21 June 1985 from the Permanent Mission of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/534-E/1985/159);

Letter dated 12 August 1985 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/544);

² For its consideration of this item, the Committee also had before it the following documents:

- (i) Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 39/218;
- (ii) Report of the Industrial Development Board;
- (iii) Report of the World Food Council.

Letter dated 12 August 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/545-S/17395);

Letter dated 27 August 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/582-S/17420);

Letter dated 16 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/640-S/17468);

Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/672-S/17488);

Report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in the fields of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development (A/40/708);

Letter dated 17 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/762);

Letter dated 28 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the Bahamas to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/817);

Note verbale dated 15 October 1985 from the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/837);

Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/852);

Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1);

Letter dated 20 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/910 and Corr.1);

Letter dated 22 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/922-S/17651);

Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.2/40/2);

Letter dated 8 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.2/40/5);

Letter dated 30 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.2/40/8);

Letter dated 31 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.2/40/11);

Letter dated 5 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.2/40/13);

(a) *International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade*

Report of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (A/40/48);

(b) *Review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States*

Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (A/40/52);

Letter dated 21 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/334);

(c) *Trade and development*

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its thirtieth session and on its fourteenth special session (A/40/15, vol. I);

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its thirty-first session (A/40/15, vol. II);

Report of the Secretary-General on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (A/40/596);

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities (A/40/717);

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Inter-Agency Group on Reverse Transfer of Technology (A/40/798);

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (A/40/815);

Note by the Secretary-General 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/C.2/40/12);

(d) *Science and technology for development*

Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (A/40/37);

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (A/C.2/40/4);

(e) *Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries*

Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/40/39);

Report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (A/40/579 and Corr.1);

Report of the Secretary-General on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (A/40/581);

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on United Nations development system support to the implementation of the Buenos Aires plan of action on technical co-operation among developing countries and comments thereon of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/40/656 and Add.1);

(f) *Environment*

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its thirteenth session (A/40/25);

Report of the Secretary-General on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/40/644);

Report of the Secretary-General on the problem of remnants of war (A/40/650);

Note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/40/L.11) drawing the Committee's attention to the reports of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region (UNEP/GC.13/7/Add.1), on shared natural resources and legal aspects of offshore mining and drilling (UNEP/GC.13/9/Add.1), and on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (UNEP/GC.13/10);

(g) *Human settlements*

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its eighth session (A/40/8 and Corr.1);

Report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (A/40/373-E/1985/99);

Report of the Secretary-General on co-ordination of human settlements programmes (A/40/689);

Letter dated 5 November from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.2/40/9);

(h) *International Year of Shelter for the Homeless*

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its eighth session (A/40/8 and Corr.1);

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (A/40/406 and Corr.1);

(i) *Effective mobilization and integration of women in development*

Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/172 (A/40/703 and Corr.1);

Report of the Secretary-General on the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development (A/CONF.116/4 and Corr.1);

(j) *Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries*

Report of the Secretary-General on the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (A/40/826 and Corr.1);

Note by the Secretary-General on the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries (A/40/827);

(k) *New international human order: moral aspects of development*

Report of the Secretary-General on the new international human order: moral aspects of development (A/40/591);

(l) *Long-term trends in economic development*

Report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 (A/40/519);

(m) *Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries*

Report of the Secretary-General on immediate measures in favour of the developing countries (A/40/597 and Corr.1);

(n) *New and renewable sources of energy*

Report of the Secretary-General on new and renewable sources of energy (A/40/548);

(o) *Development of the energy resources of the developing countries*

Report of the Secretary-General on the development of the energy resources of developing countries (A/40/511 and Corr.1);

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 39/176 (A/40/637).

4. At the 13th meeting introductory statements were made by the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, under sub-item (d), the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, under sub-item (g), the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, under sub-item (i), and the Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis.

5. At the 14th meeting the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme made an introductory statement under subitem (f).

6. At the 22nd meeting the Vice-President for External Relations of the World Bank made a statement.

7. At the 23rd meeting introductory statements were made by the Deputy Secretary-General and Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, under subitem (c), and the Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis.

8. At the 24th meeting the Special Co-ordinator for New and Renewable Sources of Energy made an introductory statement under subitem (n).

9. At the 25th meeting the President of the Trade and Development Board made a statement under subitem (c).

DOCUMENT A/40/989/ADD.1**PART II OF THE REPORT**

[Original: English/Spanish]
[6 December 1985]

Proposal submitted under subitem (a)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposal pertaining to subitem (a) (International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade) at its 30th meeting, on 11 November 1985. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (see A/C.2/40/SR.30).

2. At the 30th meeting the Committee had before it a draft decision (A/C.2/40/L.18) submitted by Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan), Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations.

3. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision (see para. 5 below).

4. Statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (also on behalf of Bul-

garia, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Economic Community), the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia (on behalf of States Members which are members of the Group of 77), as well as by the observer for Switzerland.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

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

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The General Assembly

(a) Takes note of the report of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (A/40/48);

(b) Endorses the agreed conclusions of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (*ibid.*, para. 22) and takes note of the statement by the Chairman of the Committee (*ibid.*, annex);

(c) Welcomes the spirit of co-operation that was displayed by all delegations in adopting the above-mentioned agreed conclusions by consensus.

DOCUMENT A/40/989/ADD.2 **PART III OF THE REPORT**

[Original: English/Spanish]
[12 December 1985]

Proposals submitted under subitem (b)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to subitem (b) (Review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States) at its 24th and 43rd meetings, on 5 and 25 November 1985. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/40/SR.24 and 43).

2. At the 24th meeting the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.20) entitled "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States", on behalf of the States members which are members of the Group of 77. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, which laid the foundations of the new international economic order,

"Recalling also its resolution 37/204 of 20 December 1982 on the review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

"Recalling further its resolution 39/163 of 17 December 1984, in which it decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (A/40/52);

"2. Urges all States to implement further the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, thereby contributing to the establishment of the new international economic order;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and analytical report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session in order to ensure systematic and comprehensive consideration of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, in accordance with the provisions of article 34 of the Charter, at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

"4. Invites the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to facilitate the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States in their respective spheres of action."

3. At its 43rd meeting the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.20/Rev.1), submitted in the name of the same sponsors.

4. At the same meeting, the representative of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs made a statement.

5. At that meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.20/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 122 to 1, with 19 abstentions (for the text, see para. 7 below). The result of the voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, 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, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, 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, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Re-

public of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

6. Statements after the vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Economic Community), Australia, Austria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Yugoslavia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, which laid the foundations of the new international economic order,

Recalling also its resolution 37/204 of 20 December 1982 on the review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling further its resolution 39/163 of 17 December 1984, in which it decided to establish an *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (A/40/52);

2. *Urges* all States to examine further the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, thereby contributing to the establishment of the new international economic order;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989, a comprehensive and analytical report, in order to ensure systematic and comprehensive consideration of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, in accordance with the provisions of article 34 thereof;

4. *Invites* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to facilitate the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States in their respective spheres of action.

DOCUMENT A/40/989/ADD.3

PART IV OF THE REPORT

[Original: English/Spanish]
[15 December 1985]

Proposals submitted under subitem (c)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to subitem (c) (Trade and development) at its 31st, 36th, 41st and 45th to 51st meetings, on 12, 18, 21 and 27 November, and 3 to 5, 9, 11 and 13 December 1985. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/40/SR.31, 36, 41, and 45-51).

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.38 and Rev.1

2. At the 36th meeting the representative of Nepal introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.38) entitled "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries", on behalf of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, Paraguay and Zambia, subsequently joined by Rwanda. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reiterating the specific actions related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries stated in resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972,³ 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,⁴ 123 (V) of 3 June 1979⁵ and 137 (VI) of 2 July 1983⁶ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI) of 27 September 1985 (see A/40/15, vol. II, sect. I),

"Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 31/157 of 21 December 1976, 32/191 of 19 December 1977, 33/150 of 20 December 1978, 34/198 of 19 December 1979, 35/58 of 5 December 1980, 36/175 of 17 December 1981 and 39/209 of 18 December 1984 and other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

"Bearing in mind various other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, its related organs and the specialized agencies, emphasizing special and urgent measures in favour of land-locked developing countries,

"Recalling the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,⁷

"Recalling the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,⁸ adopted on 10 December 1982,

"Bearing in mind the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts to Study Ways and Means of Improving Transit-

³ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

⁶ *Ibid.*, *Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

⁷ See General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex.

⁸ See *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).

transport Infrastructures and Services for Land-locked Developing Countries,⁹

“Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and the prohibitive transit, transport and trans-shipment costs impose serious constraints on the socio-economic development of land-locked developing countries,

“Noting with concern that the measures taken thus far in favour of land-locked developing countries and the assistance given fall far short of their needs,

“1. Reaffirms the right of access of land-locked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

“2. Appeals to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in resolutions 63 (III), 98 (IV), 123 (V) and 137 (VI) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries¹⁰ and in other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

“3. Urges all concerned countries, as well as international organizations, to provide land-locked developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction and improvement of their transport and transit infrastructures and facilities;

“4. Urges also the international community and multilateral and bilateral financial institutions to intensify efforts in raising the net flow of resources to all land-locked developing countries to help offset the adverse effects of their disadvantageous geographical situation on their economic development efforts, in keeping with the overall development needs of each land-locked developing country;

“5. Invites transit countries and the land-locked developing countries to co-operate effectively in harmonizing transport planning and in promoting other joint ventures in the field of transport at the regional, subregional and bilateral levels;

“6. Further invites the international community to give financial, technical and other support to interested transit and land-locked developing countries in the construction of alternative routes to the sea;

“7. Commends the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other United Nations agencies for their work and the assistance they have provided to the land-locked developing countries and invites them to continue to take appropriate and effective measures to respond to the specific needs of those countries;

“8. Recommends continued and intensified activities relating to the conducting of necessary studies and the implementation of special actions and specific measures for the land-locked developing countries, including those in the area of economic co-operation among developing countries, as well as those that have been envisaged in the programme of work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions and other programmes and activities at the regional and subregional levels;

“9. Once again requests Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development their views and comments on the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts to Study Ways and Means of Improving Transit-transport Infrastructures and Services for Land-locked Developing Countries;

“10. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (A/40/815, annex), submitted pursuant to resolution 39/209, and requests him to prepare another such report for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.”

3. At the 46th meeting the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.38/Rev.1).

4. Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, made a statement in which he informed the Committee of the outcome of the informal consultations held on that draft resolution.

5. The Committee then proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.38/Rev.1 as follows:

(a) Paragraph 1, on which a separate vote had been requested, was retained by a recorded vote of 106 to none, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, 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: Bahamas, Belgium, Burma, Comoros, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Gren-

⁹ Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document TD/B/1002.

¹⁰ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

ada, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

(b) Revised draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.38/Rev.1, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 135 to none, with 1 abstention (for the text, see para. 71 below, draft resolution I). 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, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, 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, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of China, the United States of America, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Liberia, Peru, Mozambique, Brazil, Turkey, Mauritania, Senegal, the Federal Republic of Germany (also on behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), India, Ghana and Algeria.

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.79

7. At the 46th meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.79) entitled "International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology", submitted by Mr. Omer Birido, Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 71 below, draft resolution II).

9. 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 (also on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan), Denmark (also on behalf of Sweden), Canada, Australia and Austria.

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.83

10. At the 45th meeting the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.83) entitled "Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries", on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77.

11. At the 46th meeting Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, made a statement in which he informed the Committee of the result of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.83 by a recorded vote of 114 to 19, with 6 abstentions (for the text, see para. 71 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:¹¹

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, 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, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 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, 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, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, Greece, Spain, Sweden.

13. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Economic Community), Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) and Austria.

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/40/L.9

14. By its decision 39/433 of 18 December 1984, the General Assembly decided to refer to its fortieth session for consideration a draft resolution (A/C.2/39/L.80) entitled "Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States". At the fortieth session this draft resolution is reproduced in document A/C.2/40/L.9.

¹¹ The delegation of Madagascar subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

15. At the 48th meeting, Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, made a statement in which he read out the oral amendments which had been agreed upon as a result of informal consultations on the draft resolution. The amendments were as follows:

(a) In the last preambular paragraph, the word "rapid" before the word "progress" was deleted;

(b) In paragraph 1, the word "Requests" was replaced by the word "Invites";

(c) In paragraph 2, the word "Requests" was replaced by the word "Invites"; and the words "to continue" were inserted before the words "to make";

(d) In paragraph 3, the word "all" before the words "international financial institutions" was deleted; and

(e) In paragraph 4, the words "assistance to" were replaced by the words "co-operation with".

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.9 (see para. 71 below, draft resolution IV).

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.77

17. At the 48th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.77) entitled "United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships", submitted by Mr. Omer Birido, Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations.

18. A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.2/40/L.98.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.77 (see para. 71 below, draft resolution V).

20. 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.2/40/L.89 and Rev.1

21. At the 45th meeting the representative of Nicaragua introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.89) entitled "Trade embargo against Nicaragua", on behalf of Algeria, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

"Reaffirming the fundamental laws that govern relations among the States of the international community,

"Recalling Security Council resolution 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985,

"Recalling also General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

"Deeply concerned by the unilateral trade embargo and other measures imposed on Nicaragua on 1 May 1985, which have been extended and broadened as from 1 November 1985 and which adversely affect the economy of the country, specifically its trade, and consequently its development plans,

"Recalling the widespread concern expressed by the international community about the trade embargo imposed against Nicaragua,

"Considering that the international community is unanimous in contributing to the economic and social progress of the countries of the area and to the reinforcing of the process of economic integration of the area, in order to contribute to the quest for a negotiated political solution to the regional crisis,

"Deeply concerned by the fact that the trade embargo jeopardizes the possibilities of free trade and the principle of non-discrimination that should prevail among countries,

"1. Deplores the recent trade embargo and other measures imposed against Nicaragua and requests that those measures be immediately revoked;

"2. Invites all States to promote and take concrete actions of co-operation in the economic and technological spheres in order to help reduce the negative effects of the trade embargo and other measures adopted against Nicaragua, and contribute to its economic and social development and to regional economic integration;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution."

22. The representative of the United States of America made a statement.

23. At the 46th meeting, Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, made a statement in which he informed the Committee of the result of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

24. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced amendments (A/C.2/40/L.95) to draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.89 and orally revised paragraph 5 thereof by replacing the words "which expressly permits trade measures a party considers necessary for the protection of its essential security interests" by the words "in accordance with international agreements and relevant principles of international law". The amendments, as orally revised, read as follows:

"1. In the first preambular paragraph, insert the words 'purposes and' between the words 'relevant' and 'principles'

"2. In the second preambular paragraph, replace the word 'laws' by the word 'principles'

"3. Insert the following new preambular paragraph between the second and third preambular paragraphs:

'Reaffirming the permanent validity of the principles and standards embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,'

"4. At the end of the fourth preambular paragraph, add the following:

'and especially the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State,'

"5. Insert the following new preambular paragraphs between the fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs:

'Reaffirming that each country has the sovereign right to choose its own trading policies and partners,'

'Recalling article 21 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in accordance with international agreements and relevant principles of international law,'

'Recalling also General Assembly resolution 39/4 of 26 October 1984, in which the Assembly 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 the differences among them,'

"6. In the fifth preambular paragraph, delete the word 'Deeply', replace the word 'by' with the word 'that', and replace the words 'and which' with the word 'could'

"7. Insert the following new preambular paragraph between the fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs:

'Deeply concerned that the recent declaration in that country, on 15 October 1985, suspending basic civil liberties, will not contribute to economic and social development, international co-operation and the goals of national reconciliation embodied in the Contadora process,'

"8. In the sixth preambular paragraph, replace the phrase 'trade embargo imposed against Nicaragua' by the phrase 'situation in Central America, and in Nicaragua in particular,'

"9. Insert the following new preambular paragraph between the sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs:

'Reaffirming the right of Nicaragua and the rest of the States in the region to develop their international relations according to their peoples' interests,'

"10. Replace the eighth preambular paragraph by the following:

'Deeply concerned that trade embargoes inconsistent with established principles of international law would jeopardize the principles of free trade and non-discrimination that should prevail among nations,'

"11. In paragraph 1, replace the word '*Deplores*' by the words '*Regrets* that' and replace the phrase 'and requests that said measures be immediately revoked' by the phrase 'were considered necessary, and requests that the need for such measures be kept under constant review, with a view to their eventual revocation;'

"12. Replace paragraph 2 by the following:

'2. Invites all States to promote and take concrete actions of co-operation in the economic and technological spheres in Central America to help reduce the negative effects of the current problems, and to contribute to economic and social development and to regional economic integration.'

"13. Delete paragraph 3."

25. Statements were made by the representatives of Nicaragua, Honduras, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Cuba.

26. The representative of Nicaragua, on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution, then proposed orally sub-amendments to the amendments by the United States of America, as orally revised. The sub-amendments (A/C.2/40/L.102) were as follows:

"1. Amendment No. 3

"Replace the word '*Reaffirming*' by the word '*Recalling*', and delete the phrase 'the permanent validity of the principles and standards embodied in'.

"2. Amendment No. 4

"Replace the word 'especially' by the words 'in particular the principle concerning', and add, at the end of the paragraph, the words 'in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the principle that no

State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measure to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind'.

"3. Amendment No. 5

"In the first paragraph, replace the words 'trading policies and partners' by the words 'development policies and strategies' and replace the second and third paragraphs by the following text:

'Recalling all relevant articles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as well as the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua.

'Recalling also General Assembly resolution 39/4 of 26 October 1984, in which the Assembly encouraged the efforts of the Contadora Group and all interested States, in particular those with ties to and interests in the region, to respect fully the purposes and principles of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America'.

"4. Amendment No. 6

"Delete the word 'could' and add an 's' to the word 'affect'.

"5. Amendment No. 7

"Replace the text by the following:

'Deeply concerned that said measures will not contribute to the economic and social development of Nicaragua and to the goals and objectives of the Contadora process'.

"6. Amendment No. 8

"Replace the words 'and in Nicaragua in particular' by the words 'aggravated by the trade embargo against Nicaragua'

"7. Amendment No. 9

"Replace the text by the following:

'Reaffirming the sovereignty and inalienable right of Nicaragua and the rest of the States in the region to freely decide on their own political, economic and social system to develop their international relations according to their peoples' interests free from outside interference, subversion, direct or indirect coercion or threats of any kind'.

"8. Amendment No. 10

"Replace the text by the following:

'Deeply concerned that said trade embargo jeopardizes the principles of free trade and non-discrimination that should prevail among nations'.

"9. Amendment No. 12

"Insert the words ', in particular,' between the words 'Central America' and 'to help reduce', and replace the words 'of the current problems' by 'of the trade embargo and other measures imposed against Nicaragua'."

27. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland moved the adjournment of the meeting for at least 48 hours, under rule 118 of the rules of procedure.

28. Following a statement by the representative of Cuba and a clarification provided by the Chairman, the motion proposed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Northern Ireland to adjourn the meeting for at least 48 hours was carried by 73 votes to 31, with 20 abstentions.

29. At the 48th meeting the Committee had before it revised sub-amendments (A/C.2/40/L.102/Rev.1) to the amendments contained in document A/C.2/40/L.95, as orally revised. The text of the revised sub-amendments read as follows:

"1. Amendment No. 3

"Replace the word '*Reaffirming*' by the word '*Recalling*', and delete the phrase 'the permanent validity of the principles and standards embodied in'

"2. Amendment No. 4

"Replace the word 'especially' by the words 'in particular the principle concerning', and add at the end of the paragraph the words 'in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations'.

"3. Amendment No. 5

"In the first paragraph, replace the words 'trading policies and partners' by the words 'development policies and strategies' and replace the second and third paragraphs by the following text:

'*Recalling* all relevant articles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

'*Recalling also* General Assembly resolution 39/4 of 26 October 1984, in which the Assembly encouraged the efforts of the Contadora Group and all interested States, in particular those with ties to and interests in the region, to respect fully the purposes and principles of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America'.

"4. Amendment No. 6

"Delete the word 'could'.

"5. Amendment No. 7

"Replace the text by the following:

'*Deeply concerned* that said measures will not contribute to the economic and social development of Nicaragua and to the goals and objectives of the Contadora process,'

"6. Amendment No. 8

"Replace the words 'and in Nicaragua in particular' by the words 'aggravated by the trade embargo against Nicaragua'

"7. Amendment No. 9

"Replace the text by the following:

'*Reaffirming* the sovereignty and inalienable right of Nicaragua and the rest of the States in the region to freely decide on their own political, economic and social system to develop their international relations according to their peoples' interests free from outside interference, subversion, direct or indirect coercion or threats of any kind'.

"8. Amendment No. 10

"Replace the text by the following:

'*Deeply concerned* that said trade embargo jeopardizes the principles of free trade and non-discrimination that should prevail among nations'.

"9. Amendment No. 11

"Replace the words '*Regrets that*' by the word '*Regrets*'; delete the second amendment.

"10. Amendment No. 12

"Insert the words ', in particular,' between 'Central America' and 'to help reduce', and replace the words 'of the current problems' by the words 'of the trade embargo and other measures imposed against Nicaragua'."

30. The Committee also had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.89/Rev.1), submitted on behalf of the sponsors of the initial draft resolution, incorporating the amendments made to draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.89 by the United States of America as orally revised and the sub-amendments submitted by the sponsors. The revised draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* the relevant purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Reaffirming* the fundamental principles that govern relations among the States of the international community,

"*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹²

"*Recalling* Security Council resolution 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985,

"*Recalling also* General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, in particular the principle concerning the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Reaffirming* that each country has the sovereign right to choose its own development policies and strategies,

"*Recalling* all relevant articles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

"*Recalling also* General Assembly resolution 39/4 of 26 October 1984, in which the Assembly encouraged the efforts of the Contadora Group and all interested States, in particular those with ties to and interests in the region, to respect fully the purposes and principles of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America of 7 September 1984,¹³

"*Concerned* that the unilateral trade embargo and other measures imposed on Nicaragua on 1 May 1985, which have been extended and broadened as from 1 November 1985, adversely affect the economy of the country, specifically its trade, and consequently its development plans,

"*Deeply concerned* that the said measures will not contribute to the economic and social development of Nicaragua and to the goals and objectives of the Contadora process,

"*Recalling* the widespread concern expressed by the international community about the situation in Central America, aggravated by the trade embargo against Nicaragua,

"*Considering* that the international community is unanimous in contributing to the economic and social progress of the countries of the area and to the reinforcing of the process of economic integration of the area, in order to contribute to the quest for a negotiated political solution to the regional crisis,

"*Reaffirming* the sovereignty and inalienable right of Nicaragua and the rest of the States in the region to decide

¹² General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

¹³ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1984*, document S/16775, annex.

freely on their own political, economic and social system, to develop their international relations according to their peoples' interests, free from outside interference, subversion, direct or indirect coercion or threats of any kind,

"*Deeply concerned* that said trade embargo jeopardizes the principles of free trade and non-discrimination that should prevail among nations,

"1. *Regrets* the recent trade embargo and other measures imposed against Nicaragua and requests that those measures be immediately revoked;

"2. *Invites* all States to promote and take concrete actions of co-operation in the economic and technological spheres in Central America, in particular to help reduce the negative effects of the trade embargo and other measures imposed against Nicaragua and to contribute to economic and social development and to regional economic integration;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution."

31. The representative of the United States of America made a statement in which he proposed the following amendments (A/C.2/40/L.115) to revised draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.89/Rev.1:

"1. At the end of the third preambular paragraph, add the words 'especially the principle that the will of the people expressed in periodic and genuine elections shall be the basis of the authority of Government,'

"2. Insert the following paragraph between the fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs:

'Recalling also General Assembly resolution 39/204 of 17 December 1984 on assistance to Nicaragua, in which the Assembly urged all Governments to continue contributing to the reconstruction and development of Nicaragua,'

"3. In the sixth preambular paragraph, delete the words 'policies and', and at the end of the paragraph, add the words 'bilateral arrangements, and trading policies and partners, in accordance with international agreements and the relevant principles of international law,'

"4. At the end of the seventh preambular paragraph, add the words 'especially article 21, which expressly permits trade measures a party considers necessary for the protection of its essential security interests,'

"5. Replace the eighth preambular paragraph by the following paragraphs:

'Recalling also General Assembly resolution 39/4 of 26 October 1984,'

'Urging all States, in particular those with ties to and interests in the region, to respect fully the purposes and principles of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America,'

'Appealing to all interested States, in and outside the region, to co-operate fully with the Contadora Group through a frank and constructive dialogue, so as to achieve solutions to the differences between them,'

"6. In the ninth preambular paragraph, insert the word 'could' before the words 'adversely affect'

"7. In the tenth preambular paragraph, replace the words 'said measures' by the words 'measures such as

the recent declaration of 15 October 1985, suspending civil liberties,' and at the end of the paragraph add the words 'in particular, the goal of national reconciliation,'

"8. In the eleventh preambular paragraph, replace the words 'aggravated by the trade embargo against Nicaragua' by the words 'and in Nicaragua, in particular'

"9. In the fourteenth preambular paragraph, replace the words 'said trade embargo jeopardizes' by the words 'trade embargoes inconsistent with the established agreements and relevant principles of international law jeopardize'

"10. In paragraph 1, insert the word 'that' after the word 'Regrets', and the words 'were considered necessary' after the word 'Nicaragua'; and replace the words 'immediately revoked' by the words 'kept under constant review with a view to their eventual revocation'

"11. End paragraph 2 with the words 'Central America;'

"12. Replace paragraph 3 by the following:

'3. Recommends that Nicaragua continue to receive treatment appropriate to the special needs of the country until the economic situation returns to normal;''

32. The representative of the United States of America then proposed that a separate vote be taken on each of the amendments.

33. The representative of Nicaragua made a statement in which he proposed that no action be taken on the amendments introduced by the United States of America and that a decision be taken immediately on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.89/Rev.1.

34. Following a statement by the representative of Saint Lucia, who proposed that no action be taken on either the amendments or the revised draft resolution, and statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Democratic Yemen, India, Cuba, Mexico, the United States of America, Pakistan and Canada, as well as by the representative of the Office of Legal Affairs, the Committee proceeded to vote on the motion proposed by Nicaragua, that no action be taken on the amendments introduced by the United States of America. The motion was carried by a recorded vote of 50 to 40, with 33 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands,

Spain, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Malaysia, Malta, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

35. The representative of Saint Lucia then made a statement, in which he proposed that no action be taken on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.89/Rev.1.

36. Following statements by the representatives of Nicaragua, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, India, the United States of America, Saint Lucia, Norway, the Bahamas, Papua New Guinea, Mexico, the Solomon Islands and Honduras, as well as by the representative of the Office of Legal Affairs, the Committee proceeded to vote on the motion presented by the representative of Saint Lucia. The motion was rejected by a recorded vote of 73 to 25, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Honduras, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Austria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Zaire.

37. Statements before the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.89/Rev.1 were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Denmark, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Iraq, Canada, Cuba, India, Afghanistan, Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Greece, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Barbados and Israel.

38. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.89/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 84 to 4, with 37 abstentions (for the text, see para. 71 below, draft resolution VI). The voting was as follows:¹⁴

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Gambia, Grenada, Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Barbados, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Oman, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

39. Statements after the adoption of the draft resolution were made by the representatives of France, Egypt, the Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, Austria and Nicaragua.

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.84

40. At the 45th meeting the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.84) entitled "Report of the Trade and Development Board", on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly, as amended,¹⁵ 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

¹⁴ The delegation of Sao Tome and Principe subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

¹⁵ See General Assembly resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B, and 34/3.

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,

"Mindful of the forthcoming seventh session of the Conference, which will take place in 1987 and which constitutes a major opportunity for progress in key issues of international economic co-operation for development,

"Noting that the *Trade and Development Report, 1985*¹⁶ has made a constructive contribution to the examination by the Trade and Development Board, at its thirty-first session, of the world economic situation and its future prospects,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the work of its thirtieth, fourteenth special and thirty-first sessions (A/40/15, vols. 1 and 2);

"2. Requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue and accelerate its important contribution and the role it has been playing in the revitalization and strengthening of international economic co-operation for development;

"3. Calls upon all Governments to commence intensive and thorough preparations for the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development."

41. At the 49th meeting Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, made a statement in which he presented the following amendments, which had been agreed upon as a result of informal consultations:

(a) In the second preambular paragraph, the words "which will" before the words "take place" were replaced by the word "to", and the words "of international economic co-operation for development" were replaced by the words "in the field of international trade and related areas of international economic co-operation for development";

(b) In paragraph 2, the word "accelerate" was replaced by the word "intensify", and the words "international trade and related areas of" were inserted before the words "international economic co-operation for development";

(c) In paragraph 3, the words "and the relevant international organizations" were inserted after the word "Governments".

42. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.84, as orally revised (see para. 71 below, draft resolution VII).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.49 and L.117

43. At the 41st meeting the representative of Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.49) entitled "Particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets", on behalf of Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Zaire and Zambia, subsequently joined by Argentina, Guinea, the Niger, Peru and Uganda. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Referring to its resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977, in which it recalled Economic and Social Council

resolution 2097 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977 and proclaimed the period 1978-1988 the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

"Referring also to its resolutions 34/193 of 19 December 1979, 35/59 of 5 December 1980, 36/139 of 16 December 1981, 37/205 of 20 December 1982 and 38/143 of 19 December 1983 on particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets, and approving the organization in 1985 of a second round-table meeting with donor countries and financing institutions for Zaire's projects in these three fields,

"Recalling resolution 110 (V) of 3 June 1979,⁵ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 249 (LXIII) of 25 July 1977 and resolution 1981/68 of 24 July 1981, as well as resolution 293 (XIII) of 26 February 1977 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,¹⁷

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the first round-table meeting on the financing of the transport projects of Zaire, held at Kinshasa on 28 and 29 June 1983,¹⁸

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to arrange for the holding of the second round-table meeting scheduled for that purpose;

"2. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

44. At the 50th meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.117), submitted by Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.49.

45. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.117 (see para. 71 below, draft resolution VIII).

46. In the light of the adoption of that draft resolution, draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.49 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

47. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Zaire made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.31 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1

48. At the 31st meeting the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.31) entitled "Reverse transfer of technology", on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, 35/56 of 5 December 1980 and the resolutions on the reverse transfer of technology,

"Continuing to believe that since the outflow of qualified personnel from developing to developed countries

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 7*, vol. I, part III.

¹⁸ A/38/264/Add.1-E/1983/90/Add.1.

¹⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.II.D.16.

seriously hampers the development of the former, there is an urgent need to formulate national and international policies to avoid the "brain drain" and to obviate its adverse effects,

"*Convinced* that the search for durable solutions to the problem of the reverse transfer of technology requires the full participation of all parties concerned,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Inter-Agency Group on Reverse Transfer of Technology covering meetings held at Geneva on 24 and 25 June 1985 (A/40/798, annex);

"2. *Takes note also* of the outcome of the Third Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Reverse Transfer of Technology, held at Geneva from 26 August to 4 September 1985 (see A/40/15, vol. II, annex III);

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to convene a meeting of governmental experts not later than the first quarter of 1987, to consider and formulate an integrated programme of action on the reverse transfer of technology and to recommend the modalities for its implementation, taking into account the work done so far by governmental expert meetings and other relevant material and the views of all parties concerned;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to study the problem of the reverse transfer of technology and to prepare, in co-operation with the International Labour Office and other relevant organizations, the necessary documentation on an integrated programme of action on the reverse transfer of technology to be submitted to the meeting of governmental experts to be held in 1987, taking into account, *inter alia*, the work accomplished by the first three meetings of governmental experts and the comments and views of all parties concerned;

"5. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board to include, in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, a section on the outcome of the meeting of governmental experts on the reverse transfer of technology to be held in 1987;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene further meetings of the Inter-Agency Group on Reverse Transfer of Technology and to report on the results of these meetings to the General Assembly at its forty-second session."

49. At the 50th meeting the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.31/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1) submitted by the same sponsors.

50. Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, made a statement in which he informed the Committee of the outcome of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

51. The representative of the United States of America made a statement in which he requested that a recorded vote be taken on the revised draft resolution.

52. Statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia (on behalf of States Members which are members of the Group of 77).

53. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.31/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1 by a re-

corded vote of 127 to 1 (for the text, see para. 71 below, draft resolution IX). 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, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

54. Statements after the vote were made by the representatives of Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) and Canada.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.92 and L.127

55. At the 46th meeting the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.92) entitled "United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices", on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"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 (see A/C.2/40/12, annex);

"Decides to reconvene the Conference at Geneva in the autumn of 1986, for a period of two weeks, to complete the review of all aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of

Restrictive Business Practices¹⁹ and to make recommendations for its improvement and further development.”

56. A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.92 was circulated in document A/C.2/40/L.105.

57. At the 51st meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.127), submitted by Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.92.

58. The Committee was informed that the programme budget implications contained in document A/C.2/40/L.105 did not apply to draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.127.

59. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.127 (see para. 71 below, draft resolution X).

60. In the light of the adoption of that draft resolution, draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.92 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.114

61. At the 49th meeting the representative of Australia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.114) entitled “International trade”, on behalf of Australia, Canada and New Zealand, which read as follows:

“The General Assembly,

“Welcoming the decision of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to establish a preparatory committee to determine the objectives, subject-matter, modalities for and participation in the new round of multilateral trade negotiations,

“Urges all countries to oppose protectionist pressures, to dismantle trade barriers and to strengthen the open multilateral trading system.”

62. Statements were made by the representatives of India and Canada.

63. At the 51st meeting the Committee had before it amendments (A/C.2/40/L.28) to the draft resolution, submitted by Yugoslavia on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77. The text read as follows:

“1. In the preambular paragraph, replace the word ‘Welcoming’ by the words ‘Taking note’ and add the following at the end of the paragraph: ‘taking into account the elements of the 1982 ministerial programme and the views expressed in the group of senior officials’

“2. Replace the operative paragraph by the following text:

‘1. *Reaffirms* that the principle of preferential and more favourable treatment to developing countries should be effectively fulfilled on a non-reciprocal basis;

‘2. *Urges* developed countries to implement, within a specified time-frame, the commitments undertaken by them on standstill and rollback of protectionism at the 1982 ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and at the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

‘3. *Recommends* that appropriate and urgent measures should be taken to achieve greater stability in exchange rates, particularly for currencies widely used in international trade, whose misalignment has in-

creased the uncertainty in the world economy, magnifying financial risks in the trade sector and encouraging new protectionist trends;

‘4. *Urges also* an end to the continuing violation by developed countries of the rules, norms and principles of the international trading system, including the use of subsidies, the proliferation of protectionist measures and trading arrangements outside of, and inconsistent with, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;

‘5. *Stresses* in this regard the need to reach a comprehensive agreement on safeguard measures, on the basis of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade principles, which ensures the temporary nature of safeguard actions and the setting-up of clear time-limits of phasing out such existing measures inconsistent with General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade provisions.’”

64. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada made a statement on behalf of the sponsors, in which he withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.114.

65. The representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, consequently withdrew the amendments to that draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.81

66. At the 45th meeting the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.81) entitled “Commodities”, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77. The draft resolution read as follows:

“The General Assembly,

“Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 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 resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976,⁴ 124 (V) of 3 June 1979⁵ and 155 (VI) and 156 (VI) of 2 July 1983,⁶ concerning the Integrated Programme for Commodities, and 153 (VI) of 2 July 1983⁶ on the Common Fund for Commodities, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fourth, fifth and sixth sessions,

“Reiterating its deep concern at the slow pace of progress to bring the Common Fund for Commodities into operation, owing to the lack of ratification of the Agreement establishing the Fund,²⁰ particularly by some major commodity exporting or importing countries, as well as those accounting for a significant share of the capital of the Fund,

“Expressing deep concern at the present state of world trade in commodities, which is characterized basically by market instability and market structures detrimental to the interests of developing countries, excessive and continuing deterioration in prices, the virtual non-par-

¹⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.5, sect. IV.

²⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8.

ticipation of the developing countries in the processing, distribution and marketing of their commodities and the existing serious problems confronting the international commodity agreements such as the sugar, tin and cocoa agreements, thus placing commodity trade in a cycle of severe and unpredictable fluctuations to the detriment of both producers and consumers,

“*Noting with serious concern* the adverse social and economic impact of depressed prices on commodity producers, in particular those in the developing countries,

“*Recognizing* the major responsibility of developed countries with regard to commodity trade liberalization,

“*Emphasizing* that significant improvement in international commodity trade can only be effected by urgent and concerted international action based on the mutuality of interest between producers and consumers, in accordance with the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities,

“*Mindful* of the approaching seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which will be held in 1987 and which constitutes a major opportunity for progress in key issues of international economic co-operation for development,

“1. *Stresses* the need for urgent action to address the deteriorating situation of the developing countries in the field of commodities;

“2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the Common Fund for Commodities, and urges States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Agreement establishing the Fund without any further delay so that the Common Fund can become operational, thus contributing to the full implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

“3. *Calls upon* developed countries to refrain from instituting new barriers to the importation of commodities or strengthening existing ones and to take systematic action for the elimination of all existing barriers and subsidies so as to permit freer access to their markets of commodities, in primary forms as well as semi-processed and processed forms, thus, *inter alia*, reducing the costs to consumers of end-products;

“4. *Also calls upon* producing and consuming countries, particularly those participating in international commodity agreements, which face particular constraints on their effective operation to meet as soon as possible, in accordance with their established procedures, to work out both short-term and medium-term solutions to the problems affecting commodity markets, including measures to restore prices to levels remunerative to producers and equitable to consumers, which would ultimately facilitate the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

“5. *Appeals* to producing and consuming countries to undertake measures designed to promote effective international co-operation in commodity trade, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, *inter alia*, through their participation in international commodity agreements;

“6. *Calls upon* States to enhance international co-operation leading to the greater participation of the developing countries in the processing, distribution and marketing of commodities;

“7. *Welcomes* Trade and Development Board decision 317 (S-XIV) of 27 June 1985 (see A/40/15, vol. I, part II, sect. II), on compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls, and urges States to pursue its implementation;

“8. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in co-operation with relevant organs of the United Nations system, to continue to examine long-term trends and prospects for primary commodities with a view to recommending policy measures to facilitate and support efforts undertaken by producer developing countries to maximize the contribution of commodity trade to their development on a long-term basis;

“9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to monitor closely movements in international commodity trade and the progress in the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.”

67. An account of the action taken on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.81 is contained in paragraph 28 of document A/40/989/Add.14.

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/40/L.8

68. By its decision 39/432 of 18 December 1984, the General Assembly decided to refer to its fortieth session for consideration a draft resolution entitled “Protectionism and structural adjustment”. At the fortieth session this draft resolution is reproduced in document A/C.2/40/L.8.

69. At its 49th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should refer to its forty-first session the consideration of the draft resolution (see para. 72 below, draft decision I).

Draft decision

70. At the 52nd meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Status of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities (A/40/717) (see para. 72 below, draft decision II).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

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

Draft resolution I

SPECIFIC ACTION RELATED TO THE PARTICULAR NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
The General Assembly,

Reiterating the specific actions related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries stated in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972,³ 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,⁴ 123 (V) of 3 June 1979⁵ and 137 (VI) of 2 July 1983,⁶ and Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI) of 27 September 1985 (see A/40/15, vol. II, sect. I),

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 31/157 of 21 December 1976, 32/191 of 19 December 1977, 33/150 of 20 December 1978, 34/198 of 19 December 1979, 35/58 of 5 December 1980, 36/175 of 17 December 1981 and 39/209 of 18 December 1984 and other resolutions of the

United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

Bearing in mind various other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, its related organs and the specialized agencies emphasizing special and urgent measures in favour of land-locked developing countries,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,⁷

Recalling the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,⁸ adopted on 10 December 1982,

Bearing in mind the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts to Study Ways and Means of Improving Transit-transport Infrastructures and Services for Land-locked Developing Countries,⁹

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and the prohibitive transit, transport and trans-shipment costs impose serious constraints on the socio-economic development of land-locked developing countries,

Noting with concern that the measures taken thus far have not adequately addressed the problems of land-locked developing countries,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of access of land-locked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

2. *Appeals* to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in resolutions 63 (III), 98 (IV), 123 (V) and 137 (VI) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries¹⁰ and in other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Urges* all concerned countries, as well as international organizations, to provide land-locked developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport and transit infrastructures and facilities;

4. *Urges also* the international community and multi-lateral and bilateral financial institutions to intensify efforts in raising the net flow of resources to all land-locked developing countries to help offset the adverse effects of their disadvantageous geographical situation on their economic development efforts, in keeping with the overall development needs of each land-locked developing country;

5. *Invites* transit countries and the land-locked developing countries to co-operate effectively in harmonizing transport planning and in promoting other joint ventures in the field of transport at the regional, subregional and bilateral levels;

6. *Further invites* the international community to give financial, technical and other support to interested transit and land-locked developing countries in the construction of alternative routes to the sea;

7. *Commends* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other United Nations agencies for their work and the assistance they have provided to the land-locked developing countries, and invites them to continue to take appropriate and effective measures to respond to the specific needs of those countries;

8. *Recommends* continued and intensified activities relating to the conducting of necessary studies and the implementation of special actions and specific measures for the land-locked developing countries, including those in the area of economic co-operation among developing countries, as well as those that have been envisaged in the programme of work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions and other programmes and activities at the regional and subregional levels;

9. *Once again requests* Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development their views and comments on the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts to Study Ways and Means of Improving Transit-transport Infrastructures and Services for Land-locked Developing Countries;

10. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (A/40/815, annex), submitted pursuant to resolution 39/209, and requests him to prepare another such report for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

Draft resolution II

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT ON THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/153 of 19 December 1983,

Taking note of the decision adopted on 5 June 1985 by the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology at its sixth session,²¹ in which it requested the General Assembly to take the measures necessary for further action, including the possible reconvening of negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology,

1. *Notes* that progress has been made in the negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology but that there are still important problems outstanding;

2. *Further notes* that at the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, progress was made in identifying common ground, as well as divergences, in respect of the issues outstanding in chapter 4 of the draft code, on restrictive practices, and in chapter 9, on applicable law and settlement of disputes;

3. *Believes* that further work, continuing the genuine efforts made by all parties concerned, is required in the search for possible solutions to the outstanding issues in order to complete successfully the negotiations on a code of conduct;

²¹ TD/CODE TOT/49, sect. IV.

4. *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 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;

5. *Further invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the progress made in the consultations referred to in paragraph 4 above and decides to take, at that session, further action on the negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology.

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 1983⁶ entitled "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,²²

Reaffirming its resolutions 38/197 of 20 December 1983 and 39/210 of 18 December 1984,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the effects of economic measures taken by developed countries for coercive purposes, including their impact on international economic relations (A/40/596), and considering that further work should be undertaken in order to implement resolutions 38/197 and 39/210,

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 been intensified, creating a negative impact on international economic co-operation,

1. *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;

2. *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 which affects their economic, political and social development;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, in-depth report on the economic measures mentioned in paragraph 2 above, taken by developed countries for coercive purposes, including their impact on international economic relations, with a view to appraising the economic effects of such measures on the development and development prospects of affected developing countries and with a view to assisting in concrete international action against those measures, and to submit that report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the comprehensive in-depth report, to request further comments from Governments and inputs from competent organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions and those specialized agencies that have received information on the application of economic coercive measures against developing countries;

5. *Appeals* to Governments and to the pertinent international organizations to provide the necessary information to the Secretary-General, as requested in paragraph 4 above.

Draft resolution IV

PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN STATES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 36/180 of 17 December 1981, in which the international community was invited to apply special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s,

Recalling also its resolution 37/139 of 17 December 1982, in which it, *inter alia*, called upon donor Governments and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide substantial resources for promoting the accelerated development of African countries and the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,²³ and the Final Act of Lagos,²⁴

Appreciating in this regard the establishment of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States in December 1981,

Noting the progress made in the reduction of tariffs among member States to stimulate growth and development in the area, in the launching of clearance and payments arrangements and in the measures taken to intensify co-operation

²² See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Twenty-ninth Supplement* (Sales No. GATT/1983-1), document L/5424.

²³ A/S-11/14, annex I.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, annex II.

among member States in the agricultural, industrial, educational, cultural and other sectors, with a view to creating an economic community of the eastern and southern African States by the year 1992,

1. *Invites* donor Governments to provide substantial financial and technical assistance to the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States to accelerate its development into an economic community;

2. *Invites also* the United Nations Development Programme to continue to make resources available to the Preferential Trade Area from its regional indicative planning figures on an urgent basis;

3. *Calls upon* international financial institutions, particularly the World Bank, the International Development Association, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the African Development Bank, to provide immediate assistance to the Preferential Trade Area;

4. *Invites* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take into account in their work programmes co-operation with the Preferential Trade Area;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON CONDITIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF SHIPS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/209 of 20 December 1982, 39/213 A of 18 December 1984 and 39/213 B of 12 April 1985,

Recognizing the very substantial progress achieved by the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships during the third part of its session held from 8 to 19 July 1985, in particular with respect to the crucial issues before the Conference,

Recognizing that there is a need to resume once again the Conference, this time for a period of three weeks, in order to enable it to complete its work,

1. *Endorses* resolution 3 of 19 July 1985 of the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships;²⁵

2. *Decides* to reconvene the Conference for the fourth part of its session at Geneva for a period of three weeks from 20 January to 7 February 1986;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make all the necessary arrangements for holding the fourth part of the session of the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report on the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

Draft resolution VI

TRADE EMBARGO AGAINST NICARAGUA

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the fundamental principles that govern relations among the States of the international community,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹²

Recalling Security Council resolution 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, in particular the principle concerning the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that each country has the sovereign right to choose its own development policies and strategies,

Recalling all relevant articles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 39/4 of 26 October 1984, in which the Assembly encouraged the efforts of the Contadora Group and all interested States, in particular those with ties to and interests in the region, to respect fully the purposes and principles of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America of 7 September 1984,¹³

Concerned that the unilateral trade embargo and other measures imposed on Nicaragua on 1 May 1985, which have been extended and broadened as from 1 November 1985, adversely affect the economy of the country, specifically its trade, and consequently its development plans,

Deeply concerned that the said measures will not contribute to the economic and social development of Nicaragua and to the goals and objectives of the Contadora process,

Recalling the widespread concern expressed by the international community about the situation in Central America, aggravated by the trade embargo against Nicaragua,

Considering that the international community is unanimous in contributing to the economic and social progress of the countries of the area and to the reinforcing of the process of economic integration of the area, in order to contribute to the quest for a negotiated political solution to the regional crisis,

Reaffirming the sovereignty and inalienable right of Nicaragua and the rest of the States in the region to decide freely on their own political, economic and social systems, to develop their international relations according to their peoples' interests, free from outside interference, subversion, direct or indirect coercion or threats of any kind,

Deeply concerned that the said trade embargo jeopardizes the principles of free trade and non-discrimination that should prevail among nations,

1. *Regrets* the recent trade embargo and other measures imposed against Nicaragua and requests that those measures be immediately revoked;

2. *Invites* all States to promote and take concrete actions of co-operation in the economic and technological spheres in Central America, in particular to help reduce the negative effects of the trade embargo and other measures imposed against Nicaragua and to contribute to economic and social development and to regional economic integration;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

²⁵ TD/RS/CONF.19, annex II.

Draft resolution VII

REPORT OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,¹⁵ 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, 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,

Mindful of the forthcoming seventh session of the Conference, to take place in 1987, which constitutes a major opportunity for progress in key issues in the field of international trade and related areas of international economic co-operation for development,

Noting that the *Trade and Development Report, 1985*¹⁶ has made a constructive contribution to the examination by the Trade and Development Board, at its thirty-first session, of the world economic situation and its future prospects,

1. Takes note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the work of its thirtieth, fourteenth special and thirty-first sessions (A/40/15, vols. I & II);

2. Requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue and intensify its important contribution and the role it has been playing in the revitalization and strengthening of international trade and related areas of international economic co-operation for development;

3. Calls upon all Governments and the relevant international organizations to commence intensive and thorough preparations for the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Draft resolution VIII

PARTICULAR PROBLEMS FACING ZAIRE WITH REGARD TO TRANSPORT, TRANSIT AND ACCESS TO FOREIGN MARKETS

The General Assembly,

Referring to its resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977, in which it recalled Economic and Social Council resolution 2097 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977 and proclaimed the period 1978-1988 the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Referring also to its resolutions 34/193 of 19 December 1979, 35/59 of 5 December 1980, 36/139 of 16 December 1981, 37/205 of 20 December 1982 and 38/143 of 19 December 1983 on particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets, and approving the organization in 1985 of a second round-table meeting with donor countries and financing institutions for Zaire's projects in these three fields,

Recalling resolution 110 (V) of 3 June 1979, of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,⁵

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 249 (LXIII) of 25 July 1977 and resolution 1981/68 of 24 July 1981, as well as resolution 293 (XIII) of 26 February 1977

adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,¹⁷

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the first round-table meeting on the financing of the transport projects of Zaire, held at Kinshasa on 28 and 29 June 1983,¹⁸

1. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure that the programme submitted to the first round-table meeting on the financing of the transport projects of Zaire, held in 1983, as updated, is again submitted to donors and financial institutions before the forty-first session of the General Assembly, through a second round-table meeting or any other appropriate mechanism;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IX

REVERSE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, 35/56 of 5 December 1980 and the resolutions on the reverse transfer of technology,

Continuing to believe that since the outflow of skilled personnel from developing countries seriously hampers their development, there is an urgent need to formulate national and international policies to avoid the "brain drain" and to obviate its adverse effects,

Convinced that the search for durable solutions to the problem of the reverse transfer of technology requires the full participation of all parties concerned,

1. Takes note of the report of the Inter-Agency Group on Reverse Transfer of Technology, covering meetings held at Geneva on 24 and 25 June 1985 (A/40/798, annex);

2. Takes note also of the outcome of the Third Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Reverse Transfer of Technology, held at Geneva from 26 August to 4 September 1985 (A/40/15, vol. II, annex III);

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to convene a meeting of governmental experts to review the current situation with respect to all aspects of the international migration of skilled personnel from developing countries; the governmental experts should focus, in their study, on the nature, scale and effect of such flows, taking into account the concerns of all parties, with a view to proposing to the Conference and, as appropriate, other international organizations, further work that they may carry out to mitigate adverse consequences of this phenomenon, especially as it affects the developing countries, also taking into account, as appropriate, the work done thus far by governmental expert groups, and any other relevant material;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to prepare studies providing:

(a) A review of the existing situation with respect to the international migration of skilled personnel from developing countries based on the most recently available and generally acceptable statistics;

(b) A comprehensive bibliography of current literature in this field;

5. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should invite all interested organs and bodies of the United Nations system, and other appropriate international organizations, to participate in the preparation of the studies and in the work of the meeting of governmental experts;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report on the outcome of the meeting of governmental experts to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Trade and Development Board;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene further meetings of the Inter-Agency Group on Reverse Transfer of Technology and to report on the results of those meetings to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

Draft resolution X

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TO REVIEW ALL ASPECTS OF THE SET OF MULTILATERALLY AGREED EQUITABLE PRINCIPLES AND RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES

The General Assembly,

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, held at Geneva from 4 to 15 November 1985, together with the proposals made by regional groups (for the proposals, see A/C.2/40/L.12, annex²⁶),

Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the President 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 to undertake consultations, as appropriate, with regional groups and Governments on the reconvening of the Conference at Geneva and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the earliest opportunity.

* * *

72. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

Draft decision I

PROTECTIONISM AND STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-first session consideration of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/40/L.8, entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment".

Draft decision II

STATUS OF THE AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE COMMON FUND FOR COMMODITIES

The General Assembly decides to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities (A/40/717).

²⁶ The report of the Conference was issued as document TD/RBP/CONF.2/8 and Corr.1.

DOCUMENT A/40/989/ADD.4

PART V OF THE REPORT

[Original: English/Spanish]
[14 December 1985]

Proposals submitted under subitem (d)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to subitem (d) (Science and technology for development) at its 30th and 51st meetings, on 11 November and 13 December 1985. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/40/SR.30 and 51).

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.19

2. At the 30th meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.19) entitled "Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development", submitted by Mr. Omer Y. Birido, Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations, which was orally revised by deleting, in paragraph 1, the words "with appreciation" after the words "Takes note".

3. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.19, as orally revised (see para. 8 below, draft resolution I).

4. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic).

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.126

5. At the 51st meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.126) entitled "United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development", submitted by Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.126 (see para. 8 below, draft resolution II).

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

Recommendation of the Second Committee

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development²⁷ and General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979,

²⁷ 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.

Noting that the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, at its seventh session, considered as a substantive theme the question of information systems for science and technology for development (see A/40/37, sect. III.B.) and noting the conclusion, in Committee resolution 1 (VII) of 7 June 1985 (*ibid.*, annex) that the setting up and strengthening of national information systems and networks should form the major activity in the process of development of a global information network,

Noting further the mid-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action conducted by the Committee (*ibid.*, sect. III.C.) and its decision, in its resolution 4 (VII) of 7 June 1985 (*ibid.*, annex), to undertake a comprehensive review in 1989,

1. Takes note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its seventh session (A/40/37);

2. Endorses the resolutions and decisions contained therein.

Draft resolution II

UNITED NATIONS FINANCING SYSTEM FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Taking note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (A/C.2/40/4), and on the financial and institutional structure of the System for the next three years, as called for under resolution 6 (VII) of 7 June 1985 of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (see A/40/37, annex),

Regretting that the current resource outlook of the Financing System does not at this time permit the full implementation of the long-term financial and institutional arrangements set out in General Assembly resolution 37/244 of 21 December 1982,

Expressing its appreciation for the contribution which the Financing System has made, despite its meagre financial base, to enhancing science and technology capabilities in developing countries as called for in the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development²⁷ and in General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979,

Emphasizing the importance of continuing the operational activities of the Financing System,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to review the recommendations contained in his report on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development in the light of comments made by Governments during the fortieth session of the General Assembly, to hold informal consultations with Governments early in 1986 to arrive at final proposals and to transmit the resulting proposals to Governments by 1 March 1986;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to convene by 30 April 1986 a Pledging Conference for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development to enable Governments to pledge resources for 1986 and to give indications of intent to provide other resources for 1986 and the following years;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to take all steps necessary to bring about a successful outcome of the pledging conference;

4. Decides that, to maintain a viable level of operations, the total resources made available to the Financing System in 1986 should be sufficient to permit a level of operations not less than the average level achieved by the System over the past three years,²⁸ and which would result in a reasonable balance between core and non-core resources;

5. Decides further that, should the amounts realized for 1986 fall below this level, the Secretary-General should report on the results of the pledging conference, together with his views on the future of the Financing System, including its orderly termination, to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its eighth session;

6. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to bring this matter to the attention of the Governing Council of the Programme at its thirty-third session with a view to seeking authorization to carry out possible new responsibilities that may be assigned to the Programme with regard to the Financing System, including the provision of such administrative support for specific functions and/or posts as may be required;

7. Urges Governments to make every effort to provide the maximum support possible for the financing and operations of the Financing System.

DOCUMENT A/40/989/ADD.5 PART VI OF THE REPORT

[Original: English/Spanish]
[12 December 1985]

Proposals submitted under subitem (e)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to subitem (e) (Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries) at its 36th, 45th, 47th and 49th meetings on 18 and 27 November and 4 and 9 December 1985. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/40/SR.36, 45, 47 and 49).

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.40

2. At the 36th meeting the representative of Botswana introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.40) entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference", on behalf of Angola, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Norway, Swaziland, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by the Comoros.

3. At the 47th meeting Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the outcome of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 10 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.86 and L.116

5. At the 45th meeting the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.86) entitled "Technical co-operation among developing countries", on

²⁸ Approximately \$10 million.

behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

"Recalling also its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

"Recalling further its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,²⁹ and its resolutions 34/117 of 14 December 1979 and 35/202 of 16 December 1980 on technical co-operation among developing countries,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (A/40/581),

"Having considered the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/40/39),

"Taking note of the relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (E/1985/32 and Corr.1, annex I),

"Taking note also of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on United Nations development system support to the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action on technical co-operation among developing countries (A/40/656) and the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination thereon (A/40/656/Add.1),

"1. Endorses the decisions of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/40/39, annex I);

*"2. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to give adequate consideration, during its special session to be held from 19 to 22 February 1986, to decision 4/7 adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at its fourth session (*ibid.*);*

"3. Recognizes the necessity for programmes of technical co-operation among developing countries to be fully integrated in the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, with a view to the promotion of the overall objectives of economic co-operation among developing countries;

"4. Welcomes with appreciation the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on United Nations development system support to the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action on technical co-operation among developing countries;

"5. Requests the organizations of the United Nations development system to take the necessary action, in their

respective fields of activity, to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution."

6. At its 49th meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.116) submitted by Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.86.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.116 without a vote (see para. 10 below, draft resolution II).

8. In the light of the adoption of that draft resolution, draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.86 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany made a statement.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

10. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATION CONFERENCE

The General Assembly,

*Recalling its resolutions 37/248 of 21 December 1982, 38/160 of 19 December 1983 and 39/215 of 18 December 1984, by which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to promote co-operation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and urged intensification of contacts in order to accelerate the achievement of the objectives of the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, by which the Conference was established,³⁰*

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (A/40/570 and Corr.1),

Noting the significant progress made by the Conference in formulating concrete development programmes, and that most of these are at the implementation stage,

Recognizing that successful implementation of these programmes can be achieved only if the Conference has adequate resources at its disposal,

Deeply concerned about the deteriorating economic and security situation in southern Africa and the particularly difficult environment for regional co-operation caused by acts of destabilization by South Africa,

*Convinced that increased self-reliance by States members of the Conference would contribute to the struggle against the *apartheid* policies of South Africa,*

Welcoming the progress made by some organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in for-

²⁹ Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

³⁰ See A/38/493, annex I.

mulating and executing co-operation programmes with the Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, which describes the progress made in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Commends* the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have established contacts with and extended concrete assistance to the Conference;

3. *Appeals* to the international community to increase substantially its financial and material support to the Conference;

4. *Also appeals* to the specialized agencies and other organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate fully in the development programmes of the Conference;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Conference, to continue and intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing co-operation between the United Nations and the Conference;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

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

Recalling further its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,²⁹ and its resolutions 34/117 of 14 December 1979 and 35/202 of 16 December 1980 on technical co-operation among developing countries,

Reaffirming that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves, that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities, and that in addition the United Nations system should play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical co-operation among developing countries, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (A/40/581),

Having considered the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/40/39),

Taking note with appreciation of the relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (E/1985/32 and Corr.1, annex I),

Taking note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on United Nations development system support to the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (see A/40/656), and the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination thereon (A/40/656/Add.1),

1. *Endorses* the decisions of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/40/39, annex I);

2. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to give adequate and timely attention, preferably during its special session to be held from 19 to 22 February 1986, to relevant decisions of the High-level Committee, including decision 4/7 of 5 June 1985 (*ibid.*);

3. *Recognizes* the necessity for programmes of technical co-operation among developing countries to be fully integrated into the operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

4. *Takes note* of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on United Nations development system support to the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

5. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations system to take the necessary action, in their respective fields of activity, to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the High-level Committee;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/40/989/ADD.6 PART VII OF THE REPORT

[Original: English/Spanish]
[13 December 1985]

Proposals submitted under subitem (f)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to subitem (f) (Environment) at its 22nd, 30th, 34th, 36th, 43rd, 47th, and 50th meetings, on 1, 11, 13, 18 and 25 November and 4 and 11 December 1985. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/40/SR.22, 30, 34, 36, 43, 47, and 50).

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.16

2. At the 22nd meeting the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.16) entitled "Remnants of war", on behalf of Afghanistan, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, the Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia, subsequently joined by Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mali, Somalia and Suriname.

3. At the 30th meeting, Ms. Inga Eriksson, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, made a statement in which she informed the Committee of the outcome of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

4. The representative of Venezuela proposed an amendment to paragraph 2 of the draft resolution which would insert the word "developing" between the words "affected" and "countries".

5. Following a statement by the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the representative of Venezuela withdrew his proposed amendment.

6. The representative of Egypt made a statement.

7. The representative of Ecuador made a statement, in which he reintroduced the amendment proposed by the representative of Venezuela.

8. Following statements by the representatives of Pakistan and Iraq, the representative of Ecuador withdrew his proposal.

9. The representative of Argentina made a statement, in which he reintroduced the amendment proposed by the representatives of Venezuela and Ecuador.

10. Following statements by the representatives of Iraq, Argentina, Angola, Democratic Yemen and Pakistan, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on behalf of the sponsors, accepted the amendment proposed by Argentina.

11. The representative of Italy made a statement in which he requested a recorded vote on the draft resolution.

12. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.16, as orally amended, by a recorded vote of 104 to none, with 22 abstentions (for the text, see para. 31 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:³¹

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, 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, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

13. Statements after the vote were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Chad, Sweden, Malta, India, Morocco and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.35 and L.66

14. At the 36th meeting the representative of the Niger introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.35) entitled "Plan of Action to Combat Desertification", on behalf of Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, France, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, the Netherlands, the Niger, Panama, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania, subsequently joined by the Comoros, Ecuador and Liberia. The draft resolution read as follows:

"A

"IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING OF THE PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,³²

Recalling also its resolutions 33/89 of 15 December 1978, 34/184 of 18 December 1979, 36/191 of 17 December 1981, 37/220 of 20 December 1982 and 38/163 of 19 December 1983, dealing with the implementation and financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984,

Noting with dismay and grave concern the continuing spread and intensification of desertification in developing countries, especially in Africa, and the grave human suffering, economic losses and social disruption caused by this phenomenon,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/40/25) and decision 13/30 A of 23 May 1985 of the Governing Council on the Plan of Action (*ibid.*, annex),

Having also considered the report of the Secretary-General on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/40/644),

"1. *Takes note* of decision 13/30 A of 23 May 1985 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

"2. *Shares* the concern of the Governing Council over the slow implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

³¹ The delegations of Benin, Djibouti, Hungary, Kenya and Papua New Guinea subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution and the delegation of Iceland that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

³² Report of the *United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977* (A/CONF.74/36), chap. 1.

"3. *Urges* Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies to intensify their efforts in combating desertification and to accord the highest priority to actions recommended in the Plan of Action and decision 13/30 A of the Governing Council;

"4. *Notes* the significant role that non-governmental organizations are playing in the anti-desertification efforts, and calls upon Governments and organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies to explore all opportunities of involving them more in this effort;

"5. *Urges* the donor countries, and all others in a position to do so, to increase their assistance to countries concerned in implementing their national and regional programmes aimed at desertification control;

"6. *Endorses* the Governing Council's invitation to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to consult with the principal international organizations which are funding desertification control activities in order to ascertain how the Programme can facilitate funding activities, and to recommend measures to enhance co-operation in this field;

"7. *Urges* Governments of countries affected by desertification to accord sustained priority to medium-term and long-term strategies and programmes for combating desertification and to ensure that these are smoothly integrated with their national development plans and regional co-operative programmes to curb the spread of environmental degradation;

"8. *Notes* the measures approved by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to enhance the work of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification and calls upon all members of the Working Group to intensify their joint efforts for the effective implementation of the Plan of Action;

"9. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to report to the General Assembly, at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in implementing the Plan of Action;

"10. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

"11. *Notes* the dearth of reactions and replies on the measures for providing additional resources needed for financing the Plan of Action recommended in the three reports prepared by high-level financial experts convened by the Executive Director, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977;³³

"12. *Considers* that the expert studies deserve further consideration and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to keep their recommendations under review;

"13. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to refer the three expert studies to the Consultative Group on Desertification Control for technical evaluation;

"14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to report to the General Assembly

at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

"B

"IMPLEMENTATION IN THE SUDANO-SAHELIAN REGION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/190 of 17 December 1981, 37/216 of 20 December 1982, 38/164 of 19 December 1983, and 39/168 of 17 December 1984,

Noting decision 13/30 B of 23 May 1985 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/40/25, annex), on the implementation, in the Sudano-Sahelian region, of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Noting also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1984/65 of 26 July 1984 on the implementation, in the Sudano-Sahelian region, of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and 1984/72 of 27 July 1984 on environment and development in Africa,

Considering the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation, in the Sudano-Sahelian region, of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,³⁴

Considering also the report of the Secretary-General on the critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa, 1984-1985 (A/40/329-E/1985/80),

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation, in the Sudano-Sahelian region, of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

"2. *Notes with concern*

"(a) The damage wrought by drought on the countries of Africa south of the Sahara;

"(b) That insufficient financial resources continue to be a serious constraint in combating desertification;

"(c) That the struggle against desertification requires financial and human resources beyond the means of the affected countries;

"3. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress that the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office has made in the face of these obstacles in assisting, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Governments of the region in combating desertification, under a joint venture between the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme;

"4. *Endorses* the decision to add the United Republic of Tanzania to the list of countries to be assisted by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in their efforts to implement the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

"5. *Commends* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for the effective and co-ordinated manner in which they have continued to develop the joint venture through the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office;

"6. *Recommends* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Pro-

³³ UNEP/GC.6/9/Add.1, A/35/396 and A/36/141.

³⁴ UNEP/GC.13/7/Add.1.

gramme to continue and increase their support for the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in order to enable it to respond more adequately to the pressing needs of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian and adjacent regions;

"7. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments, specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations and all organizations that have contributed to the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

"8. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the need to increase the efforts to implement the Plan of Action in the Sudano-Sahelian region and urges it to contribute to this implementation through appropriate means, including the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities as well as to respond favourably to requests for assistance from the Governments of the region;

"9. *Recommends* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to make the arrangements necessary at each session for submitting to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation, in the Sudano-Sahelian region, of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification."

15. At its 43rd meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.66), submitted by Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.35.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.66 (see para. 31 below, draft resolution II).

17. In the light of the adoption of that draft resolution, draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.35 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.78

18. At its 47th meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.78) entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme" submitted by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Omer Birido, on the basis of informal consultations (see paragraph 16 of document A/40/989/Add.7 below, on subitem (g)).

19. The representative of the Budget Division made a statement.

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.78 (see para. 31 below, draft resolution III).

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.37 and Rev.1

21. At the 34th meeting the representative of Norway introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.37) entitled "International co-operation in the field of the environment", on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway, Senegal and Sweden. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recognizing* the international dimension of environmental problems, the role of environmental factors in the

broader economic and social context, and the importance of taking environmental considerations fully into account in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,⁷

"*Having considered* the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its thirteenth session (A/40/25),

"*Having considered also* the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment,³⁵

"*Noting with deep concern* that the drought and desertification seriously affecting many countries—African countries in particular—are exacerbated by the continued erosion of the natural resource base for their development,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of the interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development, and the need to take these interrelationships into account in development policies and strategies,

"*Mindful* of the sovereign rights of States over their forests,

"*Noting also* the activities of the United Nations and other international organizations and the various international initiatives being taken for the better management and protection of the world's forests,

"*Recalling* its resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983 on the process of preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its thirteenth session (*ibid.*) and endorses the decisions contained therein, as adopted;

"2. *Welcomes* the decision of the Governing Council to change to a biennial cycle of sessions on an experimental basis and in this regard takes note of the establishment of the open-ended Committee of Permanent Representatives to facilitate this process (*ibid.*, annex, decision 13/2);

"3. *Invites* the Governing Council, when reviewing the experiment with biennialization of its work programme, to consider changes that may be necessary in the functioning of the Council, including the term of membership;

"4. *Welcomes* section III of Governing Council decision 13/1 (*ibid.*, annex) and decision 13/10 (*ibid.*), by which the Governing Council set in train the steps towards the preparation of the system-wide medium-term environment programme for the period 1990-1995 and invited the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to review and further develop the methodology in the light of the experience gained in the system-wide medium-term environment programme for the period 1984-1989;

"5. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made by the World Commission on Environment and Development in the preparation of its report to the General Assembly, and recognizes that the report of the Commission will be a useful input to the work of the Intergovernmental Inter-Sessional Preparatory Committee on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond;

³⁵ UNEP/GC.13/10.

“6. *Takes note* of the progress made on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment last year, notably the adoption of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and of an international protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, on sulphur emissions and fluxes;

“7. *Considers* that measures to deal with the erosion of the natural resource base in countries affected by drought and desertification should have as one of their major aims the sustainable exploitation and increased productivity of that natural resource base;

“8. *Welcomes* the importance attached by the Governing Council to regional approaches and programmes relating to international co-operation in the field of the environment, and in this context stresses the relevance of specific regional planning identified by the regions themselves;

“9. *Notes with appreciation* that a conference of African ministers on the environment is to be convened in Cairo in December 1985;

“10. *Urges* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to co-ordinate further the activities of the Programme with those of other organizations of the United Nations system, to co-operate with the organizers of the various international initiatives regarding the future of the forests, and to report thereon to the Governing Council;

“11. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in assisting developing countries of different regions in dealing with their serious environmental problems, and urges the Executive Director of the Programme, in consultation with Governments and the international organizations concerned, to continue his efforts to ensure the provision of additional resources to that end;

“12. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments that continue to contribute to the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, particularly those that have increased their contribution, and urges those Governments that have not yet paid their pledged contributions to the Fund for 1985 or made pledges for 1986 to do so in the near future.”

22. At its 50th meeting the Committee had before it two amendments (A/C.2/40/L.93 and Corr.1 and L.94) to draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.37, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Document A/C.2/40/L.93 contained an amendment whereby the following paragraph would be inserted between the fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs:

“*Stressing also* the importance of the activity of the United Nations Environment Programme on the subject ‘Arms race and environment’ as mandated in its programme of work and as adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of the Programme,”

and document A/C.2/40/L.94 contained an amendment whereby paragraph 5 would be replaced by the following text:

“*Notes* the progress made by the Special Commission for the preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, an activity which should be

continuously co-ordinated by the Intergovernmental Intersessional Preparatory Committee, and in this context considers that the report prepared by the Special Commission should be considered and commented upon by that Committee before submission to the General Assembly;”.

23. The Committee also had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.37/Rev.1), submitted on behalf of the sponsors of the initial draft resolution, subsequently joined by the Congo and the Gambia.

24. The Secretary of the Committee informed the Committee of a further revision which had been agreed upon as a result of informal consultations, namely to replace the words “information and experience” in the sixth preambular paragraph by the words “experience and knowledge”.

25. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement, in which he withdrew the amendments contained in documents A/C.2/40/L.93 and L.94, in the light of their incorporation into draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.37/Rev.1.

26. Statements were made by the representatives of Poland, France (who requested a separate recorded vote on the seventh preambular paragraph as well as on the revised draft resolution as a whole) and China.

27. Statements before the vote on the seventh preambular paragraph were made by the representatives of France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and a statement before the vote on the draft resolution as a whole was made by the representative of Egypt.

28. The Committee voted on the revised draft resolution as follows:

(a) Preambular paragraph 7 was retained by a recorded vote of 102 to 7, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Barbados, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Togo, Turkey, Zaire.

(b) Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.37/Rev.1 as a whole, as orally revised, was adopted by a recorded vote of 126 to none, with 7 abstentions (for the text, see para. 31 below, draft resolution IV). The result of 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, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

29. Statements after the adoption of the draft resolution were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Spain, the Federal Republic of Germany, China, Japan, Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Israel, Peru, Norway and Canada.

Draft decision

30. At its 50th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided (see para. 32 below) to recommend that the General Assembly take note of the note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/40/L.11), drawing the Committee's attention to the following reports:

(a) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region;³⁴

(b) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on shared natural resource; and legal aspects of offshore mining and drilling;³⁶

(c) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment.³⁵

Recommendations of the Second Committee

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

Draft resolution I

REMNANTS OF WAR

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3435 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 35/71 of 5 December 1980, 36/188 of 17 December 1981, 37/215 of 20 December 1982, 38/162 of 19 December 1983 and 39/167 of 17 December 1984 concerning the problem of remnants of war,

Recalling also decisions 80 (IV) of 9 April 1976,³⁷ 101 (V) of 25 May 1977,³⁸ 9/5 of 25 May 1981³⁹ and 10/8 of 28 May 1982⁴⁰ of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling further resolution 32 adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,⁴¹ and resolution 26/11-P adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Islamabad from 17 to 22 May 1980,⁴²

Convinced that the responsibility for the removal of the remnants of war should be borne by the countries that planted them,

Recognizing that the presence of the material remnants of war, including mines, in the territories of developing countries seriously impedes their development efforts and causes loss of life and property,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the problem of remnants of war (A/40/650);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to continue his efforts with the countries responsible for planting the mines and the affected developing countries in order to ensure the implementation of the relevant resolutions;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a detailed and comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

A

Implementation and financing of the Plan of Action

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,³²

Recalling also its resolutions 33/89 of 15 December 1978, 34/184 of 18 December 1979, 36/191 of 17 December 1981, 37/220 of 20 December 1982 and 38/163 of 19 December

³⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 25*, annex I.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 25*, annex I.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25*, annex I.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25*, part two, annex.

⁴¹ See A/31/197, annex IV, sect. B.

⁴² See A/35/419-S/14129, annex I.

1983, dealing with the implementation and financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984,

Noting with dismay and grave concern the continuing spread and intensification of desertification in developing countries, especially in Africa, and the grave human suffering, economic losses and social disruption caused by this phenomenon,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its thirteenth session (A/40/25) and decision 13/30 A of 23 May 1985 of the Governing Council on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (*ibid.*, annex),

Having also considered the report of the Secretary-General on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/40/644),

1. *Takes note* of decision 13/30 A of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

2. *Shares* the concern of the Governing Council over the slow implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

3. *Urges* Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies to intensify their efforts in combating desertification and to accord the highest priority to actions recommended in the Plan of Action and decision 13/30 A of the Governing Council;

4. *Notes* the significant role that non-governmental organizations are playing in the anti-desertification efforts, and calls upon Governments and organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies to explore all opportunities of involving them more in this effort;

5. *Urges* the international community to increase its assistance to the countries concerned with a view to the implementation of their national and regional programmes aimed at desertification control;

6. *Endorses* the Governing Council's invitation to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to consult with the principal international organizations which are funding desertification control activities in order to ascertain how the Programme can facilitate funding activities, and to recommend measures to enhance co-operation in this field;

7. *Urges* Governments of countries affected by desertification to accord sustained priority to medium-term and long-term strategies and programmes for combating desertification and to ensure that these are smoothly integrated with their national development plans and regional co-operative programmes to curb the spread of environmental degradation;

8. *Notes* the measures approved by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme in its decision 13/30 A (A/40/25, annex) to enhance the work of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification and calls upon all members of the Working Group to intensify their joint efforts for the effective implementation of the Plan of Action;

9. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to report to the General Assembly, at its forty-second session, through the Economic

and Social Council, on the progress made in implementing the Plan of Action;

10. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

11. *Notes* the dearth of reactions and replies on the measures for providing additional resources needed for financing the Plan of Action recommended in the three reports prepared by high-level financial experts convened by the Executive Director in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/172;³³

12. *Considers* that the expert studies deserve further consideration and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to take due account of them under his responsibility with respect to the implementation of the Plan of Action, as well as within the framework of the mandate of the Consultative Group on Desertification Control;

13. *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.

B

Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/190 of 17 December 1981, 37/216 of 20 December 1982, 38/164 of 19 December 1983, and 39/168 of 17 December 1984,

Noting decision 13/30 B of 23 May 1985 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (*ibid.*) on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Noting also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1984/65 of 26 July 1984 on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, and 1984/72 of 27 July 1984 on environment and development in Africa,

Considering the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,³⁴

Considering also the report of the Secretary-General on the critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa, 1984-1985 (A/40/329-E/1985/80),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

2. *Notes with concern:*

(a) The damage wrought by drought on the countries of Africa south of the Sahara;

(b) That insufficient financial resources continue to be a serious constraint in combating desertification;

(c) That the struggle against desertification requires financial and human resources beyond the means of the affected countries;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress that the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office has made in the face of these obstacles in assisting, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Governments of the countries

of the region in combating desertification, under a joint venture between the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme;

4. *Endorses* the decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to add the United Republic of Tanzania to the list of countries to be assisted by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in their efforts to implement the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, contained in Council decision 13/30 B (A/40/25, annex),

5. *Commends* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for the effective and co-ordinated manner in which they have continued to develop the joint venture through the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office;

6. *Recommends* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to continue and increase their support for the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in order to enable it to respond more adequately to the pressing needs of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian and adjacent regions;

7. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments, specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations and all organizations that have contributed to the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

8. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the need to increase the efforts to implement the Plan of Action in the Sudano-Sahelian region and urges it to contribute to this implementation through appropriate means, including the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities, as well as to respond favourably to requests for assistance from the Governments of the countries of the region;

9. *Recommends* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to make the necessary arrangements, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 39/217 of 18 December 1984, for submitting to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.

Draft resolution III

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT) AND THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977 and 35/77 B of 5 December 1980,

Having considered resolution 8/14 adopted by the Commission on Human Settlements on 8 May 1985 (A/40/8 and Corr.1, annex I, sect. A) and decision 13/12 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on 23 May 1985 (A/40/25, annex),

Decides to discontinue the annual meetings of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the bureau of the Commission on Human Settlements with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the bureau of its Governing Council.

Draft resolution IV

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the international dimension of environmental problems, the role of environmental factors in the broader economic and social context, and the importance of taking environmental considerations fully into account in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,⁷

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its thirteenth session (A/40/25),

Having considered also the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment,³⁵

Noting with deep concern that the harmful consequences of the drought and desertification seriously affecting many countries, in particular, African countries are exacerbated by the continued erosion of the resource base for the development of those countries,

Reaffirming the importance of the interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development, and the need to take those interrelationships into account in development policies and strategies,

Stressing the importance of an international exchange of experience and knowledge concerning the protection of the environment,

Noting the activity of the United Nations Environment Programme on the subject "The arms race and the environment", in accordance with its programme of work as adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Mindful of the sovereign rights of States over their natural resources, including their forests,

Noting also the activities of the United Nations and other international organizations, as well as the international initiatives being taken that are directed towards the important objective of rational management, protection and rehabilitation of the world's forests,

Recalling its resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983 on the process of preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its thirteenth session (*ibid.*) and endorses the decisions contained therein, as adopted;

2. *Welcomes* the decision of the Governing Council to change to a biennial cycle of sessions on an experimental basis and in this regard takes note of the establishment of the open-ended Committee of Permanent Representatives to facilitate this process (*ibid.*, annex, decision 13/2);

3. *Invites* the Governing Council, when reviewing the experiment with the organization of a biennial work programme, to consider changes that may in consequence be necessary in the functioning of the Council, including the term of membership;

4. *Welcomes* section III of decision 13/1 of 23 May 1985 (*ibid.*, annex) and decision 13/10 of 24 May 1985 (*ibid.*),

by which the Governing Council initiated steps towards the preparation of the system-wide medium-term environment programme for the period 1990-1995 and invited the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to review and further develop the methodology in the light of the experience gained in the system-wide medium-term environment programme for the period 1984-1989;

5. *Takes note* of the work done by the Special Commission on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, which has adopted the name World Commission on Environment and Development, and by the Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond in the preparation of their reports, and recalls the relationship between the Commission and the Committee, as set out in General Assembly resolution 38/161;

6. *Takes note* of the progress on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment during 1985, including the adoption of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and of an international protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, on sulphur emissions and fluxes, and the organization of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals;

7. *Considers* that measures to deal with the erosion of the natural resource base in countries affected by drought and desertification should have as one of their major aims the sustainable exploitation and increased productivity of that natural resource base;

8. *Welcomes* the importance attached by the Governing Council to regional approaches and programmes relating to international co-operation in the field of the environment, and in this context stresses the relevance of specific regional planning identified by the regions themselves;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the convening of the first African Ministerial Conference on the Environment at Cairo from 16 to 18 December 1985;

10. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to co-ordinate further the activities of the Programme with those of other organizations of the United Nations system, to co-operate appropriately with the organizers of the international initiatives on the future of the forests, and to report thereon to the Governing Council;

11. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen the co-ordinating role of the United Nations Environment Programme and the need for additional resources to assist developing countries in dealing with serious environmental problems, and urges the Executive Director of the Programme, in consultation with Governments and the international organizations concerned, to accelerate and intensify his efforts in that field;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments that continue to contribute to the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, particularly those that have increased their contributions, and urges those Governments that have not yet paid their pledged contributions to the Fund for 1985 or made pledges for 1986 to do so in the near future.

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* *

32. The Second Committee also recommends to the

General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The General Assembly decides to take note of the note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/40/L.11) drawing the Committee's attention to the following reports:

(a) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region;³⁴

(b) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on shared natural resources and legal aspects of offshore mining and drilling;³⁶

(c) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment.³⁵

DOCUMENT A/40/989/ADD.7

PART VIII OF THE REPORT

[Original: English/Spanish]
[12 December 1985]

Proposals submitted under subitem (g)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to subitem (g) (Human settlements) at its 22nd, 24th, 29th, 30th, 43rd and 47th meetings, on 1, 5, 8, 11 and 25 November, and on 4 December 1985. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/40/SR.22, 24, 29, 30, 43 and 47).

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.13

2. At the 22nd meeting the representative of Democratic Yemen introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.13) entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories", on behalf of Bangladesh, Democratic Yemen, Madagascar, Morocco and Tunisia.

3. A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.13 was circulated in document A/C.2/40/L.26.

4. At the 30th meeting Ms. Inga Eriksson, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, read out the following revisions to paragraph 6 of the draft resolution, as agreed upon in informal consultations:

(a) In subparagraph (a), the word "five-day", before the word "seminar" was deleted;

(b) In subparagraph (c), the word "twenty", before the word "experts" was deleted.

5. The representative of Luxembourg made a statement, on behalf of the European Economic Community, in which he proposed an amendment to the draft resolution whereby at the end of paragraph 6 (a) the words " , including a comprehensive general housing programme, as recommended in resolution 8/3 of 10 May 1985 of the Commission on Human Settlements;" would be added.

6. The amendment proposed by the representative of Luxembourg was accepted by the representative of Democratic Yemen, on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution.

7. Statements before the vote were made by the representatives of Israel and Iraq.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.13, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 133 to 2 (for the text, see para. 17 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, 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.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

9. Statements after the vote were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), the United States of America, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Economic Community) and Australia. The observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization also made a statement.

*Draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.24, L.25
and L.43*

10. At the 24th meeting the representative of Jamaica introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.24) entitled "Human settlements", on behalf of Colombia, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Zambia, subsequently joined by the Gambia, India and Panama. The draft resolution read as follows:

"A

"REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and

Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

"Recalling also its resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977 on institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements and 34/116 of 14 December 1979 on the strengthening of human settlements activities,

"Conscious of the very substantial gap between the resources available through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the needs of developing countries requesting assistance from the Centre,

"Having considered the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its eighth session (A/40/8 and Corr.1),

"1. Takes note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its eighth session;

"2. Takes note with appreciation of the progress which the Commission and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), have continued to make in providing guidance and assistance to Governments in their efforts to provide adequate shelter and services to their people, particularly the poor and disadvantaged;

"3. Calls upon all Governments to accord the requisite priority in their development and development assistance programmes to human settlements activities as a proved means of promoting economic and social development, as well as to the fair distribution of the benefits of such development to all segments of the population;

"4. Calls upon multilateral financial institutions to adopt a more flexible strategy in lending for human settlements projects and to utilize existing regional and national financial institutions as the structures through which current and additional resources for housing and human settlements development are channelled;

"5. Commends those Governments and others that have made voluntary financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, particularly those that have done so on a regular basis, and appeals to those that have not contributed to do so at the earliest opportunity.

"B

**"BIENNIAL CYCLE OF SESSIONS OF THE
COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, by which it provided for the establishment of the Commission on Human Settlements and specified the duration of the term of office of members of the Commission,

"Recalling also its decision 38/429 of 19 December 1983 on the rationalization of the work of the Second Committee and its resolution 39/170 B of 17 December 1984, in which it required the Commission on Human Settlements to consider adopting a biennial cycle of sessions,

"Taking note with satisfaction of Commission on Human Settlements resolution 8/1 of 10 May 1985 (ibid., annex I, sect. A) on a biennial cycle of sessions for the Commission,

“*Having considered* the recommendation of the Commission that the duration of the term of office of the members of the Commission should be changed from three to four years in recognition of the change to a biennial cycle of sessions,

“1. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Human Settlements contained in its resolution 8/1 that, beginning in 1987, its sessions will, on an experimental basis, be held only in odd-numbered years;

“2. *Endorses* the decision of the Commission on Human Settlements in its resolution 8/1 to hold a special session of shorter duration in 1988 devoted exclusively to ensuring effective follow-up to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless which, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, will be observed in 1987;

“3. *Decides* that, beginning with the terms of office commencing on 1 January 1987, membership in the Commission on Human Settlements will be for a term of four years instead of three.

“C

“WORLD HABITAT DAY

“*The General Assembly,*

“*Recalling* Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held at Vancouver, Canada, in 1976, which marked the formal beginning of the concerted efforts of the international community to promote human settlements development on a sustained and institutionalized basis,

“*Noting with satisfaction* the actions taken by Governments and by the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations of the Conference,

“*Also noting with satisfaction* the accomplishments in this context of the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat),

“*Convinced of the need* to provide an annual occasion for the international community to focus its attention on the plight of the millions of people throughout the world who do not have adequate shelter,

“*Decides*, in commemoration of the tenth anniversary in 1986 of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, to designate the first Monday of October of every year as ‘World Habitat Day’.”

11. At the 29th meeting the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.25) entitled “Co-ordination of human settlements programmes within the United Nations system”, on behalf of Jamaica, Kenya, the Netherlands and Sri Lanka, subsequently joined by the Gambia. The draft resolution read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“*Recalling* its resolution 39/170 B of 17 December 1984, in which it welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to review in the near future the existing arrangements regarding the participation of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in the light of the Centre’s mandate and responsibilities and the relevant General Assembly resolutions and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fortieth session on the implementation of its resolutions on this question,

taking into account the pertinent comments of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-fourth session,⁴³

“*Noting* the view of the Commission on Human Settlements, expressed in its resolution 8/13 of 8 May 1985 (*ibid.*, annex I), that only full and equal membership in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination will enable the Centre to discharge properly its mandate, as contained in General Assembly resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977,

“*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General concerning the co-ordination of human settlements programmes within the United Nations system (A/40/689), prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 39/170,

“1. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to enhance and optimize the existing arrangements for co-ordination in the field of human settlements within the United Nations system;

“2. *Concurs* with the view expressed in resolution 8/13 of the Commission on Human Settlements that only full and equal membership in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination will enable the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to discharge properly its mandate, as contained in General Assembly resolution 32/162;

“3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the foregoing, to hold further consultations with the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, bearing in mind the requirements of General Assembly resolutions 35/77 C of 5 December 1980 and 37/223 C of 20 December 1982, as well as considerations regarding the follow-up of the cross-organizational programme analysis in human settlements by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-sixth session, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the results of those consultations.”

12. At its 43rd meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.43) entitled “Human settlements”, submitted by Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.24 and L.25.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.43 (see para. 17 below, draft resolution II).

14. In the light of the adoption of that draft resolution, draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.24 and L.25 were withdrawn by their sponsors.

15. Statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Norway (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, India, Canada and Sri Lanka).

Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.78

16. At the 47th meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.78) entitled “Co-operation between the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme”, submitted by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Omer

⁴³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 38, chap. V, sect. A.*

Birido, on the basis of informal consultations. An account of the action taken on this draft resolution is contained in paragraphs 19 and 20 of document A/40/989/Add.6 above, on subitem (b).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

17. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976,⁴⁴ and the relevant recommendations for national action⁴⁵ adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,

Recalling also its resolution 39/169 of 17 December 1984,

Taking note of Commission on Human Settlements resolution 8/3 of 10 May 1985 (A/40/8 and Corr.1, annex I),

Gravely alarmed by the continuation of the Israeli settlement policies, which have been declared null and void and a major obstacle to peace,

Recognizing the need to identify priority development projects needed for improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories,

1. *Takes note with concern* of the report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (A/40/373-E/1985/99);

2. *Takes note also* of the statement made on 25 October 1985 by the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (A/C.2/40/SR.17, paras. 93-99);

3. *Rejects* the Israeli plans and actions intended to change the demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territories, particularly the increase and expansion of the Israeli settlements, and other plans and actions creating conditions leading to the displacement and exodus of Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territories;

4. *Expresses its alarm* at the deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967;

5. *Affirms* that the Israeli occupation is contradictory to the basic requirements for the social and economic development of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To organize, by April 1987, a seminar on priority development projects needed for improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, including a comprehensive general housing programme, as recommended in resolution 8/3 of the Commission on Human Settlements;

(b) To make the necessary preparations for the seminar, providing for the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization;

(c) To invite experts to present papers to the seminar;

(d) To invite also relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(e) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the preparations for the seminar;

(f) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the seminar.

Draft resolution II

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

A

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order. 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977 on institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements and 34/116 of 14 December 1979 on the strengthening of human settlements activities,

Conscious of the very substantial gap between the resources available through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the needs of developing countries requesting assistance from the Centre,

Having considered the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its eighth session (A/40/8 and Corr.1),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its eighth session;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the progress which the Commission and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), have continued to make in providing guidance and assistance to Governments in their efforts to provide adequate shelter and services to their people, particularly the poor and disadvantaged;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments to accord the requisite priority in their development and development assistance programmes to human settlements activities as a proved means of promoting economic and social development, as well as to the fair distribution of the benefits of such development to all segments of the population;

4. *Takes note* of resolution 8/12 of 8 May 1985 of the Commission on Human Settlements (*ibid.*, annex I, sect. A.) and, in that context, urges the international community, including multilateral institutions and agencies, to consider, as appropriate, more flexible strategies in lending for human settlements projects and programmes;

5. *Commends* those Governments and others that have made voluntary financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, particularly those that have done so on a regular basis, and appeals to those that have not contributed to do so at the earliest opportunity;

⁴⁴ Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum), chap. I.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

6. *Decides*, in accordance with resolution 8/4 of 8 May 1985 of the Commission on Human Settlements (*ibid.*), to designate the first Monday of October of every year as "World Habitat Day".

B

Biennial cycle of sessions of the Commission on Human Settlements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, by which it provided for the establishment of the Commission on Human Settlements and specified the duration of the term of office of members of the Commission,

Recalling also its decision 38/429 of 19 December 1983 on the rationalization of the work of the Second Committee and its resolution 39/170 B of 17 December 1984, in which it required the Commission on Human Settlements to consider adopting a biennial cycle of sessions,

Taking note with satisfaction of Commission on Human Settlements resolution 8/1 of 10 May 1985 (*ibid.*), on a biennial cycle of sessions for the Commission,

Having considered the recommendation of the Commission that the duration of the term of office of the members of the Commission should be changed from three to four years in recognition of the change to a biennial cycle of sessions,

1. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Human Settlements contained in its resolution 8/1 that, beginning in 1987, its sessions will, on an experimental basis, be held only in odd-numbered years;

2. *Endorses* the decision of the Commission on Human Settlements contained in its resolution 8/1 to hold a special session of shorter duration in 1988 devoted exclusively to ensuring effective follow-up to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, which, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, will be observed in 1987;

3. *Decides* that, beginning with the terms of office commencing on 1 January 1987, membership in the Commission on Human Settlements will be for a term of four years instead of three.

C

Co-ordination of human settlements programmes within the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General concerning the co-ordination of human settlements programmes within the United Nations system (A/40/689),

Taking note of the view on co-ordination expressed in resolution 8/13 of 8 May 1985 of the Commission on Human Settlements (*ibid.*),

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure effective participation of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary machinery relevant to its mandate, as contained in General Assembly resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, taking into account Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 35/77 C of 5 December 1980 and 37/223 C of 20 December 1982, and to keep the matter under review for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular ses-

sion in 1987 on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into consideration the follow-up of the cross-organizational programme analysis in human settlements by the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination.

DOCUMENT A/40/989/ADD.8

PART IX OF THE REPORT

[Original: English/Spanish]
[12 December 1985]

Proposals submitted under subitem (h)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to subitem (h) (International Year of Shelter for the Homeless) at its 29th and 43rd meetings on 8 and 25 November 1985. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/40/SR.29 and 43).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.29 and L.34

2. At the 29th meeting the representative of Sri Lanka introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.29) entitled "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless", on behalf of Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Greece, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Canada, the Gambia, Liberia and Morocco. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 37/221 of 20 December 1982, 38/168 of 19 December 1983 and 39/171 of 17 December 1984 on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

"Noting with satisfaction that more than one hundred and fifteen countries have designated official national focal points for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, that many countries have already launched intensive national programmes for the Year and reported thereon to the Commission on Human Settlements at its eighth session, and that more than one hundred and sixty projects for the Year are under way in sixty-five countries,

"Expressing its appreciation to the twenty-nine developing countries and five developed countries that have already made or pledged voluntary contributions to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

"Recognizing that an estimated one quarter of the world's population do not have adequate shelter and live in extremely unhealthy and unsanitary conditions and that the programme for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless provides a necessary and unique opportunity for countries to review their shelter and settlements prospects and priorities and to develop, before or during 1987, new national policies and strategies for improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged by the year 2000,

"Noting that most of the voluntary contributions pledged to date have been pledged by developing countries and that further voluntary contributions are now needed in order to carry out effectively the overall plans

endorsed by the General Assembly for the activities before and during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,⁴⁶

"1. *Requests* those countries that have not yet established official national focal points for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless to do so in the near future along the lines specified in the annex to General Assembly resolution 38/168;

"2. *Also requests* those countries that have not yet formulated national programmes and plans of action for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless to do so and periodically to provide information on them to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) so that all national focal points can be regularly informed on activities, progress and achievements of the Year in countries around the world;

"3. *Further requests* those countries and international organizations that have not yet designated projects for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless to do so, to improve access to land, financing, building materials, training and employment, with special attention to legal and institutional measures, and to send a Project Information Sheet on each project to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

"4. *Requests* all countries in their periodic reports on their national programmes and projects for the Year, especially in reports to the Commission on Human Settlements at its ninth session, to give special attention to their plans for developing and implementing new national policies and strategies for improving the shelter and neighborhoods of the poor and disadvantaged by the year 2000;

"5. *Appeals once again* to all Governments that have not yet announced a voluntary contribution, especially those of developed countries, and to international financial institutions, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide effective financial and other support to the programme for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on progress achieved in the implementation of the approved programme of measures and activities to be undertaken before and during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;⁴⁶

"7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled 'International Year of Shelter for the Homeless'."

3. At its 43rd meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.34) entitled "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless", submitted by Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.29.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.34 (see para. 7 below).

5. In the light of the adoption of that draft resolution, draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.29 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

6. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS *The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 37/221 of 20 December 1982, 38/168 of 19 December 1983 and 39/171 of 17 December 1984 on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Noting with satisfaction that more than one hundred and fifteen countries have designated official national focal points for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, that many countries have already launched intensive national programmes for the Year and reported thereon to the Commission on Human Settlements at its eighth session, and that more than one hundred and sixty projects for the Year are under way in sixty-five countries,

Expressing its appreciation to the twenty-nine developing countries and five developed countries that have already made or pledged voluntary contributions to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Recognizing that an estimated one quarter of the world's population does not have adequate shelter and lives in extremely unhealthy and unsanitary conditions and that the programme for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless provides a necessary and unique opportunity for countries to review their prospects and priorities for shelter and settlements and to develop, before or during 1987, new national policies and strategies for improving shelter for, and the neighbourhoods of, the poor and disadvantaged by the year 2000,

Noting that most of the voluntary contributions pledged to date have been pledged by developing countries and that further voluntary contributions are now needed in order to carry out effectively the overall plans endorsed by the General Assembly for activities to be undertaken before and during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,⁴⁶

1. *Requests* those countries that have not yet established official national focal points for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless to do so in the near future, along the lines specified in the annex to General Assembly resolution 38/168;

2. *Also requests* those countries that have not yet formulated national programmes and plans of action for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless to do so and periodically to provide information on them to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) so that all national focal points can be regularly informed of the activities, progress and achievements of the Year in countries around the world;

3. *Further requests* those countries and international organizations that have not yet done so to designate projects for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless aimed at improving access to land, financing, building materials, training and employment, giving special attention to legal and institutional measures, and to send a project information sheet on each project to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

4. *Requests* all countries in their periodic reports on their national programmes and projects for the Year, especially in reports to the Commission on Human Settlements at its ninth session, to give special attention to their plans

⁴⁶ See A/38/233-E/1983/74.

for developing and implementing new national policies and strategies for improving shelter for, and the neighbourhoods of, the poor and disadvantaged by the year 2000;

5. *Appeals once again* to all Governments that have not yet announced a voluntary contribution, especially those of developed countries, as well as to international financial institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to provide effective financial and other support to the programme for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986 on progress achieved in the implementation of the approved programme of measures and activities to be undertaken before and during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;⁴⁶

7. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to include a special account of its deliberations on the subject in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

8. *Decides*, in view of the fact that 1987 is the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, to devote special attention to the Year at its forty-first session.

DOCUMENT A/40/989/ADD.9

PART X OF THE REPORT

[Original: English/Spanish]
[12 December 1985]

Proposals submitted under subitem (i)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to subitem (i) (Effective mobilization and integration of women in development) at its 24th and 43rd meetings, on 5 and 25 November 1985. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/40/SR.24 and 43).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.23 and Rev.1 and L.71

2. At the 24th meeting the representative of Norway introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.23) entitled "Effective mobilization and integration of women in development", on behalf of Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Jamaica, Kenya, the Netherlands, the Niger, Norway, Pakistan and Sweden, subsequently joined by the Gambia and Poland. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted with appreciation the world survey on the role of women in development,⁴⁷

"Recognizing that, although the survey was submitted to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, it has yet to receive the detailed attention it deserves,

"Noting with satisfaction the adoption, by consensus, by the Conference of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁴⁸ and concrete

measures to overcome obstacles to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women for the period to the year 2000,

"1. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women, at its thirty-first session of 1986, to make specific action-oriented recommendations based on the world survey on the role of women in development as a part of the overall implementation of and follow-up to the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, these recommendations should be for action at the national and international levels within an economic context and should address sectoral and cross-sectoral problems identified in the survey;

"2. *Requests* that those recommendations be made available to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986 as the basis for an in-depth discussion on the effective mobilization and integration of women in economic development, and be presented to the General Assembly at its forty-second session under the sub-item entitled "Effective mobilization and integration of women in economic development";

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take these recommendations into account when formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development,⁴⁹ and to invite the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to take into account the implications of the world survey when preparing their contributions to that plan;

"4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare an up-dated survey on the role of women in development on a regular basis, focusing on selected emerging development issues that have an impact on the role of women in the economy at the local, national, regional and international levels;

"5. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women, at its thirty-first session in 1986, to recommend the periodicity of future updates of the survey, bearing in mind the need for effective co-ordination with the follow-up activities of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace;

"6. *Also invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to suggest terms of reference for the first update of the survey;

"7. *Urges* the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the preparation of the next update of the survey;

"8. *Recommends* that the next update of the survey should include improved data and information, *inter alia*, on the economic role of women in the informal sector;

"9. *Decides* that the first update of the survey should be presented to the General Assembly in 1989, through the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind the biennial programme of work of the Second Committee of the General Assembly;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a progress

⁴⁷ See A/CONF.116/4 and Corr.1.

⁴⁸ *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.

⁴⁹ See Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/46 of 31 May 1985.

report on the preparations for the first regular update of the survey, including preliminary views on its scope and content."

3. On 12 November, a revised draft resolution was circulated (A/C.2/40/L.23/Rev.1) on behalf of the same sponsors, subsequently joined by the Congo and Morocco. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted with appreciation the world survey on the role of women in development,⁴⁷

"Recognizing that, although the survey was submitted to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, it has yet to receive the detailed attention it deserves,

"Noting with satisfaction the adoption, by consensus, by the Conference of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁴⁸ setting forth concrete measures to overcome obstacles to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women for the period to the year 2000,

"1. Invites the Commission on the Status of Women, at its thirty-first session, in 1986, to make specific action-oriented recommendations based on the world survey on the role of women in development as a part of the overall implementation of and follow-up to the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, which should be for action at the national and international levels within an economic context and should address sectoral and cross-sectoral problems identified in the survey;

"2. Requests that those recommendations should be made available to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986 as the basis for an in-depth discussion on the effective mobilization and integration of women in economic development, and be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session under the sub-item entitled "Effective mobilization and integration of women in development";

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to take these recommendations into account when formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development,⁴⁴ and to invite the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Training and Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, to take into account the implications of the world survey when preparing their contributions to that plan;

"4. Also requests the Secretary-General to update the survey on the role of women in development on a regular basis, focusing on selected emerging development issues that have an impact on the role of women in the economy at the local, national, regional and international levels;

"5. Decides that the first update of the survey should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, in 1989;

"6. Invites the Commission on the Status of Women, at its thirty-first session, in 1986, to make a recommendation on the periodicity of updates of the survey after 1989, bearing in mind the need for effective co-ordination

with the follow-up activities of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace;

"7. Also invites the Commission on the Status of Women to suggest terms of reference for the first update of the survey;

"8. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the preparation of this update of the survey;

"9. Recommends that the next update of the survey should include improved data and information, inter alia, on the role of women in development in the informal sector of the economy;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-second session, a progress report on the preparation of the first regular update of the survey, including preliminary views on its scope and content, so that the Commission on the Status of Women, at its thirty-second session, can take into account this report, together with the comments on the subject made by delegations in the General Assembly;

"11. Also requests the Secretary-General to utilize the inputs provided by the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-second session and by the Economic and Social Council in 1988 for the preparation of the first update of the survey."

4. A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.23/Rev.1 was circulated in document A/C.2/40/L.42.

5. At its 43rd meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.71) submitted by Ms. Inga Eriksson, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.23/Rev.1.

6. At the same meeting, the representative of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs made a statement in which he proposed an amendment to document A/C.2/40/L.42.

7. At that meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.71 (see para. 10 below).

8. In the light of the adoption of that draft resolution, draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.23/Rev.1 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft decision

9. At its 43rd meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly take note of the note by the Secretary-General on the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development (A/40/703 and Corr.1) (see para. 11 below).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

10. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

EFFECTIVE MOBILIZATION AND INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of the world survey on the role of women in development,⁴⁷

Recognizing that although the survey was submitted to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, it has yet to receive the detailed attention it deserves,

Noting with satisfaction the adoption by the Conference of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁴⁸ which constitutes an important and positive contribution to the attainment of the objectives of the Decade and provide a policy framework for the advancement of women to the year 2000,

1. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-first session to make specific action-oriented recommendations based on the world survey on the role of women in development as a part of the overall implementation of and follow-up to the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, which should be for action at the national and international levels, including co-operation among developing countries, within an economic context, and should address sectoral and cross-sectoral problems identified in the survey, and requests that the report of the Commission be made available, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session under the sub-item entitled "Effective mobilization and integration of women in development";

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take those recommendations into account when formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development⁴⁹ and to invite the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Training and Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, to take into account the implications of the world survey when preparing their contributions to that plan;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to update the survey on the role of women in development on a regular basis, focusing on selected emerging development issues that have an impact on the role of women in the economy at the local, national, regional and international levels;

4. *Decides* that the first update of the survey should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, in 1989;

5. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-first session to make a recommendation on future updates of the survey after 1989, bearing in mind the need for effective co-ordination with the follow-up activities of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace;

6. *Also invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to suggest terms of reference for the first update of the survey, which should contain improved data and information on the role of women in development, including, *inter alia*, their role in the informal sector of the economy;

7. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the preparation of the first update of the survey;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-second session, a progress report

on the preparation of the first regular update of the survey, including preliminary views on its scope and content, so that the Commission on the Status of Women, at its thirty-second session, can take that report into account, together with the comments on the subject made by delegations in the General Assembly;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to utilize the input provided by the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-second session and by the Economic and Social Council in 1988 for the preparation of the first update of the survey.

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* * *

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

WORLD SURVEY ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN
IN DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly takes note of the note by the Secretary-General on the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development (A/40/703 and Corr.1).

DOCUMENT A/40/989/ADD.10
PART XI OF THE REPORT

[Original: English/Spanish]
[14 December 1985]

Proposals submitted under subitem (j)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to subitem (j) (Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries) at its 45th and 51st meetings, on 27 November and 13 December 1985. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/40/SR.45 and 51).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.82 and L.131

2. At the 45th meeting the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.82) entitled "Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries" on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

"Recalling also its resolution 39/174 of 17 December 1984,

"Reaffirming the provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade relating to the least developed countries,⁵⁰ and the agreed conclusions concerning those countries of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (see A/40/48, para. 22),

⁵⁰ General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex, sect. III.K.

"*Reaffirming* the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,¹⁰ whose objective is to transform the economies of the least developed countries so that they may achieve self-sustained development, and to enable them to provide at least internationally accepted minimum standards of nutrition, health, transport and communications, housing, education, and job opportunities to all their citizens, particularly the rural and urban poor,

"*Reaffirming* the need to respect the socio-political and economic system of each least developed country in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

"*Deeply concerned* at the continued deterioration of the socio-economic conditions of the least developed countries despite national and international efforts to achieve the goals and objectives of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

"*Seriously concerned* at the critical economic situation faced particularly by the least developed countries in Africa,

"*Recognizing* the specific problems of the land-locked and island countries among the least developed countries, as reflected in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 137 (VI) and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983⁶ and Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI) of 27 September 1985 (A/40/15, vol. II, sect. I),

"*Recalling* paragraph 119 of the Substantial New Programme of Action in which it was recommended that the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, while carrying out the mid-term review, should consider the possibility of holding a global review on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action at the end of the decade,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (A/40/826 and Corr.1) carried out by the Intergovernmental Group at its sixth session,

"1. *Reaffirms* the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries as the basis for continuing co-operation between the least developed countries and their development partners and the commitment to the full and effective implementation of the Programme;

"2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries (see A/40/827) on the mid-term global review of the Substantial New Programme of Action, which are designed to ensure the full implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action over the second half of the decade;

"3. *Reaffirms* that the least developed countries have primary responsibility for their overall development and that, although international support measures are vitally important, the domestic policies those countries pursue will be of critical importance for the success of their development efforts, and urges the least developed countries to continue their efforts to implement the provisions

of the Substantial New Programme of Action at the national level;

"4. *Calls upon* all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take full account of the conclusions and recommendations of the mid-term global review in their efforts to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action so as to enable each least developed country to achieve a minimum standard of performance in socio-economic development;

"5. *Emphasizes* the importance of the country review meetings and invites the least developed countries to convene such meetings on a regular basis to ensure the effective implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

"6. *Requests* the international community and the multilateral agencies:

"(a) To ensure that the review meetings result in facilitating an increased flow of external assistance by means, *inter alia*, of a better understanding and candid dialogue between least developed countries and their developed partners;

"(b) To harmonize the terms and procedures of donors to the extent possible in order to achieve a co-ordinated approach conducive to the implementation of the development programmes of the least developed countries;

"7. *Requests* donors to make clearer commitments for assistance, including food aid, which is to be integrated into longer-term agricultural and food strategies, so as to ensure that sufficient food is available to least developed countries during the period in which they have not reached their objectives of self-reliance in food;

"8. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to make special efforts to increase its contributions, in view of the fact that only a substantial increase in official development assistance in real terms during the present decade will enable the least developed countries to achieve the objectives of their country programmes within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

"9. *Calls upon* donor countries that have not yet reached the target of 0.15 per cent of their gross national product or have not yet doubled their official development assistance to ensure that they attain that target by 1985 or soon after, as urged in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 142 (VI) of 2 July 1983⁶

"10. *Stresses* the critical importance of multilateral assistance to the least developed countries through channels such as the International Development Association, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, regional development banks and their funds, the United Nations Development Programme, including its Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the United Nations Volunteers programme;

"11. *Calls upon* donor countries to channel a substantial part of their aid through multilateral development institutions and agencies, particularly those addressing the needs of the least developed countries, within the overall substantial increases of official development assistance to least developed countries;

"12. *Urges* donors to implement the measures regarding aid modalities agreed upon during the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (*ibid.*, annex, sect. B.XIII);

"13. *Urges* donor countries that have not yet done so to implement fully commitments undertaken in pursuance of Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978⁵¹ by cancellation of debt on official development assistance or other equivalent measures;

"14. *Calls upon* creditors for official and officially guaranteed loans to least developed countries, when concluding a debt rescheduling arrangement for a least developed country, to give due consideration, *inter alia*, to the debtor country's adjustment measures for restoration of its debt-servicing capacity and long-term growth;

"15. *Recommends* that, in the context of a review of the economic and financial situation of a least developed country, country review meetings should also take into account the debt situation of that country;

"16. *Invites* all countries concerned to pursue action towards facilitating the trade of least developed countries by reducing or eliminating tariff and non-tariff barriers to their exports;

"17. *Encourages* developed countries to continue to adopt special measures in order to stabilize the export earnings of the least developed countries;

"18. *Reaffirms* the monitoring role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at the global level and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to continue and intensify his work, as specified in paragraph 121 of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

"19. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in conformity with paragraph 123 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, to continue, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid consultative groups, to ensure at the secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of the United Nations system for the purpose of implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action, taking into account, in particular, the conclusions of the mid-term global review;

"20. *Decides* to hold a global review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action at a high level in 1990, which may, as stated in paragraph 119 of the Programme, take the form of a United Nations conference on the least developed countries;

"21. *Decides further* that the precise level, mandate, date and venue for such a review, as well as the preparatory process, should be finalized at its forty-second session, in the light of the consultations that will take place under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, including those of the seventh session of the Conference;

"22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution."

3. At its 51st meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.131), submitted by Ms. Inga Eriksson, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.82.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.131 (see para. 7 below).

5. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.131, draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.82 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUBSTANTIAL NEW PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE 1980s FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 39/174 of 17 December 1984,

Reaffirming the provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade relating to the least developed countries,⁵⁰ and the agreed conclusions concerning those countries of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (see A/40/48, para. 22),

Reaffirming the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,¹⁰ whose objective is to transform the economies of the least developed countries so that they may achieve self-sustained development, and to enable them to provide at least internationally accepted minimum standards of nutrition, health, transport and communications, housing, education, and job opportunities to all their citizens, particularly the rural and urban poor,

Reaffirming the need to respect the socio-political and economic system of each least developed country in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

Deeply concerned at the continued deterioration of the socio-economic conditions of the least developed countries

⁵¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15, vol. I, part II, annex I.

despite national and international efforts to achieve the goals and objectives of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

Seriously concerned at the critical economic situation faced particularly by the least developed countries in Africa,

Recognizing the specific problems of the land-locked and island countries among the least developed countries, as reflected in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 137 (VI) and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983⁶ and Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI) of 27 September 1985 (see A/40/15, vol. II, sect. I),

Recalling paragraph 119 of the Substantial New Programme of Action in which it was recommended that the Intergovernmental Group, on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, while carrying out the mid-term review, should consider the possibility of holding at the end of the decade a global review on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action which might, *inter alia*, take the form of a United Nations conference on the least developed countries,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (A/40/826 and Corr. 1) carried out by the Intergovernmental Group at its sixth session,

1. *Emphasizes* that the least developed countries, in view of their deteriorating socio-economic situation, need the urgent and special attention of the international community and its large-scale support on a continuous basis to enable them to progress towards self-reliant development, consistent with the plans and programmes of each least developed country;

2. *Reaffirms* the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries as the basis for continuing co-operation between the least developed countries and their development partners, as well as its commitment to the full and effective implementation of the Programme;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries (see A/40/827) on the mid-term global review of the Substantial New Programme of Action, as annexed hereto, which are designed to ensure the full implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action over the second half of the decade;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments, intergovernmental and multilateral institutions, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and all others concerned to take immediate, concrete and adequate steps to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, taking full account of the conclusions and recommendations of the mid-term global review so as to enable each least developed country to achieve a minimum standard of performance in socio-economic development;

5. *Reaffirms* that the least developed countries have primary responsibility for their overall development and that, although international support measures are vitally important, the domestic policies those countries pursue will be of importance for the success of their development efforts, and urges the least developed countries to continue their efforts to implement the provisions of the Substantial New Programme of Action at the national level;

6. *Calls upon* donor countries to continue to make every effort to increase their contributions in view of the important role that official development assistance plays in helping the least developed countries to achieve the objectives of their country programmes within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action, and urges those donor countries that have not yet attained 0.15 per cent of their gross national product, or have not yet doubled their official development assistance to least developed countries, to make every effort necessary to attain those targets as set out in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 142 (VI) of 2 July 1983,⁶ as adopted;

7. *Urges* the least developed countries to create an appropriate policy framework (pricing policies, institutional reform, rationalization of public expenditures and public sector management, and measures to mobilize domestic savings through taxation, domestic financial institutions and the rural sector), in order to increase the mobilization of domestic resources and then ensure their effective use, and to strengthen their national financial and planning institutions and, in this regard, urges all concerned to support the least developed countries with appropriate technical and financial assistance;

8. *Stresses* the critical importance of multilateral assistance to the least developed countries through channels such as the International Development Association, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, regional development banks and their funds, the United Nations Development Programme, including its Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the United Nations Volunteers programme;

9. *Calls upon* donor countries and institutions urgently to improve further the quality and effectiveness of official development assistance to increase its responsiveness to the requirements of the least developed countries, as called for in paragraph 70 of the Substantial New Programme of Action¹⁰ and in section XIII of part two of the annex to the present resolution;

10. *Reaffirms* the importance of co-ordination, follow-up and monitoring at the national, regional and global levels, as outlined in section XVII of part two of the annex to the present resolution, as crucial to the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action and requests the international community and the multilateral agencies to ensure that the country review meetings for the least developed countries facilitate understanding and dialogue between those countries and their development partners aimed at effective and expeditious implementation of the plans and programmes of the least developed countries with a view to achieving an accelerated growth rate and structural transformation of their economies, and invites the least developed countries to convene such meetings on a regular basis;

11. *Renews the invitation* to the governing bodies of appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, to take the necessary and appropriate measures for effective implementation, monitoring and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action and the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries at its sixth session within their respective spheres of competence and mandates, and requests the Secretary-General of the United

Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to continue to undertake their responsibilities as specified in paragraphs 121 and 123, respectively, of the Substantial New Programme of Action;¹⁰

12. *Decides* to carry out a global review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action at a high level in 1990;

13. *Decides further* that the precise level, mandate, date and venue for such a review, as well as the preparatory process, should be determined at its forty-second session, in the light of the consultations that will take place under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, including those of the seventh session of the Conference;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

ANNEX

Mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: conclusions and recommendations submitted by the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

PART ONE

Review of progress in implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action at the country level and of progress in international support measures⁵²

INTRODUCTION

1. It was noted with serious concern that since the adoption in 1981 of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries there has been a significant deterioration in the overall socio-economic situation of the least developed countries, the causes of which were both external and domestic. The economic crisis had a depressing effect on the three major sources of foreign exchange of the least developed countries: export earnings, concessional capital flows and private transfers. The exceptionally high real interest rates prevailing during the past years have increased the interest obligations on their external debt. This situation was worsened by very adverse climatic conditions in many least developed countries, particularly in Africa, which have caused declines in agricultural and food production. There has also been uneven implementation of domestic policy changes that were required for social and economic development.

2. Thus, as a result of all these factors, after growing at a low average annual rate of close to 4 per cent in the 1970s and by 3 per cent in the first year of the present decade, the least developed countries as a group recorded a growth rate in gross domestic product (GDP) in 1982 and 1983 of only 2 per cent. Since population increased at the high rate of 2.6 per cent, in 1982 and 1983 their GDP per capita declined. Provisional indicators show a poor picture for 1984 when the African crisis came to a climax, affecting almost all the least developed countries in Africa. Preliminary estimates for 1985 point towards a virtual stagnation or decline of GDP for the group of least developed countries as a whole, which would mean a considerable reduction per capita. However, it is encouraging to note that, despite this very poor development for the group as a whole, a few individual least developed countries did perform particularly well, some of them exceeding an annual GDP growth of 7.2 per cent, the rate required to double national income in a decade. This is evidence of the fact that the target of the Substantial New Programme of Action is not entirely beyond reach, although its attainment has become more difficult during the first half of the decade owing to the convulsions that have affected the world economic scene and to the vagaries of weather. Such an achievement requires an intelligent combination of measures undertaken by the least developed countries, on the one hand, and of the volume, conditions and structure of international assistance on the other.

3. Unless urgent measures are taken to implement fully and adequately the Substantial New Programme of Action, this declining trend in the socio-economic situation of the least developed countries will be even more acute in future, with serious and stark repercussions for their populations.

I. GENERAL SITUATION AND NATIONAL MEASURES

A. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

4. Among the essential social and economic priorities for the development of the least developed countries, both as a means of satisfying the most fundamental human needs and as a basis for economic growth, agriculture and food production were given the highest priority in the Substantial New Programme of Action. Specific recommendations were made in paragraphs 9-19 of the Programme and more especially in paragraph 13. Indeed, the weight of the agricultural sector within the overall economies of the least developed countries, supporting the overwhelming majority of the population and providing raw materials for industry and export revenues, establishes a clear and close link between progress in this sector and overall economic growth. These recommendations called for giving a high priority in the national development plans, programmes and policies of the least developed countries to the agricultural sector, paying particular attention to food production and distribution. Agricultural and food strategies were to include among their objectives:

(a) The attainment of greater food self-sufficiency as soon as possible and at the latest by 1990;

(b) The attainment or surpassing of the 4 per cent growth rate in agricultural production;

(c) Achievement of food security through food supplies readily accessible at affordable prices.

5. During the first four years of the 1980s agricultural production in the least developed countries continued to be a source of continuing concern in terms both of growth rates and of the ability of the least developed countries to meet the food and nutritional needs of their growing populations. During this period the average rate of growth of agricultural output not only fell far short of the target of 4 per cent but also was lower than that recorded in the 1960s and 1970s. This implied a serious deterioration in per capita terms, given that population increased at the rate of 2.6 per cent per annum.

6. The goal of food self-sufficiency was even further from fulfilment, inasmuch as food production per capita fell even more than overall agricultural production. Food insecurity has worsened further, particularly at the household level. The decline of per capita food production worsened, dropping from -0.5 per cent per annum in the 1970s to -1.4 per cent in 1980-1984. However, 7 among the 36 least developed countries did record positive growth rates in food output per capita, proving the realism of the targets set by the Substantial New Programme of Action.

7. Non-food agricultural production, destined largely for export, performed relatively better for the least developed countries as a group during the early 1980s.

8. The causes of the disappointing performance in agriculture and in food production in the least developed countries during the period under review are complex and vary from country to country. But in general, among them are the disastrous climatic conditions in most of those countries during the 1980s, which not only reduced agricultural production and negated the effects of the very substantial efforts made by many of them to increase production in this sector, but also caused severe ecological damage to the environment.

9. The importance accorded to food strategies has proven to be correctly placed. Such strategies enable donors and the least developed countries to deal with the problems of production, marketing and consumption in an integrated and comprehensive manner. Courageous and important steps have been taken by several least developed countries, with the support of the international community, to define and introduce food strategies. Success in these cases was the result of the political will of Governments to introduce changes. These measures have yet to produce full and tangible benefits but represent the principal achievement in this sector.

10. Failure in some cases to adopt appropriate food sector strategies and to implement appropriate reforms has contributed to the lack of progress in agricultural development. Difficulties have been encountered in such key areas as: full participation of the rural population in rural development programmes; appropriate pricing policies for both agricultural products and inputs to serve as incentives for increased production; institutional and agrarian reforms; the development of the required infrastructure; meeting the basic needs of rural societies; and overcoming the inequalities between men and women in participation in and benefiting from rural development programmes.

11. During recent years the particular dynamism of the rural sector has increased and shown itself in various forms, particularly in that of village groupings. It often developed in collaboration with non-governmental organizations. Several least developed countries have taken steps to support this dynamism using donor assistance, both bilateral and multilateral.

⁵² The arrangement of the text in part one generally follows that of the Substantial New Programme of Action (see footnote 10).

12. It was noted that there is a need to bring about an appropriate balance between food production for domestic consumption and cash crops for export. There are some positive examples for overcoming this potential dilemma, providing that the two objectives need not conflict with each other. For example, the development of agricultural export products may facilitate the introduction of new techniques and facilities that can also be used by traditional farmers to improve their production. Appropriate policies and development of infrastructures supporting export production may also benefit food production for local consumption.

13. Insufficient infrastructure in rural areas not only is a serious constraint to agricultural production, manufacturing and processing, but also serves to discourage linkages with other economic sectors.

14. While food aid has been useful in the short term, it has sometimes served to discourage moves towards increasing food self-sufficiency in the least developed countries by depressing prices and delaying urgent investments in the rural sector. However, ways have been found to use food aid as a tool for financing development projects in general and in the agricultural sector in particular.

15. Co-ordination in the agricultural sector at both the local and the international levels has been insufficient, priorities sometimes conflict, and the dialogue has not always been as comprehensive as might have been desired.

16. Severe price fluctuations on the international markets and uncertainties caused by natural factors have compounded problems facing the agricultural sector. The difficult economic conditions that faced many developed and developing countries in the early 1980s depressed demand for the major agricultural exports of the least developed countries, upon which they depend for a major part of their foreign exchange earnings, and further complicated their efforts to use agriculture as a means of improving their overall economic performance.

17. Support measures to help offset the shortfalls in export earnings arising from declining primary commodity prices were noted with satisfaction. However, many countries felt that the insufficient availability of such support, coupled with delays in bringing into operation the Common Fund for Commodities and the limited number of functioning commodity agreements, contributed to the difficulties of the least developed countries in overcoming the adverse consequences on their agricultural production.

B. HUMAN RESOURCES AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

18. On the issues of human resources and social development in the least developed countries there was general agreement that the recommendations of the Substantial New Programme of Action in this area remain valid. The development of human resources is an essential prerequisite for the development of the least developed countries, and therefore remains a priority. The scarcity of skilled manpower, particularly in an administrative and managerial capacity, hinders the development process in the least developed countries.

19. The progress achieved by some of the least developed countries in several areas, particularly declining infant mortality rates and increase in literacy rates, was noted with satisfaction, while concern was expressed at the continued large discrepancy between male and female literacy rates. However, it was noted with concern that several other indicators reveal a declining trend in the education, health and nutrition status of the population of the least developed countries as a whole.

20. The scarcity of means available to accelerate the development of human resources in the least developed countries and efforts to overcome them were discussed. The need to consider public expenditure on education and health as investment from the point of view of the economy as a whole was stressed.

21. The reorientation of the educational system in some of the least developed countries in order to train managers and technicians to better meet the needs of the economy was noted. There had been limited improvement in implementing training programmes meeting the priority needs of the rural populations. An important aspect has been increasing the prestige of manual work, especially in agriculture. The view was expressed that on-the-job training programmes have been more useful when integrated in development projects at an early stage and that they should be expanded and strengthened. Efforts to mobilize more domestic resources for education were highlighted. The necessity was stressed of maintaining and improving the quality of education in the context of the expansion of basic education.

22. It was emphasized that high priority for primary health care was still required. The contrast was noted in a general way between highly sophisticated medical care that was sometimes available only to a section of the urban population and the development of a widely decentralized preventive medicine which required simple methods, was relatively inexpensive and intended for as many people as possible. The efforts made

by the least developed countries to achieve the target of "Health for All by the Year 2000" were also noted.⁵³ The adaptation of the nomenclature of the essential drugs programme prepared by the World Health Organization forms part of these efforts.

23. Significant cuts in social expenditure have adversely affected the maintenance of physical facilities in both education and health in particular. Experience has shown that this difficulty can be overcome by flexibility on the part of both the least developed countries and donors. It was recognized that government funds were very limited in the least developed countries and experiences were reported where active participation of beneficiaries, *inter alia*, through user fees, contributed to covering the costs, to safeguarding the efficient use of existing facilities and to reducing dependency of vital services on external assistance. However, generally low income levels have resulted in some of the cases referred to in difficulties and limitations for such contributions. It was also stressed that universal access to basic education and health services was regarded as one of the major social aims of the least developed countries. Local and recurrent cost support in the aid programmes has in several cases been an essential complement of local efforts to keep physical facilities running.

24. The implementation of national population policies as recommended in the Substantial New Programme of Action was seen as an important factor for the success of development efforts by the least developed countries. It was noted that only a few least developed countries had vigorously encouraged population policies and family planning activities. Maternal and child care, including family planning, also bring general health benefits to mothers and children. The representatives of least developed countries explained that, while several least developed countries had adopted population programmes, the determinants of achieving lower fertility were not always favourable in their countries.

25. The significant contribution made by women in the development process of the least developed countries, especially in the agricultural sector, was highlighted.

26. Financial and technical assistance to the least developed countries plays an important part in supporting their efforts in the sphere of human resources development. The linkage between both types of assistance and the right sequence to be followed in providing them was considered to be of crucial significance. The view was expressed by some donors that such assistance should have been provided on more flexible terms and should cover recurrent and local cost expenditures, as these have been identified as major constraints to the development of health and education.

27. It was observed that there is a lack of readily available data about the practical experience in human resources development that would permit analyses of past investment in and development of human resources. In this connection, the important role played by a number of partner countries of least developed countries and by the United Nations Development Programme in helping the least developed countries to develop their human resources and identify priorities was emphasized.

C. NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

28. In the sphere of natural resources and energy, the targets of the Substantial New Programme of Action remain entirely valid, despite the fact that they have not yet been achieved. The energy deficit experienced by most least developed countries often leads to their balances of payments being heavily mortgaged, as well as to destructive consequences on the environment. Most least developed countries have lacked the financial, human and material means to be able to assess and plan their traditional and other energy resources in a sufficiently comprehensive manner, with the result that the rational exploitation of these resources has so far been impeded.

29. Thus, the intensive use of fuelwood and charcoal has three consequences: a tendency towards the depletion of these resources, the degradation of the ecosystem and the weakening of the agricultural potential. Efforts to substitute the consumption of fuelwood by other resources have not yet yielded the results anticipated.

30. Despite the decline in real terms of the international price of energy, the cost of importing energy products remains heavy for the least developed countries.

31. For lack of financial and technical means, the hydroelectric resources of the least developed countries continue to be underexploited. Investments in this sector often have the twofold characteristic of requiring very considerable financial resources and of not invariably offering profitability sufficient to guarantee the covering of recurrent costs. The advantages afforded by small-scale hydroelectric schemes have not yet been fully exploited.

⁵³ See General Assembly resolution 36/43.

32. Although international aid has contributed to the efforts made in the energy sector, it has not solved the energy problems of the least developed countries, and modalities have not always been flexible enough to permit the full economic and social development of local potential.

D. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

33. The industrialization targets of the Substantial New Programme of Action have not yet been achieved. In the majority of the least developed countries, the share of manufacturing in GDP is currently close to 9 per cent, while in a number of cases it does not even exceed 4 to 5 per cent.

34. The maintenance over a long period of unrealistic price structures and rates of exchange has sometimes exerted a negative impact on industrial development efforts.

35. In a number of least developed countries industrial policies, including the role to be played by the State in the industrial development sphere, have been redefined. In several least developed countries state enterprises continue to play an important role in this process.

36. In some cases industrial promotion mechanisms, mainly credit structures and technical training, as well as international aid, continue to be insufficient, and often entail severe conditions that the promoters are unable to fulfil.

37. In many cases in the past the choice of technologies, both by donors and by beneficiaries, has been inappropriate, leading to difficulties in maintenance and utilization of capacities.

38. The complementarity of the agricultural and industrial sectors has not always been fully taken into consideration, particularly in respect of linkage effects on employment. However, the least developed countries have endeavoured to promote the formulation of integrated strategies. Local capacities for on-the-spot processing of primary commodities have not yet been fully developed, owing to a lack of technical and financial means and of technology transfers to the least developed countries.

39. Although the situation varies considerably from country to country, the formulation of policies for the promotion of small- and medium-sized enterprises, as well as international assistance furnished for that purpose, are still inadequate. Industrial co-operation agreements between some enterprises of least developed countries and those of certain donor countries have been concluded.

40. Regional and subregional economic groupings have taken measures to exploit the opportunities offered by an expanding market in the regions concerned.

E. PHYSICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

41. The insufficiency, fragility and occasional ineffectiveness and inadequacy of the physical and institutional infrastructure continue to be one of the major obstacles to the structural transformation and economic development of the least developed countries.

42. The precarious situation of the physical infrastructure of the least developed countries is often aggravated by the inadequacy of maintenance services.

43. Institutional infrastructures are often insufficiently productive for various reasons, mainly the inadequacy of equipment and skilled staff and insufficient operating budgets.

44. In the case of land-locked least developed countries the inadequacy and the precarious situation of transport networks in adjoining countries, as well as occasional institutional instability in some of those countries, have formed an obstacle to the transportation of products coming from, or intended for, foreign countries.

F. ENVIRONMENT

45. The close interrelationship of poverty and environmental deterioration has become increasingly obvious in recent years. The lack of means and alternative energy resources compels the populations of the least developed countries to utilize resources that are becoming depleted, such as fuelwood, thus producing environmental deterioration and an aggravation of the effects of drought and the desertification process. The deterioration of the ecosystem is thus the outcome of the joint impact of climatic conditions and human activity in a context of poverty and rapid population growth, which leads to the over-exploitation of the soil, water resources and vegetation. Consequently, climatic deterioration leading to drought and desertification may well become irreversible phenomena.

46. In some least developed countries, rural development policies have not yet always included specific measures designed to combat drought and desertification. Bearing in mind that fuelwood will continue to be the main source of energy for rural households in the least developed countries in the future, reforestation efforts have been inadequate. As they have been undertaken, activities, including international aid in this sphere, have fre-

quently been geared to the short term and have neglected the need for long-term measures. Contemporary famines are the consequence of decades of unfavourable climatic factors but also of mistakes, inaction and a lack of foresight, both by the countries concerned and at the level of international aid.

47. In some cases political instability has made the efforts to combat desertification and drought hazardous. Similarly, population movements have sometimes constituted an aggravating factor.

48. Confronted with the seriousness of the situation, some least developed countries are beginning to implement policies associating local populations with measures to protect the environment.

G. TRANSFORMATIONAL INVESTMENTS

49. The number of major investment projects under preparation or under implementation in many least developed countries has decreased considerably since the adoption of the Substantial New Programme of Action, as a result of, *inter alia*, resource constraints, both internal and external, experienced by these countries, as mentioned in paragraphs 53 and 54 of the Programme. In the light of experience gained in design and implementation of projects, besides the capital needs, the following elements were considered important:

(a) A comprehensive approach for selecting major investment projects in accordance with national priorities;

(b) Carefully prepared pre-investment studies, including cost-benefit analysis;

(c) Pre-investment activities, with the necessary technical assistance;

(d) Human resources aspects, such as training of personnel, management capacity and participation of the local work force;

(e) Maintenance and rehabilitation, including preparedness to meet recurrent costs;

(f) A conducive atmosphere for investment.

H. LAND-LOCKED AND ISLAND LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

50. Paragraph 55 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, relating to the problems of land-locked and island least developed countries, was considered to retain its full pertinence. It was furthermore noted that the problems of those countries had been aggravated in the recent period of recession. Attention was called to United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 137 (VI) and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983^o and Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI) of 27 September 1985 (see A/40/15, vol. II, sect. I).

I. FOREIGN TRADE

51. The Intergovernmental Group reaffirmed the importance of paragraphs 56 to 58 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, which retain their full validity. The following factors were considered to be of special importance:

(a) Horizontal and vertical diversification of production and exports;

(b) The effects of the expansion of the network of intergovernmental long-term agreements on trade and economic co-operation, as well as the institutional framework, between the least developed countries and other countries;

(c) Development of trade at the domestic and regional, as well as at the global level;

(d) Trade promotion activities;

(e) Adjustment efforts with regard to import programmes and policies of the least developed countries;

(f) Development of institutional capabilities, including the training of personnel.

52. It was recognized that, in carrying out their tasks in these fields, the least developed countries had benefited from, *inter alia*, the activities of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

J. DISASTER ASSISTANCE FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

53. The implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action during the first four years has been impeded by natural disasters such as the drought in Africa and floods and cyclones in other countries, and man-made disasters such as internal and external conflicts that have affected a large number of the least developed countries and have considerably increased the number of refugees and displaced persons. The least developed countries, the industrialized countries and the international community, in particular the relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations system, are today in a position to draw some lessons from these dramatic experiences, which point to:

(a) The need for creating conditions for improving the efficiency of emergency assistance, with the aim of reaching the target groups of the population;

(b) The shortcomings relating to administrative structures for preventive purposes in the field regarding, *inter alia*, statistics, technology and various information networks and systems of monitoring the environment;

(c) The relevance of using emergency assistance for measures improving the efficiency of the assistance, such as support for logistics and transport capacities;

(d) The need for better co-ordination of efforts at both the national and the international level;

(e) The value of the participation of non-governmental organizations;

(f) The need for consideration of longer-term development objectives when providing emergency assistance, in particular with regard to production and distribution of food;

(g) The special vulnerability of the least developed countries hosting refugees and persons affected by natural disasters.

54. The Intergovernmental Group endorsed the conclusions relating to emergency assistance adopted by the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries as part of Preparation for the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, which was held at Geneva from 1 to 10 May 1985.⁵⁴

II. INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT MEASURES

A. TRANSFER OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

55. In order to achieve the objectives of their country programmes within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action, the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries recognized that action by the least developed countries at the national level, including vigorous measures for the mobilization of domestic resources, should be complemented by international measures of support through both a substantial increase in financial resource transfers and policies and programmes affecting the modalities of assistance.

1. Volume of aid

56. The Substantial New Programme of Action envisaged that if all donors were to provide levels of net official development assistance consistent with one or other of the targets set out in paragraph 63 of the Programme, the level of such assistance to least developed countries would double by 1985 compared with the annual level of transfers to them during the period 1976-1980. On the basis of the data available up to 1984, it is anticipated that the actual level of assistance will fall substantially short of this amount in 1985. Nevertheless, a significant number of the donors who accepted one of the targets in 1981, either to provide official development assistance equivalent to 0.15 per cent of their gross national product (GNP) or to double the level of their assistance, have met or come close to reaching the target.

2. Multilateral programmes

57. The amount of multilateral aid, including flows from multilateral agencies financed by members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, provided to least developed countries annually was 47 per cent higher in the period 1981-1983 than in 1976-1980. However, many countries expressed serious concern about the reduced level of funding for several important multilateral development agencies, in particular the International Development Association.

58. It was noted, however, that several multilateral development agencies, mainly financed by countries members of the Development Assistance Committee, have adopted policies that emphasize the needs of the least developed countries. Although the share of flows from these agencies to the least developed countries has increased since 1981, the policy emphasis is yet to be fully reflected in aid disbursement patterns.

59. Although the Special Facility for sub-Saharan Africa of the World Bank, established in 1985, is not specifically addressed to the least developed countries, it will increase financial flows to many least developed countries in Africa.

3. New mechanisms

60. No new initiatives have been taken since 1981 in respect of possible new mechanisms for increasing financial transfers to the least developed countries. It was noted that the use by those countries of resources of the International Monetary Fund, designed to alleviate short-term balance-of-payments problems, which reached \$2.2 billion in 1983, was now on the

decline and that their net purchases from the Fund had been negative in 1984, despite their continuing serious balance-of-payments difficulties. It was further noted that the Task Force on Concessional Flows of the Development Committee of the World Bank had recently completed its work, which was considered at the 27th meeting of the Development Committee, held on 7 October 1985 at Seoul.

4. Aid modalities

61. The Substantial New Programme of Action urged donors and recipients to improve the quality and effectiveness of official development assistance by making improvements in aid practices and management. In this regard the following points were noted:

(a) Most donors have increasingly provided aid to the least developed countries on grant terms;

(b) The debt situation of many least developed countries remains serious and the amount of debt outstanding, including short-term debt and credits of the International Monetary Fund, had increased since 1981 to \$35 billion by the end of 1983. Most donors members of the Development Assistance Committee had taken measures under Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978:⁵¹ the value of such measures in respect of least developed countries amounts to \$4.0 billion, of which \$2.9 billion is in the form of cancellation of official development assistance debt. Some donors have also rescheduled the official development assistance debt of least developed countries in several appropriate cases;

(c) Since 1981 there has been no general initiative by donors to increase the proportion of untied bilateral aid. Most bilateral aid, apart from local cost financing, has continued to be tied to procurement in the donor country. Representatives of least developed countries indicated that in their experience the tying of bilateral aid to their countries had increased since 1981;

(d) In the context of improved dialogue and understanding about domestic programmes and policies of the least developed countries, most donors have shown a greater willingness to provide aid in more flexible forms, in particular for balance-of-payments support, and at a sectoral level for rehabilitation and improved maintenance, as well as for longer-term development objectives. Representatives of some least developed countries pointed out that donors had continued, and in some cases increased, their preference for project aid, as compared to other forms of aid, which created difficulties in aid utilization in many least developed countries. The need was recognized for greater predictability in the provision of such assistance and for measures to be taken to reduce delays between commitments and disbursements;

(e) While most donors have been more willing to provide local cost financing, there remains a cautious attitude towards the funding of recurrent costs. It was noted that the provision of aid for the local costs of investments could facilitate the financing of recurrent costs from domestic resources, particularly in the social sectors. Nevertheless, the importance of aid for recurrent costs in appropriate cases was recognized, provided there was an understanding on the time-scale over which such costs could be increasingly financed from domestic resources;

(f) The donor Governments, and the public through voluntary contributions to non-governmental organizations in various countries, have responded to disasters, and in particular to the appalling famine in sub-Saharan Africa, with substantial emergency assistance.

B. IMMEDIATE ACTION COMPONENT OF THE SUBSTANTIAL NEW PROGRAMME OF ACTION

62. The main issues concerning the immediate action component of the Substantial New Programme of Action were discussed in the context of aid modalities.

C. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

63. Although the level of technical assistance to the least developed countries was substantially higher in the period 1981-1983 than in 1976-1980, it has remained at about \$1.5 billion annually. The increased focus on technical assistance aimed at institution-building and training of manpower given by a number of donors, including the United Nations Development Programme, was noted.

64. Experience indicates that there is further scope for improving the effectiveness of technical co-operation, by establishing a closer link between technical co-operation and financial assistance and a further integration of different technical co-operation inputs, including the provision of equipment and highly qualified experts able to operate effectively in the environment of the least developed countries in association with appropriate counterpart staff.

⁵⁴ TD/B/1055 and Corr.1, part two, paras. 44-46.

D. OTHER ECONOMIC POLICY MEASURES AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

1. Commercial policy measures

65. The decline in dollar terms of the export earnings of the least developed countries, due particularly to the drop in the prices of primary commodities since 1979, is a source of serious concern. This, coupled with the deterioration in the terms of trade, has led to a reduction in essential imports and an increase in the external debt of the least developed countries, thus impeding their plans for trade expansion and diversification. In these circumstances, the efforts made by the industrialized countries in trade policy matters have not produced the desired effect.

(a) Access to markets

66. Some progress towards improved access for the products of the least developed countries to the markets of the industrialized countries has been noted. The persistence in certain cases of quantitative restrictions or of unduly severe rules of origin applied by certain countries was also noted.

67. Considerable improvements have been made by certain industrialized countries to their tariff preference schemes, although in many cases these schemes do not include all the export products that are of special relevance for the least developed countries. Moreover, the least developed countries do not or often could not take full advantage of the existing preference schemes for various reasons.

(b) Export promotion

68. A number of industrialized countries have set up offices to promote imports from developing countries, and more particularly imports from the least developed countries.

69. The technical assistance of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in formulating export strategies and trade promotion was considered to be constructive.

(c) Primary commodities

70. Little progress has been recorded in concluding commodity agreements. The successful conclusion of two new agreements for development purposes, the international agreements on jute and jute products and on tropical timber, was welcomed. The Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities,⁵⁵ which would be advantageous for the least developed countries, has still not been implemented.

71. As far as compensation for shortfalls in export earnings is concerned, the extension of STABEX⁵⁵ to new products and the announcement of the implementation of a similar system for least developed countries that are not parties to the Lomé Convention were considered to be positive developments. However, there is still room for improvement in compensatory financing facilities. Reference was made to a plan for improving compensatory financing facilities that would provide for special treatment for the least developed countries and that is under discussion in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

2. Transport and communications

72. Considerable difficulties continue to beset the least developed countries in respect of the upkeep and operation of transport and communications networks. These difficulties contribute to heavy losses in the event of natural disasters. The problems of land-locked and island least developed countries are particularly acute and require substantial investments in transport-transit infrastructure.

3. Transfer and development of technology

73. There has been a growing awareness of the importance of the transfer of technology for the social and economic transformation of the least developed countries. They continue to face difficulties in the acquisition and adaptation of appropriate technologies. A number of important measures taken by the least developed countries in effecting technological transformation were noted. Concern was expressed that the negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology, the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the problem of the brain drain had not been concluded. The negative impact of reverse transfer of technology was mentioned.

⁵⁵ System of stabilization of export earnings established by the first Lomé Convention, concluded between EEC and 46 ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) States on 28 February 1975, and reinforced by the Second ACP-EEC Convention, concluded between EEC and 58 ACP States on 31 October 1979 (see *Official Journal of the European Communities*, vol. 23, No. L347 (22 December 1980)).

III. ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION, FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING

74. The Substantial New Programme of Action recognized the importance of follow-up, implementation and monitoring at the national, regional and global levels.

A. NATIONAL LEVEL

75. Co-ordination to ensure effectiveness of all development activities at the country level is a key responsibility of the least developed countries themselves and a crucial aspect of implementation, monitoring and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action. Co-ordination needs differ from country to country, and mechanisms selected respond to the requirements of the individual country situation. The growing burden on the administrations of the least developed countries created by an increasing number of development activities, including measures to offset the consequences of natural disasters, has led to a stronger recognition by the least developed countries and the international community of the importance of co-ordination. In response, many least developed countries have established national focal points to co-ordinate external assistance. The United Nations Development Programme and other donors have contributed to strengthening the least developed countries' capabilities in this regard.

76. Since 1981 most of the least developed countries have established mechanisms in accordance with paragraph 111 of the Substantial New Programme of Action in the form of United Nations Development Programme round-table conferences and World Bank consultative groups or other arrangements. In response to the request from the least developed countries, the United Nations Development Programme has expanded its round-table conferences and the World Bank has increased the number of consultative groups, at the meetings of which the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has played an active role. The initial results of the round-table conferences in terms of encouraging increased resource flows and a candid discussion of specific development issues were unsatisfactory. The meetings did not cover all the aspects suggested in paragraph 113 of the Programme but they provided a good basis for future development co-operation.

77. The United Nations Development Programme subsequently evaluated the round-table process and implemented a series of improvements, including co-operation with the World Bank and the European Economic Community on key aspects of macro-economic situations in conducting economic analyses. This is leading to a convergence of the types of issues dealt with at both forms of co-ordination meetings. Some donors have provided special assistance to the United Nations Development Programme for the purpose of conducting round-table conferences.

78. Although there is a general recognition that the United Nations Development Programme round-table conferences and World Bank consultative groups should be complemented by co-ordination at the local and sectoral levels, experience has shown that this has not been achieved in all cases.

79. Co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system at the country level, as envisaged in paragraph 124 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, and under the aegis of the United Nations' system resident co-ordinator has been insufficient and has scope for improvement as regards some reluctance to co-operate. In some least developed countries, at the specific request of the country concerned, the role of the system resident co-ordinator has assumed a broader focus. The activities undertaken by the regional commissions of the United Nations pursuant to paragraph 125 of the Programme were noted.

B. GLOBAL LEVEL

80. It was noted that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in fulfilling the role of global monitoring of the Programme, had made a regular analysis of some aspects of the economic performance of the least developed countries and the actions taken by the international community in implementing the Programme. The secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had also reported on a regular basis to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action. Furthermore, within the United Nations system the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, has been convening inter-agency consultations on the least developed countries on a regular basis in order to ensure at the secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of all regional commissions, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system for the purpose of implementation and follow-up of the Programme.

PART TWO

Measures for ensuring the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action over the second half of the Decade⁵⁶
The Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries,

I

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Expressing concern that, although the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries rightly attaches high priority to the agricultural sector, in particular to food production, progress in achievement of targets has been very slow, in many cases because of factors beyond the control of the least developed countries,

Recognizing that there is need to make further progress in developing and implementing food strategies in a co-ordinated and concentrated way,

1. Concludes that, while recognizing the individual situation of each least developed country, for an integrated policy in this area the following elements are of critical importance:

(a) Overall strategies, defining not only the goals of agricultural development and food security, but also the ways and means to reach those goals;

(b) Agricultural exports as a means to finance essential imports, notably for the agricultural sector, and to facilitate reinvestment in the sector;

(c) Improvement of research and development activities, adoption of appropriate technologies and study of possibilities for further processing of the main agricultural products;

(d) Promotion of co-operative development;

(e) Efficient structures and procedures to support the farmer in terms of first, services (marketing and payment facilities, adequate agricultural extension, basic social services, such as primary health facilities and basic education, and ancillary services, such as repair shops and small-scale manufacturing); second, direct production inputs (for instance, an extended system of rural credit and seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, tools); and, third infrastructures (for instance, storage and transport facilities, water supply)

(f) Appropriate pricing policies for agricultural inputs and products

(g) Appropriate institutional and agrarian reforms, including more efficient and fairer distribution of the means of production;

(h) Measures to ensure the full participation of the rural population, with particular attention to women as regards the role they play and their share in the benefits received;

(i) Efficient management and utilization of forest resources based on the productive, protective and social potential of forests;

(j) Improved fisheries management and fisheries development strategy;

(k) Improvements in livestock breeding, disease control, including vaccine production, and provision of animal feed;

2. Urges that the least developed countries continue to take all necessary steps to allocate an appropriate share of domestic resources to rural development, as recommended, for example, by the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985 (see A/40/666, annex I);

3. Urges donors to support increasingly the least developed countries in devising and implementing the above-mentioned policies and programmes with technical and financial aid in order directly to improve agricultural production and living conditions in rural areas;

4. Requests donors to make clearer commitments for assistance, including food aid, which is to be integrated into longer-term agricultural and food strategies, so as to ensure that sufficient food is available to the least developed countries during the period in which the least developed countries concerned have not reached their objectives of self-reliance in food;

5. Requests the least developed countries and donors to recognize that their policies should be complementary in order to achieve the goals of sound agricultural development and complete food security;

II

HUMAN RESOURCES AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Recognizing that for the least developed countries human resources and social development are of critical importance, noting that public expenditures on development of education, improvement of health services and

population measures are investments for the future of the least developed countries, that rehabilitation and maintenance of existing facilities are essential and that involvement of local initiatives, support, motivation and participation of the people are crucial and noting further that many least developed countries have taken important initiatives in this regard,

1. Urges the least developed countries to devise and to implement, with the assistance of donors, concrete plans in the following areas:

(a) Education and training

(i) Universal primary education and universal adult literacy, bearing in mind the second Medium-Term Plan of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (1984-1989), emphasizing the need to narrow the disparities between men and women and to improve the quality of education;

(ii) Vocational training, including on-the-job training, for development projects;

(iii) Educational programmes geared to meet the priority needs of the rural population;

(iv) Special training of rural youth, also to limit further migration to urban areas;

(v) Labour-intensive and other appropriate technologies;

(vi) Increasing the availability of skilled manpower, particularly with administrative, managerial and development planning ability;

(vii) Raising the importance ascribed to productive activities and manual work, particularly in farming, at primary and higher levels of education;

(b) Health and nutrition

(i) Improved access to health services for the entire population, emphasizing primary health care, preventive medicine, supply of essential drugs and simple and less expensive techniques;

(ii) Strengthening the health infrastructure, including management, and establishing planning cycles for this purpose within the national development process of each least developed country;

(iii) Development of national health manpower;

(iv) Promotion and management of supply and storage of drugs, appropriate health technologies and basic health education;

(v) Integration of nutritional considerations into agricultural and health plans and policies;

(vi) Improved co-ordination in rural development programmes such as water supply and sanitation;

(c) Population

Integration of population policies into national development planning, emphasizing mother and child health care and family planning services as recommended by the International Conference on Population, 1984;⁵⁷

2. Requests increased support from donors and multilateral agencies for these highly important areas not only in terms of financial and technical aid but also in terms of a predictable and comprehensive package of aid measures including, as far as possible, local and recurrent costs in order to maintain existing facilities;

III

POSITION OF WOMEN

1. Urges all countries to implement the conclusions and recommendations of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace;⁴⁸

2. Emphasizes the need to ensure the full integration of women in all aspects of the development process in the least developed countries;

3. Requests the Governments of the least developed countries to show continuous awareness of the position of women as a critical factor for their development by strengthening their efforts to take the necessary steps to overcome cultural, legal and economic barriers that hamper the full participation of women in development and in the equitable sharing of the benefits of economic and social development;

4. Urges donors, in their support of development programmes and projects in the least developed countries, to give particular attention to their effect on the situation of women, including attention to ensuring that they do not inadvertently have negative consequences for women;

⁵⁶ See also "Statements made in connection with the adoption of the conclusions and recommendations of the Intergovernmental Group" (A/40/827, p. 39).

⁵⁷ See Report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda).

IV ENERGY

1. *Calls upon* the least developed countries to include in their energy development plans measures for energy conservation and to assess the pattern of consumption of energy sources, including fuelwood, and its impact on the environment;

2. *Requests* developed donor countries and other countries in a position to do so to assist the least developed countries in the planning and implementation of these measures and to support as fully as possible measures to ensure energy supply and conservation, particularly through the development of renewable sources of energy as well as through reforestation;

V INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Recognizing that industrial development is an important objective in overcoming under-development, in terms of employment and of the need for economic diversification,

Recognizing also that in many least developed countries the priority of agro-industry is reflected in policies for industrial development,

Noting resolution 6 adopted on 19 August 1984 by the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,⁵⁸

1. *Stresses* that the least developed countries should:

(a) Continue to give priority in their industrial development to agro-industry, industries producing agricultural inputs and industries based on local raw materials;

(b) Favour the development of national productive enterprises, in particular small and medium-scale, labour-intensive enterprises;

(c) Improve further the economic, legal and financial framework for industrial development and for all forms of international co-operation, including joint ventures between enterprises of least developed countries and those of other countries, within the context of national policies and priorities;

(d) Give priority to the maintenance and full use of existing industrial capacity;

(e) Seek appropriate technologies adapted to local needs and capacities for maintenance and repair;

(f) Use the full potential of the State, but also improve the incentives for entrepreneurship and support for local initiatives according to national policies;

2. *Calls upon* donor countries:

(a) To increase their effective support to the least developed countries in carrying out these measures in the light of the agreed priority noted above;

(b) To base their contributions firmly on local initiatives and involvement;

(c) To combine technical and management training with financial assistance;

(d) To provide assistance where possible on a multi-year basis;

(e) To assist in developing local sources of raw materials where necessary to make local industry less vulnerable to balance-of-payments problems;

VI PHYSICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURES

Recognizing the primary importance for the least developed countries of overcoming bottle-necks in institutional and physical infrastructures,

Recognizing also that for the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action increased attention should be paid, in particular, to the strengthening of institutional capacity, which has an important bearing on, *inter alia*, effectiveness of development aid programmes, disaster relief and aid co-ordination,

1. *Requests* the least developed countries further to strengthen their planning, monitoring, evaluation and executing capacity, in particular so that it is geared to creating a policy framework that enables efficient and effective use of the possibilities for development in each country;

2. *Also requests* the least developed countries, with regard to physical infrastructure, to take steps to ensure that the existing capacity is fully used and that recurrent costs for maintenance and investments for balancing, modernization and replacement are covered, taking into account that foreign assistance will be needed in the short term in many least developed countries since in many cases it will not be possible to cover those costs fully from domestic resources;

3. *Calls upon* donors to support the least developed countries with technical and long-term financial assistance to improve their physical and institutional infrastructures;

4. *Further calls upon* donors to pay special attention to transport facilities and transit links of the least developed countries, in particular of the land-locked and island countries among them;

5. *Underlines* the special importance of feeder roads and tracks for opening up remote rural areas so as to increase accessibility to markets of their agricultural products and to facilitate delivery of emergency assistance;

VII ENVIRONMENT

Recognizing the close interrelationship between poverty and the environment,

Further recognizing that conflict may exist between the immediate needs of people in the least developed countries and the need for environmental protection,

1. *Urges* all least developed countries and donors to take into account increasingly the environmental implications of development actions, notably the problem of desertification;

2. *Requests* donors to support actions by the least developed countries in terms of environmental protection, including, in particular, soil conservation, afforestation, reforestation and identification and conservation of water resources;

3. *Requests* the least developed countries to give increasing attention to the integration of environmental issues into development planning and to the active participation of the local population in all measures taken;

VIII LAND-LOCKED AND ISLAND COUNTRIES AMONG THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Recognizing the specific problems of land-locked and island countries among the least developed countries, as reflected in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 137 (VI) and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983⁶ and Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXXI) of 27 September 1985 (see A/40/15, vol. II, sect. I),

1. *Calls upon* transit countries to intensify co-operation with the land-locked countries among the least developed countries in order to alleviate their transit-transport problems;

2. *Requests* donors to give attention to land-locked and island countries among the least developed countries in their technical and financial assistance, with particular focus on capital input in infrastructural development;

3. *Requests* the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, to continue to support those least developed countries in the solution of their specific transit-transport and communications problems;

IX DISASTER RELIEF

Recognizing that natural and man-made disasters have seriously aggravated the already difficult situation of the least developed countries,

1. *Requests* the Governments of the least developed countries, within the context of their national policies and priorities, to increase their capacity to respond to disasters and to allow the free flow of relief materials to all those affected;

2. *Stresses* the need for better co-ordination of efforts at both the national and the international levels;

3. *Requests* donors to help the least developed countries, while fully respecting their sovereignty, to bring relief to the people affected by disaster by including in their assistance, *inter alia*, support for logistics and transport capacity;

4. *Urges* donors to assist the least developed countries not only in a situation when a disaster occurs, but also in strengthening the capacity of those countries to face disasters, including an extended early warning system for natural disasters as well as food storage facilities;

5. *Calls upon* all countries to ensure that food-aid and other supplies to relieve the suffering can reach the country in need in the fastest and most effective way;

6. *Calls upon* donors and the least developed countries to take into consideration longer-term development objectives when implementing emergency assistance measures, in particular with regard to production and distribution of food;

7. *Encourages* all countries to continue to promote the participation of non-governmental organizations and the general public in relief efforts;

⁵⁸ See ID/CONF.5/46 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. B.

X

MOBILIZATION OF DOMESTIC RESOURCES

1. *Urges* the least developed countries to create an appropriate policy framework (pricing policies, institutional reform, rationalization of public expenditures and public sector management, and measures to mobilize domestic savings through taxation, domestic financial institutions and the rural sector) in order to increase the mobilization of domestic resources and then ensure their effective use, and to strengthen their national financial and planning institutions;

2. *Urges* developed donor countries and multilateral institutions to support the least developed countries with technical assistance to strengthen their planning and financial institutions and to assist by providing financial assistance for the purpose of stimulating the mobilization of domestic resources;

XI

TRANSFER OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Recognizing that action by the least developed countries at the national level, including vigorous measures for the mobilization of domestic resources, should be complemented by international measures of support both through a substantial increase in financial resource transfers and through policies and programmes affecting the modalities of assistance,

1. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to make special efforts to increase its contributions in view of the fact that only a substantial increase in official development assistance in real terms during the present decade will enable the least developed countries to achieve the objectives of their country programmes within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

2. *Reaffirms* United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 142 (VI) of 2 July 1983⁶ as adopted, in which the Conference urged donor countries within the overall context of the Programme as adopted and of progress towards the 0.7 per cent target, to attain 0.15 per cent of their gross national product as official development assistance or to double their official development assistance to the least developed countries by 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* that since 1981 several donor countries have reached 0.15 per cent of GNP as official development assistance or have doubled that assistance to least developed countries;

4. *Appeals* to those donor countries that have not yet contributed 0.15 per cent of their GNP, or have not yet doubled their official development assistance to least developed countries, to make every effort necessary to attain these targets as contained in resolution 142 (VI);

5. *Stresses* the critical importance of multilateral assistance to the least developed countries through channels such as the International Development Association, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, regional development banks and their funds, the United Nations Development Programme, including its Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the United Nations Volunteers programme;

6. *Calls upon* donor countries to channel a substantial part of their aid through multilateral development institutions and agencies, particularly those addressing the needs of the least developed countries, within the overall substantial increases of official development assistance to least developed countries;

7. *Stresses* the important role that the International Development Association plays in structural adjustment programmes of the least developed countries within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action, while noting with regret that the Seventh Replenishment of the Association was lower than the Sixth Replenishment and welcoming the fact that the Development Committee at its twenty-seventh meeting, held at Seoul on 7 October 1985, urged that a successful and adequate Eighth Replenishment be achieved by September 1986;

XII

DEBT

Recognizing that the burden of debt and debt service has increased substantially for the least developed countries since the adoption of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

Recognizing also that it is in the interest of both creditors and debtors that the debt commitments of the least developed countries are met

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that a number of donor countries have responded favourably to section A of Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978⁵¹ by cancellation of official development assistance debt or other equivalent measures and firmly invites other donors that have not yet done so to implement fully commitments

undertaken in pursuance of the resolution, keeping in mind paragraph 71 of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

2. *Further notes* that the repayment of debt to multilateral assistance institutions is one of the elements in the overall debt service burden of the least developed countries and invites those institutions to take this into account in their lending programmes for the least developed countries;

3. *Invites* creditors for official and officially guaranteed loans to the least developed countries when concluding a debt rescheduling arrangement for a least developed country, to give due consideration to, *inter alia*, the debtor country's adjustment measures for restoration of its debt-servicing capacity and long-term growth;

4. *Invites* donors and relevant international organizations to assist the least developed countries in strengthening their administrative structures in order to permit continuous monitoring and effective management of the debt of the least developed countries, its structures and service payment schedules;

5. *Recommends* that in the context of a review of the economic and financial situation of a least developed country, country review meetings may also take into account its debt situation;

XIII

AID MODALITIES

1. *Recognizes* that, in terms of aid modalities:

(a) Clear medium-term perspectives and greater predictability of the volume and forms of the resources available are important to the least developed countries and to the donor community to enable the latter to adapt assistance flexibly and effectively to the changing needs, objectives and priority of the least developed countries;

(b) In order to minimize delays in disbursement, advance payments should be made whenever appropriate and solutions to problems of disbursement should be sought by all parties;

2. *Urges* donors to take the necessary steps to ensure that:

(a) Bilateral official development assistance to the least developed countries is provided essentially in the form of grants, acknowledging, however, that increased flows may require a mixture of types of aid, such as grants, concessional loans and other forms of assistance;

(b) Multilateral development assistance agencies and institutions addressing the needs of the least developed countries provide credits to them on highly concessional terms, to the extent that their lending procedures permit;

(c) Aid to the least developed countries is untied to the maximum extent possible; when not possible, necessary steps should be taken to help offset the disadvantages of tying;

(d) Transactions financed by any type of associated financing are generally avoided for the least developed countries because of their relatively hard terms; if contracted, it should be ensured that such transactions with the least developed countries contain a high component of official development assistance;

3. *Recommends* with regard to different forms and types of aid, that:

(a) Particularly in support of domestic adjustment measures of the least developed countries, donors should provide aid in more flexible forms, in particular balance-of-payments support, and at a sectoral level, for rehabilitation and improved maintenance, as well as for longer-term development objectives;

(b) Donors should further increase, where appropriate, their participation in local and recurrent cost financing; adequate provisions should also be made for allowing a progressive take-over of recurrent costs by the least developed countries;

(c) Aid programmes should provide, as much as possible, for the use of local consultants and expertise;

4. *Concludes*, with regard to technical assistance, that:

(a) Because of the need for the development of human resources, technical assistance by donors is of primary importance and should accompany financial aid to the maximum extent possible;

(b) It is important further to integrate different technical co-operation inputs, including the provision of equipment;

(c) Appropriate co-ordination by the least developed countries of technical assistance is of primary importance; donors are requested to support the strengthening of aid administration and planning agencies in the least developed countries with a view to improving co-ordination capabilities at a national level;

(d) Increased attention should be paid by donors and the least developed countries to the appointment of suitable expatriate experts for the training of counterparts, to maintaining stability in their assignments, and to strengthening training institutions in the least developed countries;

XIV

FOREIGN TRADE AND COMMERCIAL POLICY MEASURES

Noting with concern the problems facing the foreign trade sector of the least developed countries as referred to in paragraph 65 of the review, in part one above,

1. *Recognizes* the progress achieved in providing access for products of the least developed countries to the markets of industrialized countries, particularly under the Generalized System of Preferences;

2. *Notes* as a positive development the initiative of the European Economic Community in establishing a system similar to STABEX⁵⁵ for those least developed countries not parties to the Lomé Convention;

3. *Recommends* that the least developed countries give special attention to implementing the measures set out in paragraphs 56 to 58 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, giving particular emphasis to the factors identified in paragraph 51 of the review, in part one above;

4. *Invites* the least developed countries to utilize fully the opportunities that are already available in the field of market access, in particular under the Generalized System of Preferences;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to intensify efforts to strengthen and improve the open multilateral trading system aimed at benefiting all countries, keeping in view the specific needs of the least developed countries;

6. *Invites* all countries concerned to pursue action towards facilitating the trade of the least developed countries by reducing or eliminating tariff and non-tariff obstacles to their exports, in pursuance of paragraph 77 of the Substantial New Programme of Action and 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;²²

7. *Requests* the preference-giving countries that have not yet done so to make further improvements for the least developed countries on a non-discriminatory basis in their scheme under the Generalized System of Preferences through, *inter alia*, more flexible requirements for rules of origin, extension of the list of products that receive preferential treatment, and extension of the duration of these schemes for a reasonable period, in order to facilitate the fullest possible duty-free access to products of interest to the least developed countries;

8. *Calls upon* developed countries to provide the necessary resources to strengthen technical assistance facilities so that the least developed countries can fully benefit from the Generalized System of Preferences;

9. *Also calls upon* developed countries in a position to do so to explore the possibilities of promoting long-term arrangements for the sale of export products of the least developed countries, pursuant to paragraph 79 (c) of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

10. *Invites* developed countries and multilateral agencies, including the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to provide appropriate technical and financial assistance to support export strategies and trade promotion efforts of the least developed countries;

11. *Calls upon* the developing countries in a position to do so to provide preferential treatment to imports of goods produced by the least developed countries, pursuant to United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 142 (VI),⁶ paragraph 13 (a);

12. *Invites* all countries to intensify their efforts for a broader utilization, where appropriate and feasible, of international commodity agreements for the stabilization of the export prices of the least developed countries;

13. *Requests* the international community to take appropriate steps to bring the Common Fund for Commodities into operation at an early date, which, once operational, should give due emphasis to commodities of interest to the least developed countries in determining its priorities for the use of resources of the Second Account;

14. *Invites* importing developed countries that have not yet done so to consider steps in the field of export earnings stabilization, in accordance with paragraph 83 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, and notes the establishment of an intergovernmental group of experts, as decided by Trade and Development Board decision 317 (S-XIV) of 27 June 1985 (A/40/15, vol. I, part two, sect. II.A) to consider, *inter alia*, this matter;

15. *Invites* the International Monetary Fund to explore, within its existing rules, ways and means of improving the use of its compensatory financing facility by least developed countries;

XV

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. *Calls upon* all developing countries to implement the recommendations on economic co-operation among developing countries, as contained in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 142 (VI);

2. *Requests* all donor countries and multilateral organizations to support and strengthen economic co-operation among developing countries, in particular concerning the projects of special interest to the least developed countries, in order to ensure that the countries concerned will fully benefit from the results of such co-operation;

XVI

ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Recognizing that non-governmental organizations can contribute positively to the development of the least developed countries as well as provide valuable disaster relief,

1. *Calls upon* the Governments of the least developed countries and donors to encourage active participation of the local population, both women and men, through non-governmental entities;

2. *Calls upon* non-governmental organizations to comply with the national policies and legislation of the host countries and, while preserving their character, to contribute to the development priorities of the least developed countries, co-operating with appropriate authorities and organizations in order to implement effective development programmes;

3. *Invites* the non-governmental organizations of the donor countries to reinforce their role in consciousness-raising in their countries of origin and in mobilizing increased private and public resources for the benefit of the least developed countries;

XVII

CO-ORDINATION AND MONITORING

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of co-ordination, follow-up and monitoring at the national, regional and global levels as crucial to the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

2. *Reaffirms also* the monitoring role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at the global level and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue and intensify his work, as specified in paragraph 121 of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

3. *Welcomes* the growing attention to co-ordination at the national level;

4. *Recognizes* that effective co-ordination, monitoring and follow-up at the national level must be a continuous process;

5. *Endorses* the results concerning the co-ordination of assistance programmes of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries as part of Preparation for the Mid-term Global Review of the Substantial New Programme of Action, held at Geneva in May 1985;⁵⁹

6. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme to improve the consultative groups and round-table meetings by, *inter alia*, enhancing co-operation among multilateral institutions and agencies, as well as efforts made with the help of the Special Measures Fund of the United Nations Development Programme and voluntary contributions and specific contributions of donor countries for the least developed countries;

7. *Emphasizes* the primary role of each least developed country in the co-ordination of aid activities;

8. *Further emphasizes* the importance of co-ordination in each least developed country at the sectoral level in order to ensure the greatest possible effectiveness of development activities;

9. *Requests* the Governments of the least developed countries to continue to strengthen their planning machinery and administrative capacity so as to improve the planning, negotiation and utilization of external assistance;

10. *Requests* the least developed countries, with the assistance of the lead agencies, to attend to the quality and early availability of preparatory documents for round-table conferences and meetings of consultative groups, which are essential for their success;

11. *Requests* the multilateral agencies to improve further the quality, coherence and timeliness of the background documentation they present at round-table conferences and meetings of consultative groups;

⁵⁹ See TD/B/1055 and Corr.1, part two.

12. *Requests* donor countries and multilateral institutions to pay more attention to appropriate local representation and sectoral co-ordination;

13. *Urges* donors in a position to do so to support development plans or programmes of the least developed countries with multi-year, predictable and monitorable commitments and timely disbursements;

14. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate closely in each least developed country under the aegis of the resident co-ordinator, as provided for in paragraph 124 of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

15. *Reiterates* paragraph 123 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, in which the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation is called upon, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid groups, to ensure at the secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system for the purpose of implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

16. *Urges* the resident co-ordinators of the United Nations system to respond constructively to requests by the Governments of the host countries to play a broader co-ordinating role in appropriate cases;

17. *Requests* the international community and the multilateral agencies:

(a) To ensure that review meetings result in facilitating an increased flow of external assistance through, *inter alia*, a better understanding and a candid dialogue between the least developed countries and their development partners;

(b) To harmonize terms and procedures of donors to the extent possible in order to achieve a co-ordinated approach conducive to the implementation of the development programmes of the least developed countries.

DOCUMENT A/40/989/ADD.11

PART XII OF THE REPORT

[Original: English/Spanish]
[6 December 1985]

Proposal submitted under subitem (k)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposal pertaining to subitem (k) (New international human order: moral aspects of development) at its 24th and 30th meetings, on 5 and 11 November 1985. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/40/SR.24 and 30).

2. At its 24th meeting the representative of the Philippines introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.21) entitled "New international human order: moral aspects of development", on behalf of Costa Rica, the Philippines and Thailand, subsequently joined by Burkina Faso, Malaysia and Paraguay.

3. At the 30th meeting the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.21 (see para. 5 below).

4. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

5. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

NEW INTERNATIONAL HUMAN ORDER: MORAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/225 of 20 December 1982 and 38/170 of 19 December 1983 entitled "New international human order: moral aspects of development", as well as the report of the Economic and Social Council on its

consideration of this question⁶⁰ and Council decision 1983/171 of 25 July 1983,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/591) containing the responses of Governments concerning the question,

Taking into account the views expressed on the question in the Second Committee (see A/C.2/40/SR.24 and 30),

1. *Requests* Member States to submit to the Secretary-General additional comments and suggestions on the question;

2. *Decides* to consider the question at its forty-second session on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General taking into account suggestions of Member States.

DOCUMENT A/40/989/ADD.12

PART XIII OF THE REPORT

[Original: English/Spanish]
[14 December 1985]

Proposals submitted under subitem (l)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to subitem (l) (Long-term trends in economic development) at its 24th and 51st meetings, on 5 November and 13 December 1985. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/40/SR.24 and 51).

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/40/L.10 and draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.22 and Rev.1

2. By its decision 1985/178 of 25 July 1985, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit a draft resolution, contained in the annex to that decision, entitled "Long-term trends in economic development" to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, for consideration and appropriate action. The draft resolution, reproduced in document A/C.2/40/L.10, read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 3508 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it initiated ten years ago the examination, within the United Nations system, of long-term trends in world economic and social development,

"Recalling also its resolution 37/249 of 21 December 1982, by which it decided, *inter alia*, that the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 should be revised and updated,

"Convinced that a better knowledge of long-term trends in economic and social development can form a sound basis for policies determining development strategies and economic co-operation on a national, regional and global scale,

"Noting that, despite certain improvements in the world economic situation, the long-term trends and prospects for many countries and regions remain uncertain, with persistent underdevelopment and growing social insecurity,

"Conscious of the urgent necessity of reversing the growing arms race, which absorbs resources that might otherwise satisfy acute social and economic development

⁶⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3, chap. II, paras. 61-64.*

requirements, especially those of the developing countries,

“*Considering* that the examination of long-term trends in global socio-economic development should contribute to confidence-building in international economic relations and greater economic security for all countries,

“1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 (A/40/519);

“2. *Decides* to retain the practice of the submission of comprehensive reports every five years, the next to be prepared in time for the deliberations on the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations Development Decade;

“3. *Commends* Member States and United Nations organizations, organs and bodies for their contributions to the implementation of Assembly resolution 37/249 and calls upon them to continue to give all possible support in this endeavour;

“4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when preparing the updated version of the overall socio-economic perspective, to focus on conclusions pertaining to possible domains, mechanisms and forms of international economic co-operation designed to facilitate structural adjustment within the world economy and bring closer a new international economic order;

“5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled ‘Long-term trends in social and economic development’ and requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at that session the report referred to in paragraph 4 above.”

3. At the 24th meeting the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.22) entitled “Long-term trends in economic development”, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77. The draft resolution read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

“*Recalling* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, which laid the foundations of the 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 contained the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

“*Recalling also* its resolutions 3508 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it initiated the examination, within the United Nations system, of long-term trends in world economic and social development, and 37/249 of 21 December 1982, by which it decided, *inter alia*, that the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 should be revised and updated,

“*Recalling further* its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, by which it decided, *inter alia*, to undertake in-depth intersectoral analyses and syntheses of development issues and to identify and

bring to the attention of Governments emerging economic and social issues of international concern,

“*Affirming* the need for an effective early warning system in developing a timely response to unforeseen international economic problems,

“*Taking into account* that 1985 marks the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and that, as stipulated in Article 55 of the Charter, the United Nations shall promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development for all peoples in order to create the conditions of sustained growth, stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

“*Mindful* that the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy should contribute to the promotion of peace, security and disarmament and to the allocation of resources to social and economic rather than military programmes,

“*Concerned* that the long-term outlook of low growth rates will have serious repercussions for the developing countries and the world economy,

“*Noting with grave concern* that Africa is the only continent on which standards of living have declined over the past decade and, as underscored by all forecasts, the real economic growth per capita will remain near zero or will be negative, on average, until the year 2000 unless drastic action is taken,

“*Convinced* of the importance of long-term perspectives for anticipating potential world economic problems and providing impetus to policies and decision-making processes to deal with them before they become unmanageable,

“1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 (A/40/519);

“2. *Decides* to continue the regular submission of reports on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000, which should be prepared so that they contribute to the identification of potential problem areas and critical issues, should provide important input in the preparation of international development strategies and should propose appropriate policy measures to improve the long-term prospects of the world economy, in particular the economies of the developing countries;

“3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when preparing the report, to examine the impact on development of, *inter alia*, trends in international capital flows and the transfer of real resources, the rising debt burden of developing countries, the deterioration of their terms of trade, the deteriorating situation of developing countries in the area of commodities, capital formation in developing countries, the application of technology for development, the development of human resources, investment and trade patterns, disarmament, environmental safeguards and economic co-operation among developing countries, which should be presented within the framework of long-term scenarios for development, taking into account the special problems faced by the least developed countries and the critical economic situation in Africa;

“4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the report, to take into account socio-economic analyses

that give special attention to mechanisms and forms of international economic co-operation aimed at facilitating structural adjustment within the world economy towards the new international economic order;

"5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of a group of experts, acting in their personal capacity, to elaborate on the elements specified above for the report, and invites the Committee for Development Planning to review progress in the preparation of the report;

"6. *Calls upon* the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives, to contribute, in their respective areas of competence, to the preparation of the report;

"7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled 'Long-term trends in social and economic development', and requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at that session, through the Economic and Social Council, the report on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000, together with the views and recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning."

4. A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.22 was circulated in document A/C.2/40/L.32.

5. At the 51st meeting the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.22/Rev.1), submitted in the name of the same sponsors.

6. Ms. Inga Eriksson, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, made a statement in which she informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the revised draft resolution.

7. The representative of Yugoslavia made a statement in which he stated that, should the revised draft resolution be subject to a vote, he would request that a recorded vote be taken, and that the following revisions be made to the draft resolution:

(a) In paragraph 3, the words "including the net outflow of resources from developing to developed countries," should be inserted after the words "trends and problems";

(b) In paragraph 4, the words "a more equitable" before the words "structural adjustment" should be deleted, and the words "towards the new international economic order" should be added at the end of the paragraph.

8. The representative of Poland subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. Following statements by the representatives of Argentina and Yugoslavia, the representative of Belgium requested that a vote be taken on the revised draft resolution, as further orally revised.

10. Statements were made by the representatives of Mexico, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Belgium.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as further orally revised, by a recorded vote of 105 to 1, with 11 abstentions (for the text, see para. 14 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria,

Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, 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, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

12. In the light of the adoption of the draft resolution, the Committee decided that no action was necessary as regards the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/40/L.10.

13. Statements after the vote were made by the representatives of Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of France, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Luxembourg), the United States of America, Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Turkey and Yugoslavia (on behalf of States Members which are members of the Group of 77).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

14. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

LONG-TERM TRENDS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolutions 3508 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it initiated the analytical work relating to the examination within the United Nations system of long-term trends in world economic and social development, and 37/249 of 21 December 1982, by which it decided, *inter alia*, that the overall socio-economic perspective of the

world economy to the year 2000 should be revised and updated,

Recalling further its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, by which it decided, *inter alia*, to undertake in-depth intersectoral analyses and syntheses of development issues and to identify and bring to the attention of Governments emerging economic and social issues of international concern,

Affirming the need for an effective and timely response to unforeseen international economic problems,

Taking into account that 1985 marks the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and that the implementation of Article 55 of the Charter will contribute to the creation of the conditions of sustained growth, stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

Mindful that the maintenance of peace and security, the promotion of disarmament, mutual trust and the strengthening of international co-operation would contribute to the improvement of the overall socio-economic perspective of all countries,

Concerned that low growth rates would have serious repercussions for the world economy, in particular for the developing countries,

Noting with grave concern that Africa is the only continent in which standards of living have declined over the past decade and that, as underscored by all forecasts, the real economic growth per capita will remain near zero or will be negative, on average, until the year 2000 unless drastic action is taken,

Reaffirming the relevance of long-term perspectives for providing impetus to policies and decision-making processes in relation to development strategies and economic co-operation on a national, regional and global scale,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 (A/40/519);

2. *Decides*, subject to review of the next report at the forty-second session of the General Assembly, to continue the submission of reports on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000, which should be prepared so that they contribute to the identification of potential problem areas and critical issues in the world economy;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when preparing the report, to give special attention to the impact on economic and social development of trends and prospective changes in, *inter alia*, international trade, financial flows and debt problems, including the net outflow of resources from developing to developed countries, technological change and the transfer of technology to developing countries, capital formation and investment patterns, development of human resources, the allocation of public resources between developmental and non-developmental purposes, environmental issues, economic co-operation and integration among developing countries, the implications of different economic and development policies, special problems faced by the least developed countries and the critical economic situation in Africa;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the report, to take into account socio-economic analyses that

give special attention to mechanisms and forms of international economic co-operation aimed at facilitating structural adjustment within the world economy towards the new international economic order;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to convene, if necessary, a meeting of a group of experts, acting in their personal capacity, to elaborate on the elements of the report specified above, and invites the Committee for Development Planning to review progress in the preparation of the report;

6. *Calls upon* the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives, to contribute, in their respective areas of competence, to the preparation of the report;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Long-term trends in social and economic development", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at that session, through the Economic and Social Council, the report on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000, together with the views and recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning.

DOCUMENT A/40/989/ADD.13

PART XIV OF THE REPORT

[Original: English/Spanish]
[10 December 1985]

Proposals submitted under subitems (m), (n) and (o)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to subitems (m) (Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries), (n) (New and renewable sources of energy) and (o) (Development of the energy resources of developing countries) at its 45th, 47th and 48th meetings, on 27 November and 4 and 5 December 1985. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/40/SR.45, 47 and 48).

2. At its 47th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Secretary-General on immediate measures in favour of the developing countries (A/40/597 and Corr.1) (see para. 14 below, draft decision I).

Draft decision A/C.2/40/L.99

3. At its 47th meeting the Committee had before it a draft decision (A/C.2/40/L.99), submitted by Ms. Inga Eriksson, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, entitled "Implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy".

4. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Ms. Inga Eriksson, Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

5. At the 48th meeting statements were made by the Special Co-ordinator for New and Renewable Sources of Energy and the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision (see para. 14 below, draft decision II).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.80 and L.100

7. At the 45th meeting the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.80) entitled "Development of the energy resources of developing countries", on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, its 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 37/251 of 21 December 1982, 38/151 of 19 December 1983 and 39/176 of 17 December 1984 on development of the energy resources of developing countries,

"Reaffirming the importance of the development of the energy resources of developing countries and the need for measures by the international community to assist and support the efforts of the developing countries, in particular the energy-deficient among them, for developing their energy resources, in order to meet their needs through co-operation, assistance and investment in the field of conventional and of new and renewable sources of energy, consistent with their national plans and priorities,

"1. Reaffirms its resolutions 38/151 and 39/176 and calls for the effective implementation of all their provisions;

"2. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the development of the energy resources of developing countries (A/40/511 and Corr.1 and A/40/637);

"3. Welcomes the convening of symposia and other similar undertakings called for in resolutions 38/151 and 39/176 and calls upon interested Member States, in co-operation with the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to explore ways and means to support the efforts of developing countries in the exploration and development of their energy resources;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate studies and analyses of trends in energy exploration and development, taking into account the suggestions resulting from the symposia held (see A/40/637, sect. III) as called for in resolutions 38/151 and 39/176, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986."

8. At the 47th meeting, Ms. Inga Eriksson, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.100), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.80.

9. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representative of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.100 (see para. 13 below).

11. In the light of the adoption of that draft resolution, draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.80 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Iceland made a statement.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

13. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENERGY RESOURCES OF
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, its 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 37/251 of 21 December 1982, 38/151 of 19 December 1983 and 39/176 of 17 December 1984 on the development of the energy resources of developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of the development of the energy resources of developing countries and the need for measures by the international community to assist and support the efforts of the developing countries, in particular the energy-deficient among them, for developing their energy resources, in order to meet their needs through co-operation, assistance and investment in the field of conventional and of new and renewable sources of energy, consistent with their national plans and priorities,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 38/151 and 39/176 and calls for the effective implementation of all their provisions;

2. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the development of the energy resources of developing countries (A/40/511 and Corr.1; A/40/637);

3. Welcomes the convening of symposia and other similar undertakings called for in resolutions 38/151 and 39/176 and calls upon interested Member States, in co-operation with the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to explore ways and means to support the efforts of developing countries in the exploration and development of their energy resources;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate studies and analyses of trends in energy exploration and development, taking into account the activities of relevant organizations of the United Nations system in this field, including the results of the joint United Nations Development Programme/World Bank energy sector assessment programme and the suggestions resulting from the symposia held (see A/40/637, sect. III) as called for in resolutions 38/151 and 39/176, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986.

* * *

14. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

Draft decision I

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON IMMEDIATE MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on immediate measures in favour of the developing countries (A/40/597 and Corr.1).

Draft decision II

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

The General Assembly:

- (a) Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on new and renewable sources of energy (A/40/548);
- (b) Decides that the third session of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy shall be held from 21 April to 2 May 1986.

DOCUMENT A/40/989/ADD.14
PART XV OF THE REPORT

[Original: English/Spanish]
[15 December 1985]

Proposals submitted under no specific subitem

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals submitted under item 84 which were not related to a specific subitem at its 31st, 38th, 41st, 43rd and 52nd meetings, on 12, 19, 21, and 25 November and 14 December 1985. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/40/SR.31, 38, 41, 43 and 52).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.39 and L.65

2. At the 38th meeting the representative of Finland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.39) entitled "Desertification and drought". The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Aware of the importance of problems relating to desertification and drought for a large number of countries,

"Noting that such problems are discussed under a number of agenda items in the Second Committee,

"Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that all problems relating to desertification and drought will be considered in the future under one subitem, to be entitled 'Desertification and drought', under the item entitled 'Development and international economic co-operation' and will be dealt with in odd years, in accordance with the biennial programme of work of the Second Committee."

3. At its 43rd meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.65) submitted by Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.39.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.65 (see para. 27 below).

5. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.65, draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.39 was withdrawn by its sponsor.

Draft decision contained in document A/C.2/40/L.7 and draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.30, L.51, L.52, L.81 and L.129 and draft decision A/C.2/40/L.51/Rev.1

6. By its decision 39/438 of 18 December 1984, the General Assembly decided to refer to its fortieth session for consideration a draft decision entitled "International conference on money and finance for development". The draft decision, reproduced in document A/C.2/40/L.7, read as follows:

"The General Assembly decides to request the Secretary-General to undertake urgently consultations with Governments on an international conference on money and finance for development and to report thereon to the Assembly as early as possible and in any case not later than at its fortieth session."

7. At the 31st meeting the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.30) entitled "International Conference on Money and Finance for Development", on behalf of States Members which are members of the Group of 77. The draft resolution 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 could 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 Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983⁶¹ and the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Buenos Aires from 8 March to 9 April 1983,⁶² 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 1986;

"2. Calls upon the Secretary-General to make available, in consultation with all relevant United Nations bodies, organs and other 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

⁶¹ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2.

⁶² TD/285.

and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986, and to submit a subsequent report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session."

8. A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.30 was circulated in document A/C.2/40/L.46.

9. At the 41st meeting the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.51) entitled "International co-operation in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development", on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

"Recalling also its resolution 39/218 of 18 December 1984 on development and international economic co-operation,

"Deeply concerned at the persistence of major imbalances in the world economy and at the economic crisis and decline that developing countries have suffered and at their limited prospects for growth,

"Convinced of the urgent need to strengthen multilateral economic co-operation in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development,

"Emphasizing that sustained growth and balanced development of the world economy require all countries to move rapidly towards the reactivation of the development process in the developing countries and the need, in this regard, for the international community to adopt and follow sustained and mutually reinforcing policies in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development,

"Mindful of the interrelationship between money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development, and convinced of the need for mutually consistent and reinforcing measures and emphasizing, in this context, the need for:

"(a) Increased and sufficient financial flows for development, at adequate terms and conditions, in all their forms and varieties, including concessional flows and grants;

"(b) Monetary and financial systems that are more stable, effective and supportive of the development of developing countries and more responsive to their needs, on the basis of equity and mutual benefit;

"(c) Strict adherence to the accepted rules, norms and principles of the multilateral trading system and the dismantling of trade barriers inconsistent with its provisions, in order to improve the market access of the exports of developing countries so as to increase their shares in international trade;

"(d) Improvement and stabilization of commodity markets to redress the deteriorating situation of the commodity trade of developing countries, improve their terms of trade and increase their export earnings;

"(e) Intensification of international efforts to solve the debt problem of developing countries;

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in the fields of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development (A/40/708), submitted under General Assembly resolution 39/218,

"Bearing in mind the discussions held on the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development during the second regular session of 1985 of the Economic and Social Council (see A/40/3, chap. II), and during the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (see A/40/48),

"Also bearing in mind the ongoing work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the area of interdependence of trade, development, finance and the international monetary system,

"1. Decides to reconvene the Second Committee for ten meetings in the first half of March 1986 to give in-depth consideration to, and make proposals aimed at, promoting international co-operation in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary information and documentation to support the work of the Committee, including an update of the report (A/40/708) submitted under General Assembly resolution 39/218;

"3. Also requests the Secretary-General to invite the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide the Committee with information on their ongoing activities in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit a report on the ongoing work of the Conference in the area of interdependence of trade, development, finance and the international monetary system."

10. A statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.2/40/L.91) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.51 was circulated.

11. At the 41st meeting the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.52) entitled "External debt crisis and development", on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

"Recalling its resolutions 2807 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, 3039 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, 31/158 of 21 December 1976, 32/187 of 19 December 1977 and 33/159 of 20 December 1978, on the problem of the external debt of developing countries,

“Recalling also Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978⁵¹ and 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980,⁶³

“*Profoundly concerned* at the present state of the world economy and, in particular, at the acute problems of the developing countries whose economies are being affected by an adverse external environment manifested, among other factors, by volatility of critical economic variables and the inconsistent macro-economic policies pursued by some major developed countries without effective multilateral surveillance of their objectives and consequences, threatening the economic, social and political stability of developing countries,

“*Stressing* that the problem of the external debt crisis of developing countries is a direct consequence of the prevailing world economic environment, reflective of the existing inequalities and unjust international economic order,

“*Bearing in mind* the priority given to the problem of the external debt crisis by the great majority of heads of State and Government and foreign ministers during the present session of the Assembly, and their profound concern about the negative impact of the crisis on the development process and on international stability, its effects on the purpose, set out in the Charter of the United Nations, of achieving international co-operation in solving problems of an economic and social character,

“*Profoundly concerned* at the adverse impact on developing countries resulting from the enormous and increasingly unbearable burden of servicing their growing foreign debt, which is particularly aggravated by the negative impact of the adjustment process, lack of access to financial markets, high real interest rates, exchange rate fluctuations, reverse flow of financial resources from developing to developed countries, stagnation and even decline in official development assistance in real terms and deteriorating terms of trade of developing countries, as well as sharp falls in commodity prices and escalating protectionism in the developed countries,

“*Stressing* that developing countries have undertaken strenuous adjustment efforts at enormously high political, social and economic cost, in many cases as demanded by the international financial and banking institutions, *inter alia*, through International Monetary Fund conditionality, which have resulted in unemployment and recession and in the impairment of their capacity to grow and develop, and that periodical rescheduling of debt payments, in many cases, postpones the problem, aggravating its final consequences,

“*Reaffirming* that, while countries have recognized their international obligations in relation to debt, the financial obligations undertaken by debtor developing countries with creditors from developed countries and multilateral financial institutions have become, under present circumstances, unbearable and that, unless urgent, genuine, just, equitable and durable solutions are found by the international community, these obligations may become, for some of them, beyond the capabilities of their economies,

“*Conscious* of the necessity to take into account the critical economic situation in Africa, which requires a

long-term solution through the sustained development and economic growth of African countries whose heavy external debt burden per capita is mainly one of insolvency and constitutes a major obstacle to their long-term development prospects; noting that for African countries, as for many of the other developing countries, debt-service payments account for almost half of all foreign exchange earnings, which are derived from a very limited number of primary commodities with declining prices and depressed markets; and noting also that in the African region the reverse transfer of resources that afflicts developing countries is made even more intolerable by their heavy dependence on official development assistance and the limited access to credit facilities from financial markets,

“*Convinced*, therefore, that the problem of the external debt of developing countries can no longer be viewed only in its narrow technical aspects or in relation to its economic characteristics and that it requires political treatment and a comprehensive approach involving debtor developing countries and creditor developed countries, as well as international financial and banking institutions, all of which share responsibility in the solution of the debt problem of the developing countries,

“1. *Reaffirms* that the economic and social development of developing countries constitutes an essential priority for all countries, and that such development is being negatively affected, *inter alia*, by the problem of the external debt crisis;

“2. *Urges* the Governments of creditor developed countries and debtor developing countries, as well as international financial and banking institutions, jointly to find a mutually agreed, genuine, just, equitable and durable solution to the debt problem of developing countries that would reflect their shared responsibilities; such a solution, based on the urgent need to reactivate the development process of the developing countries, should be sought within the framework of, *inter alia*, the following guidelines:

“(a) Equity and symmetry between developed and developing countries in the distribution of the costs of the economic adjustment process;

“(b) Lower and stable interest rates, the stretching out of payments, grace and consolidated periods;

“(c) Improved and stable access to markets; standstill and roll-back of protectionism;

“(d) Reversing the trend towards disruptive market practices, discrimination and managed trade;

“(e) Stabilization of commodity markets with fair and remunerative prices;

“(f) Reverse of the net outflow of financial resources from developing to developed countries;

“(g) Reinitiation of the financial flow of resources for development;

“(h) Limiting debt-service payments to a percentage of export earnings compatible with the development needs and the economic and social requirements of each country;

“(i) Easing of the conditionality applied, *inter alia*, by the International Monetary Fund and avoidance of cross-conditionality;

⁶³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15, vol. II, annex I.

"(j) Special treatment, in particular for the poorer and least developed countries in the solution of their serious external debt problems;

"3. *Calls* for the full and urgent implementation of resolutions 165 (S-IX) and 222 (XXI) of the Trade and Development Board;

"4. *Calls upon* creditor developed countries and multilateral financial and banking institutions urgently to adopt concrete measures for the solution of Africa's indebtedness; such measures should include action on terms and conditions of the existing external debt and the provision of additional financial resources at concessional terms to assist the African debtor countries in resuming the process of economic growth and development;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary initiatives that will contribute to the fulfilment of the objectives of the present resolution, and to report to the General Assembly, at its forty-first session, on the evolution and advance of this process, in particular according to the guidelines set out in paragraph 2 above."

12. At its 52nd meeting the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.129) entitled "Debt and related issues", submitted by Luxembourg on behalf of the European Economic Community. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Concerned at the adverse impact on the growth prospects of many developing countries resulting from a heavy debt burden, which has been aggravated by a combination of developments, including high interest rates, instability in exchange rates, a recent weakening of export markets, lower commodity prices, problems in domestic economic management and difficulties in re-establishing access to capital markets,

"Convinced that sustained economic growth, both in developed and developing countries, is essential for solving debt problems and that sustained growth requires continuous economic adjustment, and in this context noting the adjustment efforts already undertaken by many countries,

"Convinced that an open and multilateral trading system, in particular enhanced export possibilities for developing countries, is necessary to improve growth and development perspectives, and for generating the revenues necessary for the developing countries to service their debt,

"Stressing the importance of a stable international monetary environment and in this context welcoming the recent decline in interest rates and the measures to ensure a better adjustment of the major exchange rates to economic fundamentals,

"Recognizing that debt circumstances vary from country to country and that debt relief measures accordingly must be addressed on a country by country basis,

"Recognizing also that rescheduling operations are being implemented taking into account the debt service capacity of debtor countries and that these actions are pursued in an international framework with flexibility and pragmatism,

"Recognizing further that it is in the interest of both creditors and debtors that debt commitments are fulfilled,

"Welcoming the consensus that emerged at the recent meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to the effect that determined policies and further actions are needed to achieve the twin goals of resolving the debt problems in a constructive way and of assuring sustained non-inflationary growth throughout the world economy based on international co-operation and noting that the same issues were addressed at the last session of the Trade and Development Board,

"1. *Urges* a further strengthening of international economic co-operation aimed at resolving debt problems and ensuring non-inflationary, sustained world economic growth;

"2. *Stresses* the need, in fostering sustained world economic growth, for convergent economic policies, particularly among major industrialized countries, in order to broaden the basis for non-inflationary expansion of the world economy and to correct persistent economic and financial imbalances;

"3. *Calls upon* the debtor countries to continue their adjustment efforts in order to establish the necessary conditions for resumed economic growth and alleviation of the debt burden;

"4. *Calls* for further determined and concerted action aimed at strengthening the open and multilateral trading system and reversing protectionist trends and in this context welcomes the preparation for a new and comprehensive round of multilateral trade negotiations within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;

"5. *Calls* for further determined action to improve the functioning of the international monetary system and to seek greater stability in exchange markets;

"6. *Stresses* the need for improving the stability and predictability of earnings from commodities and primary products, which constitute a major source of foreign exchange for many developing countries;

"7. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring adequate national and international resource flows to developing countries from both private and public sources, including official development assistance, in support of adjustment efforts and emphasizes in this context the crucial role played by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank;

"8. *Calls* for full implementation of Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978⁵¹ and 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980⁶³ and further invites the multilateral assistance institutions to take into account in their lending programmes for least developed countries the overall debt service burden of those countries;

"9. *Commends* the growing spirit of dialogue and co-operation in working towards equitable, durable and mutually agreed approaches in support of adjustment and long-term growth, reflected in recent international economic meetings and statements, in particular through the initiatives of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to consider the debt problems in a broader context."

13. At its 52nd meeting the Committee had before it a draft decision (A/C.2/40/L.51/Rev.1) entitled "International co-operation in the interrelated areas of money, fi-

nance, debt, resource flows, trade and development”, submitted by Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77.

14. The Committee was informed that the programme budget implications contained in document A/C.2/40/L.91 also applied to draft decision A/C.2/40/L.51/Rev.1.

15. Statements were made by the representatives of Yugoslavia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Economic Community), Canada, the German Democratic Republic, Japan, Sweden and Mongolia.

16. The representative of Poland proposed an amendment to draft decision A/C.2/40/L.51/Rev.1, to add at the end of subparagraph (b) the words “and taking into account ideas and proposals put forward by the heads of State and Government and foreign ministers at the fortieth anniversary session of the United Nations”.

17. Following statements by Yugoslavia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), the German Democratic Republic, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Economic Community), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Sweden and Bulgaria, the Committee decided by a vote of 42 to 37, with 6 abstentions, to suspend the meeting.

18. The representative of the German Democratic Republic made a statement.

19. On the resumption of the Committee, the representative of Yugoslavia made a statement, on behalf of the sponsors, in which he revised the draft decision, taking into account the amendment proposed by the representative of Poland, by inserting the words “with a short summary of the relevant ideas and proposals put forward by the heads of State and Government and foreign ministers at the fortieth anniversary session of the General Assembly” at the end of subparagraph (b).

20. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement.

21. The representative of Poland made a statement in which he proposed an amendment to the revision by Yugoslavia, namely, to delete the word “short”.

22. Following a statement by the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, the representative of Poland did not press for action on his amendment.

23. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

24. The representative of the United States of America made a statement in which he requested a recorded vote on the draft decision.

25. The Committee then adopted draft decision A/C.2/40/L.51/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 88 to 1, with 19 abstentions (for the text, see para. 28 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Honduras, Hun-

gary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, 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, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

26. Statements after the vote were made by the representatives of China, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Economic Community), Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the United States of America, Venezuela and Poland.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

27. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

The General Assembly,

Aware of the importance of problems relating to desertification and drought for a large number of countries,

Bearing in mind that such problems are discussed under a number of agenda items in the Second Committee,

1. *Emphasizes the importance of existing mandates under its resolutions relating to desertification and drought;*

2. *Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that all problems relating to desertification and drought will be considered in future years under one sub-item, to be entitled “Desertification and drought”, under the item entitled “Development and international economic co-operation” and will be dealt with in odd years, in accordance with the biennial programme of work of the Second Committee.*

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

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE INTERRELATED AREAS OF MONEY, FINANCE, DEBT, RESOURCE FLOWS, TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly:

(a) *Decides to reconvene the Second Committee immediately prior to the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council of 1986, for one week, in order to give in-depth consideration to ways in which international co-operation in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development can be promoted effectively and to deal with unfinished business under agenda item 84, namely: “International Conference on*

Money and Finance for Development" (A/C.2/40/L.30); "External debt crisis and development" (A/C.2/40/L.52); "Commodities" (A/C.2/40/L.81; see also paragraph 66 of document A/40/989/Add.3 above); and "Debt and related issues" (A/C.2/40/L.129);

(b) Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary information and documentation to support the work of the Committee, including an update of the report submitted under General Assembly resolution 39/218 of 18 December 1984 (A/40/708), with a short summary of the relevant ideas and proposals put forward by the heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs at the fortieth anniversary session of the General Assembly;

(c) Also requests the Secretary-General to invite the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide the Committee with information on their ongoing activities in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development;

(d) Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit a report on the ongoing work of the Conference in the area of interdependence of trade, development, finance and the international monetary system.

DOCUMENT A/40/989/ADD.15

PART XVI OF THE REPORT

*[Original: English/Spanish]
[13 May 1986]*

Questions related to unfinished business under agenda item 84

1. In subparagraph (a) of its decision 40/445 of 17 December 1985, the General Assembly decided to reconvene its Second Committee to give in-depth consideration to ways in which international co-operation in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development could be promoted effectively and to deal with unfinished business under item 84 of the agenda, namely: "International Conference on Money and Finance for Development" (A/C.2/40/L.30; see also paragraph 7 of document A/40/989/Add.14 above); "External debt crisis and development" (A/C.2/40/L.52; see also paragraph 11 of document A/40/989/Add.14 above); "Commodities" (A/C.2/40/L.81; see also paragraph 66 of document A/40/989/Add.3 above); and "Debt and related issues" (A/C.2/40/L.129; see also paragraph 12 of document A/40/989/Add.14 above);

2. These meetings of the Second Committee were held from 5 to 9 May 1986, and the Committee held a general discussion at its 53rd to 55th meetings, on 5 to 7 May 1986. Action on the proposals was considered at its 56th meeting, on 9 May 1986. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/40/SR.53-56).

3. In addition to the documents mentioned in paragraph 3 of document A/40/989 above, the Committee also discussed a note by the Secretariat, transmitting a report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/C.2/40/14) and the report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in the fields of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development (A/C.2/40/15).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.30, L.52, L.81 and L.129

4. At the 56th meeting Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the outcome of informal consultations held on draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.30, L.52, L.81 and L.129.

5. The representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, proposed that draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.30, L.52 and L.81 should be transmitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first session for its consideration and appropriate action.

6. The representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the European Economic Community, proposed that draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.129 should be transmitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first session for its consideration and appropriate action.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it transmit draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.30, L.52, L.81 and L.129 to its forty-first session for consideration and appropriate action (see para. 16 below, draft decision I). It was the understanding of the Committee that an informal paper on commodities prepared by Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, would be made available, upon request, to delegations of Member States.

8. The representative of Norway made a statement.

External debt crisis and development

9. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, proposed that the Second Committee recommend to the General Assembly that a new item should be included in the agenda of its forty-first session entitled "External debt crisis and development", and that the Secretary-General should submit a report at that session.

10. Following statements by the representatives of Norway, the United States of America, Poland, Sweden, Canada, the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Economic Community), Japan and Yugoslavia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), as well as by the Secretary of the Committee, the Committee decided, on the proposal of the Chairman, to recommend to the General Assembly that, at the time of the consideration of the present part of the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 84, a decision should be taken on the inclusion of an item entitled "External debt crisis and development" in the agenda of its forty-first session (see para. 17 below).

11. With regard to the proposal for the submission of a report by the Secretary-General, as indicated in paragraph 9 above, it was the understanding of the Committee that the decision thereon should be taken by the General Assembly at the time of its consideration of the recommendation of the Second Committee.

Interrelated issues of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development

12. At its 56th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised informal working paper prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the Committee, entitled "Interrelated issues of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development".

13. The representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, proposed that the revised informal working paper be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986 for consideration and negotiations, with a view to reporting thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

14. Following statements by the representatives of the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Economic Community), Poland, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan, the Committee adopted the draft decision as orally proposed by the representative of Yugoslavia (see para. 16 below, draft decision II).

15. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly take note of the reports of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in the fields of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development (A/40/708 and A/C.2/40/15); and the note by the Secretariat, transmitting a report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on interdependence from the perspective of the Conference (A/C.2/40/14) (see para. 16 below, draft decision III).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

16. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to III below:

Draft decision I

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE INTERRELATED AREAS OF MONEY, FINANCE, DEBT, RESOURCE FLOWS, TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-first session, for its consideration and appropriate action,

the following questions: "International Conference on Money and Finance for Development" (A/C.2/40/L.30), "External debt crisis and development" (A/C.2/40/L.52), "Commodities" (A/C.2/40/L.81), and "Debt and related issues" (A/C.2/40/L.129).

Draft decision II

INTERRELATED ISSUES OF MONEY, FINANCE, DEBT, RESOURCE FLOWS, TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly decides to transmit the revised informal working paper entitled "Interrelated issues of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development" to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986 for consideration and negotiations so that it may report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session.

Draft decision III

The General Assembly decides to take note of the reports of the Secretary-General entitled "International co-operation in the fields of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development" (A/40/708 and A/C.2/40/15), and the note by the Secretariat transmitting a report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development entitled "Interdependence: an UNCTAD perspective" (A/C.2/40/14).

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17. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly that, at the time of the consideration of the present part of the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 84, a decision should be taken on the inclusion of an item entitled "External debt crisis and development" in the agenda of its forty-first session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 119th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1985, the General Assembly took action on parts I to XV of the report of the Second Committee as follows:

The Assembly took note of part I of the report (A/40/989) (see decision 40/437⁶⁴).

The Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted in part II of the report (A/40/989/Add.1, para. 5). For the final text, see decision 40/438.⁶⁴

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part III of the report (A/40/989/Add.2, para. 7) by 134 votes to 1, with 19 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 40/182.⁶⁴

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to X and draft decisions I and II submitted in part IV of the report (A/40/989/Add.3, paras. 71 and 72) as follows: draft resolutions II, IV, V, VII, VIII and X were adopted without a vote; with regard to draft resolution I, paragraph 1, on which a separate vote had been requested, was adopted by 116 votes to 1, with 29 abstentions,* and draft resolution I as a whole was adopted by 152 votes to none, with 1 abstention;* draft resolution III was adopted by 128 votes to 19, with 7 abstentions;* draft resolution VI was adopted by 91 votes to 6, with 49 abstentions;* draft resolution IX was adopted by 152 votes to 1, and draft decisions I and II were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 40/183 to 40/192 and decisions 40/439 and 40/440.⁶⁴

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted in part V of the report (A/40/989/Add.4, para. 8). For the final texts, see resolutions 40/193 and 40/194.⁶⁴

* Recorded vote.

⁶⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53*.

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted in part VI of the report (A/40/989/Add.5, para. 10). For the final texts, see resolutions 40/195 and 40/196.⁶⁴

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I, II A and B, III and IV, and the draft decision submitted in part VII of the report (A/40/989/Add.6, paras. 31 and 32) as follows: draft resolutions II A and B and III were adopted without a vote; draft resolution I was adopted by 132 votes to none, with 23 abstentions;* with regard to draft resolution IV, the seventh preambular paragraph, on which a separate vote had been requested, was adopted by 123 votes to 8, with 17 abstentions,* and draft resolution IV as a whole was adopted by 149 votes to none, with 6 abstentions;* the draft decision was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 40/197, 40/198 A and B, 40/199 and 40/200, and decision 40/441.⁶⁴

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II A, B and C submitted in part VIII of the report (A/40/989/Add.7, para. 17). For the final texts, see resolutions 40/201 and 40/202 A, B and C.⁶⁴

The Assembly adopted the draft resolutions submitted in part IX of the report (A/40/989/Add.8, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 40/203.⁶⁴

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution and the draft decision submitted in part X of the report (A/40/989/Add.9, paras. 10 and 11). For the final texts, see resolution 40/204 and decision 40/442.⁶⁴

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part XI of the report (A/40/989/Add.10, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 40/205.⁶⁴

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part XII of the report (A/40/989/Add.11, para. 5). For the final text, see resolution 40/206.⁶⁴

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part XIII of the report (A/40/989/Add.12, para. 14) by 141 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 40/207.⁶⁴

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution and draft decisions I and II submitted in part XIV of the report (A/40/989/Add.13, paras. 13 and 14). For the final texts, see resolution 40/208 and decisions 40/443 and 40/444.⁶⁴

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution and the draft decision submitted in part XV of the report (A/40/989/Add.14, paras. 27 and 28) as follows: the draft resolution was adopted without a vote and the draft decision was adopted by 133 votes to 1, with 20 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolution 40/209 and decision 40/445.⁶⁴

At its 133rd plenary meeting, on 20 June 1986, the Assembly adopted draft decisions I to III submitted in part XVI of the report (A/40/989/Add.15, para. 16). For the final texts, see decisions 40/474 to 40/476.⁶⁴

At the same meeting the Assembly, having considered the recommendation submitted by the Second Committee in paragraph 17 of the same part of the report, 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, and to request the Secretary-General to submit at that session the updated portions of the *World Economic Survey 1986* in order for these questions to be considered (see decision 40/477⁶⁴).

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1</i>
A/40/3 and Add.1	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1985	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 3</i>
A/40/8 and Corr.1	Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its eighth session, 29 April-10 May 1985	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 8</i>
A/40/15, vol. I	Report of the Trade and Development Board (thirtieth session and fourteenth special session)	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 15, vol. I</i>
A/40/15, vol. II	Report of the Trade and Development Board (thirty-first session), 16-27 September 1985	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 15, vol. II</i>
A/40/16	Report of the Industrial Development Board (nineteenth session)	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 16</i>
A/40/19	Report of the World Food Council on the work of its eleventh session, 10-13 June 1985	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 19</i>
A/40/25	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its thirteenth session, 14-24 May 1985	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 25</i>

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/40/37	Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 37
A/40/39	Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 39
A/40/44	Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 44
A/40/48	Report of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 48
A/40/52	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 52
A/40/173-S/17033	Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984	
A/40/184-E/1985/61	Letter dated 18 March 1985 from the representative of Uruguay to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Consultation and Follow-Up Machinery of the Cartagena Consensus countries, held at Santo Domingo on 7 and 8 February 1985	
A/40/185	Note verbale dated 19 March 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the European Economic Community	
A/40/202	Letter dated 22 March 1985 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/40/203	Note verbale dated 22 March 1985 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/40/220	Letter dated 2 April 1985 from the representatives of Costa Rica and Panama to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Joint Declaration signed at David, Panama, on 19 March 1985, by the President of the Republic of Costa Rica and the President of the Republic of Panama	
A/40/235-S/17103	Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985</i> , document S/17103
A/40/276-S/17138	Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985	
A/40/303-E/1985/76	Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/305	Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Bonn Economic Declaration, issued at the Economic Summit Meeting, held at Bonn from 2 to 4 May 1985	
A/40/321	Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a decision of the Latin American Economic System	
A/40/327-E/1985/88	Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement by the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	
A/40/329-E/1985/80	Critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa 1984-1985: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/330-S/17208	Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General, transmitting the information bulletin of the meeting of Plenipotentiary Representatives of the countries of the Contadora Group and Central America, held at Panama from 14 to 16 May 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17208
A/40/334	Letter dated 21 May 1985 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement by the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	
A/40/340-E/1985/118	Letter dated 24 May 1985 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/342-E/1985/119	Letter dated 28 May 1985 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement by the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	
A/40/347-E/1985/121	Letter dated 22 May 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/366-E/1985/123	Letter dated 3 June 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/40/373-E/1985/99	Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories: report of the Secretary-General	

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/40/374-E/1985/126	Letter dated 10 June 1985 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/384-E/1985/127	Letter dated 14 June 1985 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/40/401-S/17301	Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General, transmitting the information bulletin issued by the Deputy Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group at the meeting held at Panama City on 18 and 19 June 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17301
A/40/406 and Corr.1	International Year of Shelter for the Homeless: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/407-E/1985/131	Note verbale dated 24 June 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/458-E/1985/135	Letter dated 3 July 1985 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	
A/40/459-E/1985/133	Letter dated 4 July 1985 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué of the fortieth session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, held at Warsaw from 25 to 27 June 1985	
A/40/476-E/1985/137	Letter dated 9 July 1985 from the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/40/477-E/1985/136	Letter dated 12 July 1985 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/40/489-E/1985/143	Letter dated 9 July 1985 from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/40/495	Letter dated 17 July 1985 from the representatives of El Salvador and Honduras to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Joint Statement signed at La Paz, Honduras, on 11 July 1985, by the President of the Republic of El Salvador and the President of the Republic of Honduras	
A/40/511 and Corr.1	Development of the energy resources of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/519	Overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/525	Statement by the President of the Economic and Social Council on the general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/534-E/1985/159	Note verbale dated 21 June 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/40/544	Letter dated 12 August 1985 from the representative of Peru to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Lima Declaration signed on 29 July 1985	
A/40/545-S/17395	Letter dated 12 August 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General, transmitting the information bulletin issued by the Deputy Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group on 9 August 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1985, document S/17395
A/40/548	New and renewable sources of energy: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/579 and Corr.1	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/581	Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/582-S/17420	Letter dated 27 August 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group, held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 24 and 25 August 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17420
A/40/591	New international human order: moral aspects of development: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/596	Economic measures taken by developed countries for coercive purposes, including their impact on international economic relations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/597 and Corr.1	Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/637	Development of energy resources of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/640-S/17468	Letter dated 16 September 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the press release and the appendices thereto issued by the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Central American countries at the meeting held at Panama City on 12 and 13 September 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17468
A/40/644	Financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/650	Problem of remnants of war: report of the Secretary-General	

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/40/656	United Nations development system support to the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action on technical co-operation among developing countries: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/656/Add.1	_____ : Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	
A/40/666	Letter dated 18 September 1985 from the representative of Madagascar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the declarations and resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985	
A/40/672-S/17488	Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Communiqué adopted by the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985	
A/40/689	Human settlements: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/703 and Corr.1	World Survey on the Role of Women in Development: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/708	International co-operation in the fields of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/717	Status of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/762	Letter dated 17 October 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77	
A/40/798	Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/815	Progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of the land-locked developing countries: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/817	Letter dated 28 October 1985 from the representative of the Bahamas to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Heads of Government of Commonwealth States at their summit meeting, held at Nassau from 16 to 22 October 1985	
A/40/826 and Corr.1	Mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/40/827	Sixth session of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries: note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/837	Note verbale dated 15 October 1985 from the Mission of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 74th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Ottawa from 2 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/852	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	
A/40/910 and Corr.1	Letter dated 20 November 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/40/922-S/17651	Letter dated 22 November 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Deputy Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group, at the meeting held at Panama City from 19 to 21 November 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17651
A/40/987-S/17670	Letter dated 4 December 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on 27 November 1985	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/17670
A/C.2/40/2	Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/40/4	United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/40/5	Letter dated 8 October 1985 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/40/8	Letter dated 30 October 1985 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/40/9	Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/40/11	Letter dated 31 October 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/40/12	United Nations Conference to Review all Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/40/13	Letter dated 5 December 1985 from the representative of Bangladesh to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/C.2/40/14	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development entitled "Interdependence: an UNCTAD Perspective"	
A/C.2/40/15	International co-operation in the fields of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/40/L.7	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft decision	See A/40/989/Add.14, para. 6 See A/40/989/Add.3, paras. 68 and 72, draft decision I
A/C.2/40/L.8	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 14, 15 and 71, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/40/L.9	<i>Idem</i>	See A/40/989/Add.12, para. 2 See A/40/989/Add.6, para. 30
A/C.2/40/L.10	<i>Idem</i>	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/989/Add.7, paras. 2, 4 and 17, draft resolution I
A/C.2/40/L.11	Note by the Secretariat	<i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.6, paras. 2 and 31, draft resolution I
A/C.2/40/L.13	Draft resolution	See A/40/989/Add.1, paras. 2 and 5 See A/40/989/Add.4, paras. 2 and 8, draft resolution I
A/C.2/40/L.16	<i>Idem</i>	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/989/Add.2, para. 2
A/C.2/40/L.18	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 3 and 7 <i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.11, paras. 2 and 5
A/C.2/40/L.19	<i>Idem</i>	See A/40/989/Add.12, para. 3 <i>Idem</i> , paras. 5, 7, and 14
A/C.2/40/L.20	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.9, para. 2 <i>Idem</i> , para. 3
A/C.2/40/L.20/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.7, para. 10 <i>Idem</i> , para. 11
A/C.2/40/L.21	Draft resolution	
A/C.2/40/L.22	<i>Idem</i>	
A/C.2/40/L.22/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	
A/C.2/40/L.23	Draft resolution	
A/C.2/40/L.23/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	
A/C.2/40/L.24	Draft resolution	
A/C.2/40/L.25	<i>Idem</i>	
A/C.2/40/L.26	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.13: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/40/L.29	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.8, para. 2 <i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.14, para. 7
A/C.2/40/L.30	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.3, para. 48 <i>Idem</i> , paras. 49 and 71, draft resolution IX
A/C.2/40/L.31	<i>Idem</i>	
A/C.2/40/L.31/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1	Revised draft resolution	
A/C.2/40/L.32	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.22: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/40/L.34	Draft resolution	See A/40/989/Add.8, paras. 3 and 7 For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/989/Add.6, para. 14
A/C.2/40/L.35	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , para. 21 <i>Idem</i> , paras. 23, 24 and 31, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/40/L.37	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.3, para. 2 <i>Idem</i> , paras. 2 and 71, draft resolution I
A/C.2/40/L.37/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.14, para. 2 <i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.5, paras. 2 and 10, draft resolution I
A/C.2/40/L.38	Draft resolution	
A/C.2/40/L.38/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	
A/C.2/40/L.39	Draft resolution	
A/C.2/40/L.40	<i>Idem</i>	
A/C.2/40/L.42	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.23/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/40/L.43	Draft resolution	See A/40/989/Add.7, paras. 12 and 17, draft resolution II
A/C.2/40/L.46	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.30: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/40/L.49	Draft resolution	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/989/Add.3, para. 43 <i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.14, para. 9
A/C.2/40/L.51	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , paras. 13, 14 and 28 <i>Idem</i> , para. 11
A/C.2/40/L.51/Rev.1	Draft decision	
A/C.2/40/L.52	Draft resolution	See A/40/989/Add.14, paras. 3 and 27
A/C.2/40/L.65	<i>Idem</i>	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.2/40/L.66	<i>Idem</i>	See A/40/989/Add.6, paras. 15 and 31, draft resolution II
A/C.2/40/L.71	<i>Idem</i>	See A/40/989/Add.9, paras. 5 and 10
A/C.2/40/L.77	<i>Idem</i>	See A/40/989/Add.3, paras. 17 and 71, draft resolution V
A/C.2/40/L.78	<i>Idem</i>	See A/40/989/Add.6, paras. 18 and 31, draft resolution III
A/C.2/40/L.79	<i>Idem</i>	See A/40/989/Add.3, paras. 7 and 71, draft resolution II
A/C.2/40/L.80	<i>Idem</i>	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/989/Add.13, para. 7
A/C.2/40/L.81	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.3, para. 66
A/C.2/40/L.82	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.10, para. 2
A/C.2/40/L.83	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.3, paras. 10 and 71, draft resolution III
A/C.2/40/L.84	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , para. 40
A/C.2/40/L.86	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.5, para. 5
A/C.2/40/L.89	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.3, para. 21
A/C.2/40/L.89/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 30
A/C.2/40/L.91	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.51: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/40/L.92	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 55
A/C.2/40/L.93	Amendment to document A/C.2/40/L.37	<i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.6, para. 22
A/C.2/40/L.94	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Idem</i>
A/C.2/40/L.95	Amendments to document A/C.2/40/L.89	<i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.3, para. 24
A/C.2/40/L.98	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.77: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/40/L.99	Draft decision	See A/40/989/Add.13, paras. 3 and 14, draft decision II
A/C.2/40/L.100	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 8 and 13
A/C.2/40/L.102	Amendments to document A/C.2/40/L.95	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/989/Add.3, para. 26
A/C.2/40/L.102/Rev.1	Revised amendments to document A/C.2/40/L.95	<i>Idem</i> , para. 29
A/C.2/40/L.105	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.92: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/40/L.114	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , para. 61
A/C.2/40/L.115	Amendments to document A/C.2/40/L.89/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i> , para. 31
A/C.2/40/L.116	Draft resolution	See A/40/989/Add.5, paras. 6 and 10, draft resolution II
A/C.2/40/L.117	<i>Idem</i>	See A/40/989/Add.3, paras. 44 and 71, draft resolution VIII
A/C.2/40/L.126	<i>Idem</i>	See A/40/989/Add.4, paras. 5 and 8, draft resolution II
A/C.2/40/L.127	<i>Idem</i>	See A/40/989/Add.3, paras. 57 and 71, draft resolution X
A/C.2/40/L.128	Amendments to document A/C.2/40/L.114	For the sponsors and the text, see A/40/989/Add.3, para. 63
A/C.2/40/L.129	Draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , A/40/989/Add.14, para. 12
A/C.2/40/L.131	<i>Idem</i>	See A/40/989/Add.10, paras. 3 and 7
	<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/40/989/Add.3</i>	
A/C.5/40/85	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/1052	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 116
	<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/40/989/Add.7</i>	
A/C.5/40/47 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/973	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i>
	<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/40/989/Add.14</i>	
A/C.5/40/96	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/40/1062	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i>